

## A detailed black and white illustration of a bustling industrial landscape, likely a shipyard or a large-scale manufacturing plant in the mid-19th century. The scene is dominated by numerous tall, dark smokestacks that rise from the buildings and structures, each emitting thick plumes of white smoke that drift across the sky. In the foreground, a variety of horse-drawn transport vehicles, including carts, wagons, and possibly small trucks, are being used to move materials or finished goods. Several figures of men in period clothing are scattered throughout the scene, some standing near the vehicles and others walking across the open ground. The background shows more industrial structures and a large flag flying from a tall pole. The entire illustration is framed by decorative borders in the corners, featuring stylized floral or star-like patterns. The overall atmosphere is one of intense industrial activity and the early stages of mass production.

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YEAR

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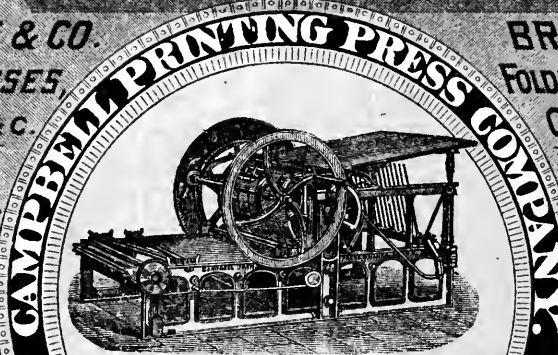
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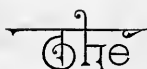
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CONDITIONS OF THE  
Past, Present and Future,  
REPRESENTATIVE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS,  
HISTORICAL, DESCRIPTIVE,  
AND  
STATISTICAL.

*As de la Harpe*

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J. M. ELSTNER & CO., PUBLISHERS.

1885.



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## PREFACE.

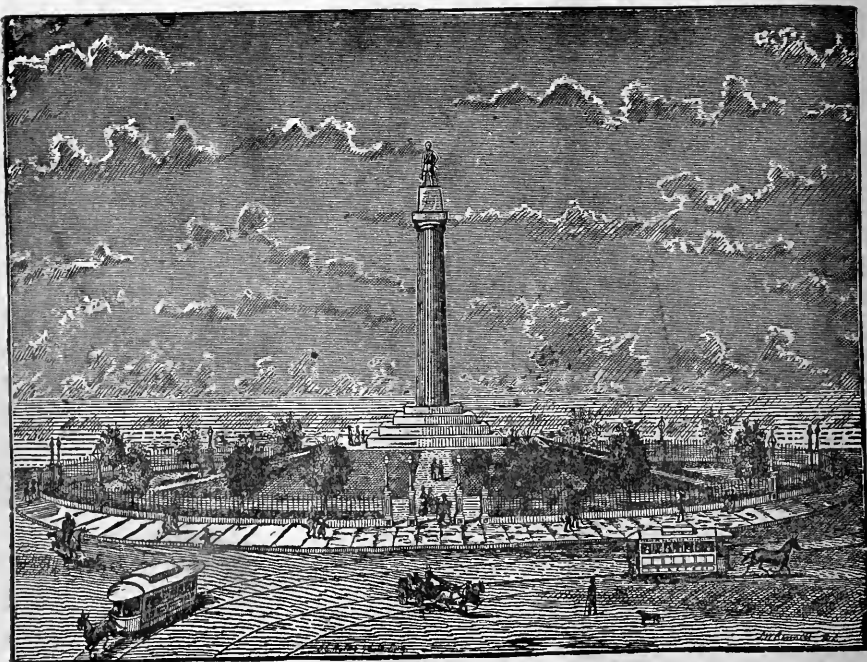
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IT has been the aim of the author, in compiling and editing "The Industries of New Orleans," to present the public with a concise and accurate work on the many natural and artificial advantages of the city, and incidentally of the State, relative to trade, commerce, manufactures; to note the cardinal causes which have combined to produce these results, and to call attention to present conditions and future probabilities. Except in the selection of the historical data, and the commercial, manufacturing and financial statistics which it contains, but little originality is claimed for the book, space having permitted the author to treat only of the salient features of the situation.

Relying upon these merits and the sound judgment of the public for success, the work is committed to the press with these few words of explanation.

ANDREW MORRISON.

*New Orleans, January, 1885.*



LEE MONUMENT.

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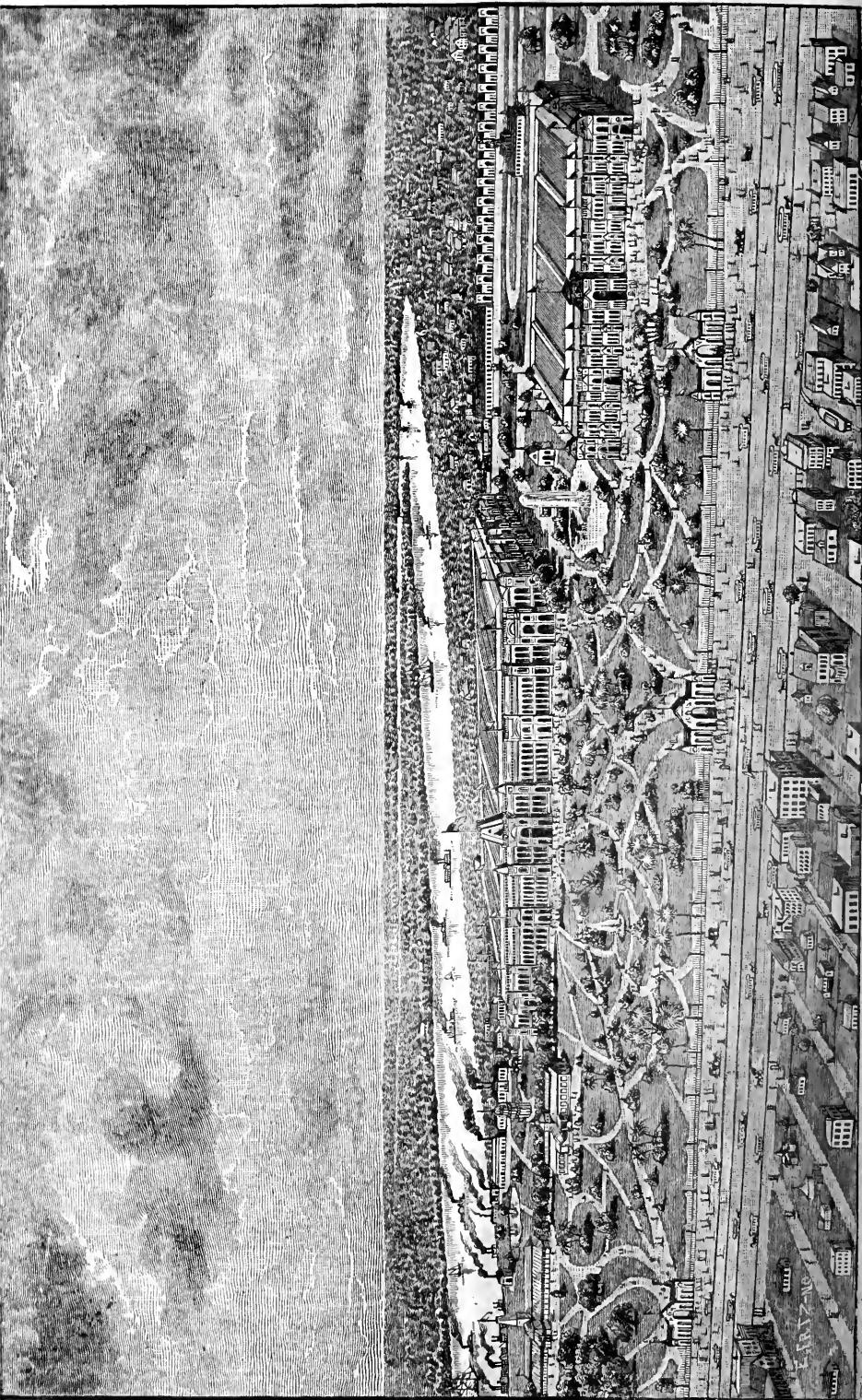
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THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL AND COTTON CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

# THE PAST.

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## ORIGIN, EARLY HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF NEW ORLEANS.

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TO THE very date of this narrative, the history of New Orleans is one continued succession of stirring events and romantic incident. The Crescent City has had, since its foundation, a share of War and Pestilence and Misrule, such as but few communities have suffered in the same period. These visitations have seriously affected her growth and prosperity, and yet she is to-day the tenth city of the Republic with respect to inhabitants and commercial importance, ranking next after San Francisco in the list—New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati, San Francisco. The buoyant characteristics of her populace, a blending of the Latin and Saxon peoples, with the former predominating, has doubtless had much to do with the city's rapid recovery from recurring calamities; certainly pluck and indomitable energy have, time and again, been well illustrated in the conduct of her citizens after great reverses. Just at present the city enjoys what is colloquially known as a "boom," partly because of the World's Exposition, but as much the result of an enlivened public interest in the advancement of this section, to which the newspapers, the commercial organizations and Congressional representatives have contributed their best efforts.

### THE SOUTHERNMOST METROPOLIS

Of the Republic, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, ninety-two miles from its mouth. It was there founded by Bienville, Governor of the French possessions, in the year 1718. LaSalle, the explorer, had unsuccessfully attempted to establish a settlement somewhere in this region, in 1684. Iberville, with a colony, in 1699, had better fortune. Crozat held a monopoly of the trading privileges of the country for some years after this. The notorious John Law, the monumental swindler of modern times, was at the head of the chartered company that acquired this interest in 1717, or thereabout. Law's gigantic schemes involved about all the French nation, and Bienville's removal of the seat of government from Biloxi was strongly opposed by agents of the corporation. Nevertheless the change was made to

the site he had selected, in 1719, the necessary buildings having been erected in the meantime. Inundations forced an abandonment of the place for three years after, but the occupation of the post was renewed in 1722, and permanently made the year following. The village was named Nouvelle Orleans, after the Duc d'Orleans, who was afterward Louis XV. of France. The whole population then was about 200. An accession of Germans, who had been deceived by Law with a prospect further north on the river, reached the little settlement that same year. They turned their attention to agriculture, and presently the town had an additional impetus.

#### THE FIRST HALF CENTURY.

Perier succeeded Bienville in 1726. His services are remembered because he built the first levee—something over a mile long—in 1727. A company of Jesuits, and one of Ursuline nuns, arrived from France in this same summer. Grants of land were made them which the Fathers occupied until 1763, when they were expelled from the colony by order of Pope Clement XIII. The most valuable real estate in the city is that which was then confiscated by order of the French government, that along Gravier and Magazine streets in the heart of the business quarter. The Cotton Exchange and the St. Charles hotel are within this district. Yellow fever first afflicted the colony in 1769. It was introduced with a cargo of slaves brought by a British vessel. In that year, also, the colony of Louisiana was transferred to Spain, and Alexander O'Reilly, a man of arbitrary disposition, administered affairs so rigorously that many of the inhabitants removed to the West Indies to escape oppression. The restrictive Spanish policy caused the colony to decline, but this repressive course was discontinued under more moderate Governors, especially during the term of Bernardo de Galvez, who took office in 1777, and of Estevan Miro (1784). In 1788, a fire destroyed 900 of the houses of the city. The population in 1785, exclusive of the neighboring settlements, was 4,780. Privileges of trade were granted in 1782, which attracted a company of French merchants and numerous British traders. Enterprising merchandizers of Philadelphia, indifferent to the Spanish revenue laws, so popularized their methods that the Governor abandoned his opposition to them. General Wilkinson brought from Kentucky the first shipment of tobacco. Many Americans flocked in, and new life was infused into the settlement.

#### GREAT STRIDES OF PROGRESS.

The Baron de Carondelet, who was Governor from 1792 to 1797, projected and accomplished many improvements. Under his direction, the streets were lighted, a fire system organized, and the Carondelet Canal was dug. Militia were equipped and organized, and fortifications, consisting of a fort where the U. S. Mint now stands, and another at the foot of Canal street, were erected. A newspaper, the *Moniteur*, was issued about this time too. The treaty of Madrid, agreed to in 1795, permitted freer trade.

A revival of business followed it, particularly with the United States. In the year 1800 Spain conveyed the province back to France, by whom it was held until its purchase by the United States in 1803, for the sum of \$15,000,000.

New Orleans thus became an American city. Her population was then about 8,000. The city's limits were Canal, Rampart, Esplanade and the River. "At the time of the transfer to the United States," says an account of this period, "the public property consisted of two large brick stores on the Levee, a government house at the corner of Levee and Toulouse streets, a military hospital and a powder magazine on the other side of the river, an old frame custom house, extensive barracks, a town house, market house, assembly room and prison, a cathedral and presbytery, and a charity hospital. What are now the most thriving business blocks, were then a plantation belonging to Gravier, after whom one of the streets running through the district is named."

#### UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Great improvements followed the American occupation. W. C. Claiborne was the Territorial Governor of Louisiana and held the same office after it was admitted as a State in 1812. In 1805 the city of New Orleans was incorporated. In the seven years ending with 1810 the population had trebled, the very respectable figure of 24,552 inhabitants being recorded for the city. Commerce and trade expanded in like proportion. A steamboat having the same name as the city arrived at the Levee in 1812.

The decisive battle of New Orleans, the most memorable event of these times, was fought on the 8th of January, 1815. The glory of an achievement that has not since been eclipsed, is due that stern old warrior, Andrew Jackson, afterwards President of the United States. The story is too well known to need repetition. Sir Edward Packenham's attack on the city was repulsed on the field of Chalmette, a spot now just outside the city limits. The British lost 3,000 in killed and wounded including their commander; the Americans had but seven killed and six wounded. Jackson's men were protected by cotton bales, probably the most remarkable use to which the staple has ever been put.

#### AN UNEXAMPLED ERA.

The first theatre, the American, was erected in 1823 by Jas. H. Caldwell, a most enterprising citizen, who was also the first to introduce gas for street lighting. Water works were established in 1834.

The period from 1830 to 1840, and that from 1850 to 1860 were decades of extraordinary prosperity and progress. In the first of these the population of the city increased from 49,826 to 102,191 souls; in the other, from 119,460 to 174,491. The city's advance was amazing. But the four years of Civil War, themselves a blank in the commercial chronicles, were followed by a time of unparalleled depression. The unhappy seasons after the close of hostilities have been eloquently depicted by a distinguished gen-

tleman of the city, E. H. Summers, Esq., in a speech at the opening of the Cotton Exchange.

"When that long and devastating war," said he, "was ended, we found our beloved city crippled in her commerce on every side. The necessities of a mighty nation, battling against us, had greatly aided in tapping, at many points, the great artery of our commerce, the grand old Father of Waters, and our products were being taken from our very doors to the great Atlantic cities, where wealth, capital and prosperity all invited them. Our cotton factors, at the same time, found themselves embarrassed by the indorsement of planter's paper, the main security having vanished by the fate of war.

#### TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS.

"But we went to work with a will, settled our debts as best we could, and launched our little barks again into the great sea of commerce. Scarcely had we emerged upon the open ocean, before the great storm of 1867 struck us with all its force. Our planters, with the pittance left them, had gone to work in earnest and with brightest hopes of an abundant harvest. The disastrous results you all know. Suffice it to say, that this unexpected and most lamentable failure of crops, together with the heels of Parish, State and Federal collectors, was more than our poverty stricken people could endure, and the result was widespread demoralization, bad faith, and diversion of crops on all sides. But the cotton factors of the city had to breast this storm. We had to stand by our posts. To succumb, was inevitable ruin. Our chief capital was our untarnished names, and I am proud to say that but few fell by the wayside.

"This year, gentlemen, taught us a useful lesson, and that was, that in the then disorganized and demoralized condition of our country, our main reliance must be in the integrity, capacity, industry, and good management of our constituents. Though we have met with difficulties that would have deterred a less resolute set of men, we have never faltered."

To summarize the events of the century, it may be said that the worst experiences of the commercial community have been the disasters incident to the war of 1812, the bankruptcies of 1837, the financial troubles of 1842, the national panic of 1857, and the long period of depression following the war. Political disorders, local and sectional in their character, have most seriously retarded mercantile affairs since 1865. Gradually, however, these evils are being overcome, and the promise of more satisfactory times is now being fulfilled.

According to the Federal census of 1880, the population of New Orleans was 216,140. It is believed now to be upwards of 250,000. In 1880 the statistics showed: Whites, 158,379; Blacks, 57,761. Natives, 174,965; foreign born, 41,075. Males, 100,919; females, 115,221.



# PRESENT AND FUTURE.

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## ENTERPRISES BECOMING A GREAT COMMUNITY.

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AS has been already remarked, whatever of romantic interest there is in the early annals of New Orleans, has by the bitter experience of later years been sadly reversed. Recent happenings have brought the merchants of this metropolis face to face with commercial rivals of uncommon persistence and speed. St. Louis and Cincinnati, particularly, are fast encroaching upon all the territory that was formerly tributary to the Crescent City. Difficulties such as have been met with by the business people of this community, might well dishearten tradesmen with less of spirit, but the men who have outlasted the troublous times since 1865, are not so easily to be discouraged. Favored by nature with surroundings of surpassing fertility, blessed with a situation commanding one of the richest quarters of the globe, appreciating thoroughly their advantages as well as drawbacks, unusual efforts have been put forth to overcome all obstacles, with results that are already noticeable. These attempts are described in the chapter that follows, viz: the completion of the Jetties, the revival of Spanish American Trade, and the grand Exposition scheme, all of which are enterprises becoming a great and an expanding community.

### THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

The shoaling of the entrance-ways, or "passes," through the delta of the Mississippi had been a serious impediment to the foreign commerce of New Orleans from its first settlement. The immense accumulation of debris, brought down to its mouths by the great river, was constantly bringing about a shifting and obstruction of the channel by which ships must enter to reach their landing places. So early as 1726, attempts were made to remedy this difficulty, but the inexperienced engineers of that day were unequal to the task. A government survey in 1835 exhausted an appropriation of \$250,000. Up to 1850, no great injury was suffered, although vessels were put to much inconvenience, because carrying crafts were not then above 500 tons burthen. But about that time the necessities of trade required the use of ships of greater register, and in 1852 a merchant fleet of forty sail was aground on the bar for periods of from two days to eight weeks each. The War Department then took the matter in hand and from 1853 to 1856 an open channel was maintained. In 1856 more extensive improvements were made by constructing a jetty at the Southwest pass, by harrowing and dredging, this channel

thus having, in 1860, a depth of eighteen feet. During the war the work was neglected, but, at its close, dredging was renewed until in 1873 the Army engineers gave their opinion that the operations then in vogue could not maintain a depth of three fathoms.

Congress, urged by demands of all sorts, sent from all sections of the South and West, invited plans for the reopening of the river to navigation. The most striking suggestions were:

A ship canal from Fort St. Phillip to the Gulf (recommended by the Army engineers in 1857) to cost \$13,000,000.

The building of jetties at the mouth of the river, a system of removing bars that had been tried successfully in deepening the Danube, Vistula, Oder, Dwina, and other important rivers of Europe.

#### EAD'S PROPOSAL.

Captain James B. Eads, the builder of the great St. Louis bridge, strongly urged the adoption of the jetty scheme. He proposed to contract with the government to open, for \$10,000,000, a channel between the Southwest Pass and the Gulf, twenty-eight feet deep; he to be paid in installments as the work progressed. The plan for a canal was the more popular scheme in Washington, but eventually, by the passage of an act of 1875, Eads secured a contract by which he was to receive \$500,000 when he had made a channel twenty feet deep and 200 feet wide at the bottom, provided that was effected in thirty months, and \$500,000 for each additional two feet of depth and correspondingly increased width, until thirty feet depth and 350 feet width were obtained. He was to receive, all told, \$5,250,000, of which \$1,000,000 was to be retained as security that the jetties would accomplish their purpose, together with \$100,000 a year for twenty years for keeping the works in repair.

He commenced work in the same year and by 1879 had practically completed his undertaking, having then got a sufficient width and twenty-six feet of depth. In 1884 a depth of from thirty to thirty-two feet, eight inches was sounded. The Jetties may briefly be described to be a foundation of willow mattress weighted down with stone, on which is laid a concrete wall. The east jetty is two and a third miles long; the western about one and a half miles.

#### REPEATED SAFE PASSAGES

By vessels of the greatest draft have fully demonstrated the success of them. The English steamer *Silverton*, with a draft of twenty-five feet four inches, and the *City of New York*, drawing six inches deeper, have both passed safely through. Says a leading daily of New Orleans:

"Hon. Jos. H. Burrows, of Missouri, in a speech on the improvement of the Mississippi River stated that the transportation rates on a bushel of wheat shipped from the centre of the Valley at St. Louis, by river, to the seaboard at New Orleans, during the three years 1877, 1878, and 1879, ranged all the way from ten to fifteen cents less than by rail to the seaboard at New

York. That, owing to the jetties, half of the total grain produced in the fourteen Valley States could be shipped from St. Louis to New Orleans, instead of by rail to New York, with an annual saving to the seaboard at ten cents per bushel, which would be \$90,381,552, and at fifteen cents per bushel, \$135,572,320."

That the benefits to accrue from this great work will be lasting, is evident from what was said of Eads by the engineer who supervised the work for the Government:—

"The deep and permanent channel at the mouth of the Mississippi River is an imperishable monument to his genius."

### A COMMERCIAL AWAKENING.

The immense possibilities of Commerce with the South American States, a trade amounting to hundreds of millions annually, out of which New Orleans gets but an insignificant portion, have been publicly discussed and agitated much of late in that city. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* has zealously urged the merchants of the city to contest with more spirit against the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and foreign shippers for a larger share of this desirable traffic than they now have.

"The odious and oppressive quarantine system of Louisiana, that, more than any lack of energy stifled the trade from hence, has been abolished," says that journal. "The export and import trade of Mexico, Central America, the tropical states of South America, and the Antilles, amounts to the sum of \$708,000,000 per annum. Of this, the United States has acquired only about a third. The manufacturers and traders of the Mississippi Valley which, according to the latest census, turns out forty per cent. of the manufactured goods of the United States, and for which section New Orleans is the outlet, get but an inconsiderable share of it."

Nothing seems to be necessary to secure a fairer proportion of this inter-tropical traffic but the introduction of the superior products of the Mississippi Valley which are everywhere

### PREFERRED TO FOREIGN GOODS.

Mexico has coffee, rubber, hemp, dye woods, indigo, fruits, precious metals, etc., to exchange for textile fabrics, hardware, and western products. Belize, or British Honduras, famed for its dye and furniture woods, has steam communication with New Orleans. The imports of Guatemala are this year estimated at \$3,500,000; the exports \$4,500,000. The foreign commerce of this State is increasing wonderfully. Port Livingston and Santo Tomas on the Caribbean are free ports. Three lines of steamers run between New Orleans and the ports of Honduras. San Salvador, the smallest but the most flourishing of the Central American republics, lies on the west coast, and New Orleans does not trade with it. England has half of its traffic. Nicaragua exports 4,500,000 pounds of coffee. Steamers run from New Orleans to the principal ports. Costa Rica with fewer inhabitants has a greater

commerce than any of its sister States. In 1881, coffee to the amount of \$5,000,000 was exported. England holds half of the miscellaneous traffic of this little community, but a promising business between it and New Orleans has been built up by the establishment of a semi-monthly steam packet line. Jamaica, Cuba, Hayti, and San Domingo produce sugar and coffee, and export fruits which find a roundabout way to the Mississippi Valley via New York. The total export and import trade of the West Indies is \$309,780,000. Of this

THE UNITED STATES GETS:

Imports (principally provisions) .....	\$ 30,143,000
Exports (mainly sugar) .....	78,532,000
Total American W. I. traffic ....	\$ 108,675,000

Or a fraction more than a third of the whole. The Mississippi Valley, via New Orleans, gets but little of this. Now, however, that the new quarantine system is to be established, the steamers that run to Havana and Jamaica from New Orleans, during the winter months only, will continue to ply the year round.

The United States of Columbia are half the area of Mexico. The country is extravagantly rich in all sorts of tropical productions. Hitherto the efforts to supply its wants from New Orleans have been experimental merely. There is prospect that a permanent connection will shortly be established. Both Venezuela and Columbia are rich in metals. The three Guianas have an annual export and import trade of nearly \$30,000,000, not a dollar of which reaches New Orleans. Brazil has about the same population as Mexico. Its trade is almost altogether with Europe, New York having a little of it.

This Spanish-American trade will aggregate \$1,000,000,000 annually. New Orleans, including her cotton trade with Mexico, the fruit traffic with Central America, and sugar from Havana, gets about \$3,000,000 worth of it all told, notwithstanding the advantages of geographical position, vicinage and reciprocal feeling that are upon her side. It is therefore gratifying to note that her merchants are fast awakening to a realization of the situation, and that New Orleans drummers are now doing active work in all these regions. The matter that follows is quoted from the argument made before the South American Trade Commissioners, by representatives from the various exchanges of the city upon

THE SUBJECT IN POINT:

“The value of the products of the Mississippi Valley has been estimated at nearly \$4,000,000,000; their natural outlet to the world is through the city of New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico. It is conceded that we have at all times a superabundance of products which are needed by our Southern neighbors, and that there exists here a ready market for the articles usually exported by them. Large as the interests of New Orleans are in that direction they will in the near future be immensely increased by the removal of the bar-

rier imposed by nature between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, by the completion of the Panama Canal, the Tehuantepec Ship Railway, and possibly another canal across the Republic of Nicaragua, throwing open to her merchants not only the trade of the western coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, but that of Japan, China, India, Australia and the islands of the Pacific.

The immense capabilities of New Orleans in this direction being conceded, it should be understood that the chief impediment in the way of her merchants availing themselves of these opportunities, have been the obnoxious and obstructive quarantine laws, which have virtually closed this port against Southern Commerce for one-half of every year, rendering it impossible to profitably establish regular steam communication with a large number of the ports of the Gulf of Mexico. Under its destructive influences, West Indian, Mexican, Central and South American trade have languished, and in some directions become almost extinct.

One of the natural consequences of the quarantine obstructions has been the

#### SCARCITY OF SHIPPING.

It is a fact patent to every one interested in the commerce of this port, that New Orleans does not possess sufficient lines of steamers, consequently communication is irregular and sometimes entirely lacking and freights are high.

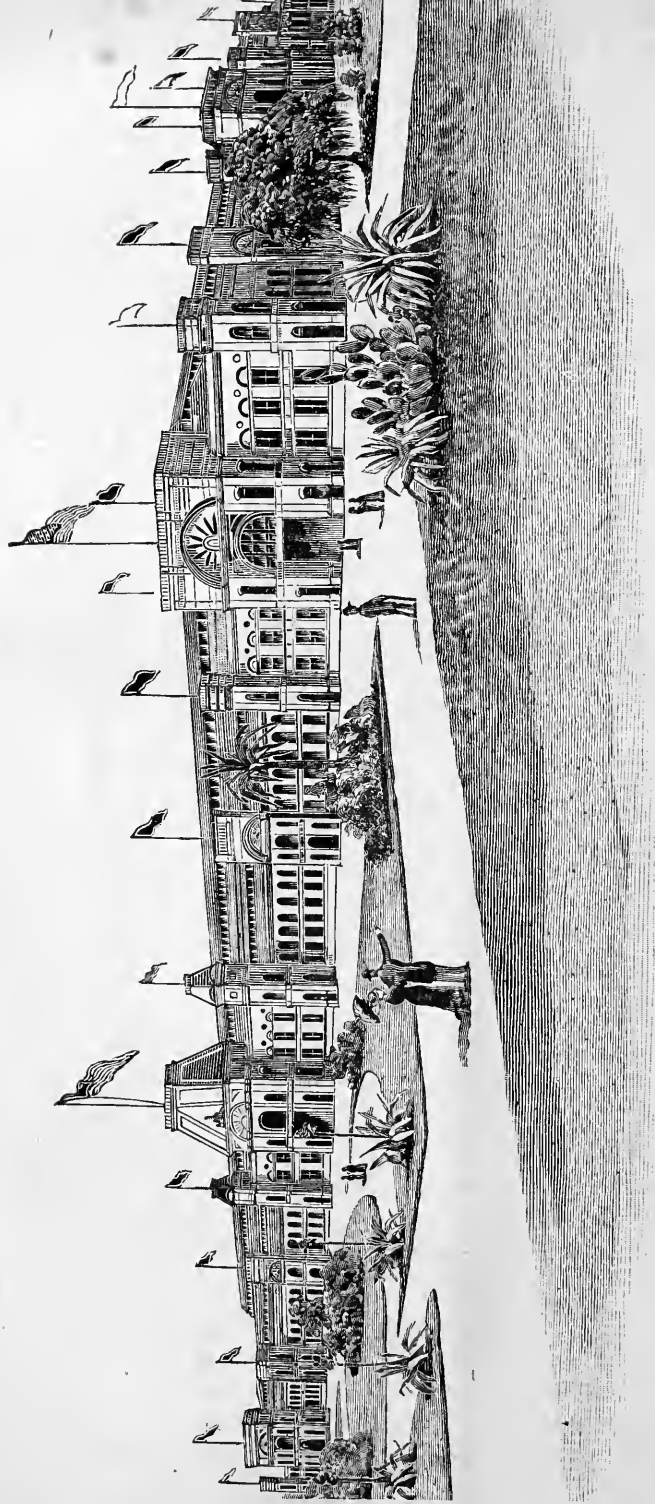
There is at present only one line to Vera Cruz, one to Havana, one to Jamaica, and a few to the coast of Guatemala and Honduras. None to the United States of Columbia, the Guianas or Venezuela. A direct line of steamers to Venezuela would have been established some time since, but for the fear of loss to their owners from quarantine obstructions.

But there is now a prospect of the establishment of such regulations as will harmonize the necessities of commerce with a stronger quarantine against the importation of pestilence. As an illustration of the effect of the lack of transportation facilities, the following statistics will be interesting, showing the value of certain articles of Western production exported to South Continental ports in 1883, from the whole United States and from New Orleans:

	From U. S.	From N. O.
Flour.....	\$13,743,184	\$459,489
Pork .....	1,542,867	40,450
Bacon, etc .....	1,155,780	13,106
Lard .....	3,418,811	18,422
	<hr/> \$19,860,642	<hr/> \$531,467

The importations of tropical productions, compared in a similar manner, show the same unfavorable figures for the commerce of New Orleans.

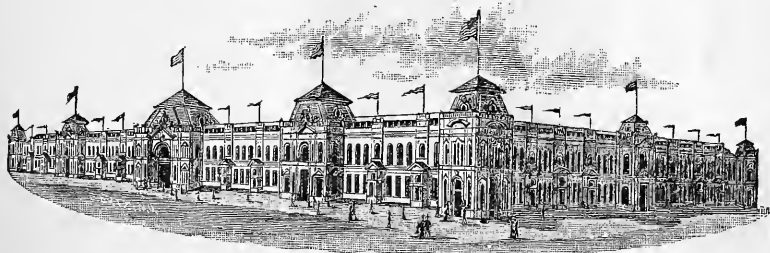
The intelligent and combined efforts, now being directed toward improving this condition of things, give promise of a better state of affairs in the future.



THE MAIN BUILDING 1378X905 FEET

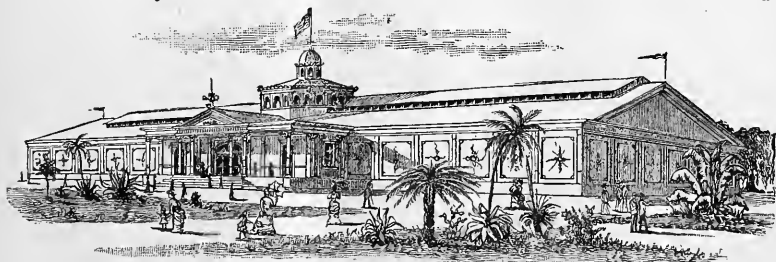
# THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The preparations for the grand World's Industrial Exposition long since gave to the business of New Orleans an extra impetus, the effect of which has not yet subsided. This magnificent project was first suggested by a proposition of the National Cotton Planters' Association to hold a special cotton exposition in the year 1884, the centennial year of the cotton trade in America. That was in 1882. Subsequently, upon public consideration of the matter, the original scheme was elaborated, and a World's Fair, that should surpass anything yet undertaken of that nature was pro-



Government Building.

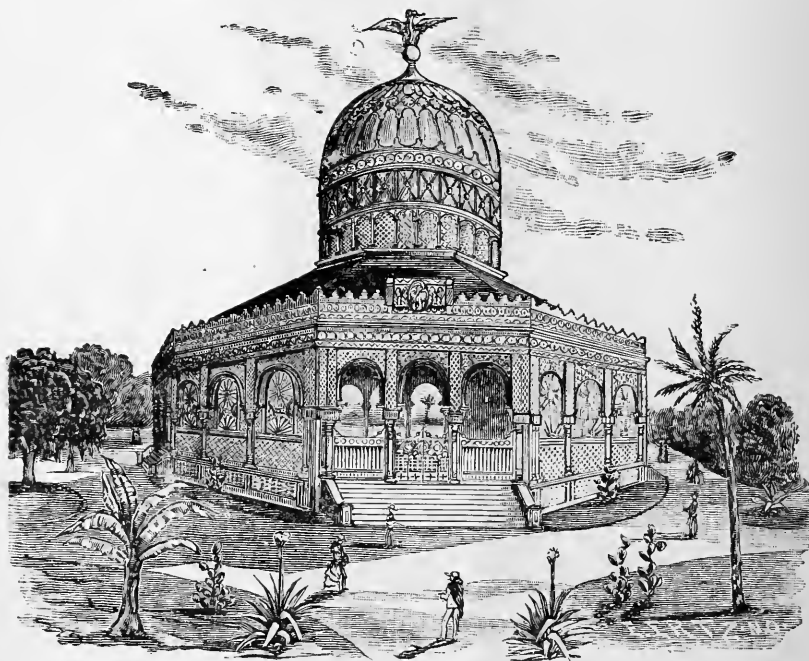
jected. Congress was invoked to assist the undertaking, with the effect that official recognition was given the plan by the passage of an act providing for a Board of Management, for Commissioners from all the States, for a Government exhibit and other details. The Cotton Planters' Association was privileged to select a site for the building, and New Orleans was its choice. Abundant finances were speedily obtained. Congress voted a loan of \$1,-000,000, and \$200,000 besides for the Government exhibit, the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans each contributed \$100,000. The popu-



Horticultural Hall.

lar subscription exceeded \$500,000. Various States appropriated from \$5,000 to \$30,000, and numerous cities smaller amounts. Foreign States were not less generous, Mexico alone granting \$200,000 for the expenses of her special exhibit. The buildings erected for the Exposition cover a greater area than has ever been taken up with a similar design. The main building, in which is located the machinery department, is 1378x905 feet. It

covers thirty-three acres. The building for the Government and State exhibits is 885x565 feet. The Horticultural Hall, 600x194 feet, is intended to be permanent, becoming, by arrangement, the property of the city, which will then own the largest conservatory in the world. The display of cotton and allied exhibits is in an annex 350x120, which also contains the sugar exhibit. The Art Gallery is a plain structure of iron 300x100.



THE MEXICAN NATIONAL BUILDINGS,

Veritable palaces, are a distinctive feature of the vast whole.

The special features of the Exposition are what is called the Tropical display, the Cotton exhibit, the Government's exhibit, the department devoted to an exposition of the work and progress of the colored race, and that illustrating women's work.

Grand concerts, vocal and instrumental, are given regularly in what is known as Music Hall, which has a seating capacity for 11,000 people and 600 musicians, and a mammoth organ.

The premiums in the horticultural department amount to \$32,000, in the department of agriculture and live stock \$68,000.

The Carnival pageants occur about the middle of the Exposition period. An international drill, which will be participated in by the State Militiamen, soldiers of the United States, Mexican and Spanish (Cuban) armies, is on the programme.

Presidents Diaz of Mexico, and Arthur will grace the occasion. The Exposition lasts six months; Dec. 16th, 1884, to May 31st, 1885.



The officers of the Exposition organization under the act of incorporation are :

Edmund Richardson, president ; Albert Baldwin, first vice-president ; Wm. B. Schmidt, second vice-president ; Richard Nixon, secretary ; John B. Lafitte, vice Thos. H. Hunt deceased, treasurer ; E. A. Burke, director-general ; F. C. Morehead, commissioner-general.

Board of Management—Edmund Richardson, Albert Baldwin, Wm. B. Schmidt, F. C. Morehead, Gov. R. M. Patton, Thos. Hardeman, Jr., Duncan F. Kenner, E. M. Hudson, Jules C. Denis, Simon Hershheim, Samuel H. Buck, John V. Moore, G. A. Breaux.

Advisory Finance Committee—Hon. W. J. Behan, chairman ; Robert S. Howard, Joseph H. Oglesby, A. J. Gomila, C. M. Soria.

General Finance Committee—Hon. W. J. Behan, chairman ; Clement L. Walker, secretary ; Jules Aldige, Bertrand Beer, A. S. Badger, A. Brittin, Jesse K. Bell, Charles A. Butler, E. L. Carriere, Jno. Chaffe, H. Dudley Coleman, E. P. Cottreaux, E. F. Del Bondio, Jas. D. Edwards, B. F. Eshelman, Jno. W. Fairfax, R. F. Gray, A. J. Gomila, Robert S. Howard, Andrew Hero, Jr., Frank T. Howard, Sigmund Katz, Carl Kohn, Victor Latour, E. T. Manning, A. A. Maginnis, P. R. Middlemiss, Adolphe Meyer, B. J. Montgomery, A. J. Michaelis, E. Miltenberger, Joseph H. Oglesby, J. G. Schriever, C. M. Soria, Adam Thomson, E. A. Weeks, Joseph A. Walker, E. B. Wheelock, E. D. Willet, B. D. Wood.

The following gentlemen having been appointed to carry out the work of erecting the buildings, attending to and adorning the ground, collecting exhibits, etc., are responsible for the details of management in their respective positions :

E. A. Burke, director-general and chief executive officer.

F. C. Morehead, commissioner-general.

G. M. Torgeson, supervising architect.

F. N. Ogden, chief superintendent.

S. H. Gilman, consulting engineer.

Parker Earl, chief of department of horticulture.

George B. Loring, chief of department of agriculture.

B. K. Bruce, chief of department of colored exhibit.

Samuel Mullen, chief of department of installation.

Charles L. Fitch, chief of department of transportation.

B. T. Walshe, chief of department of information and accommodation.

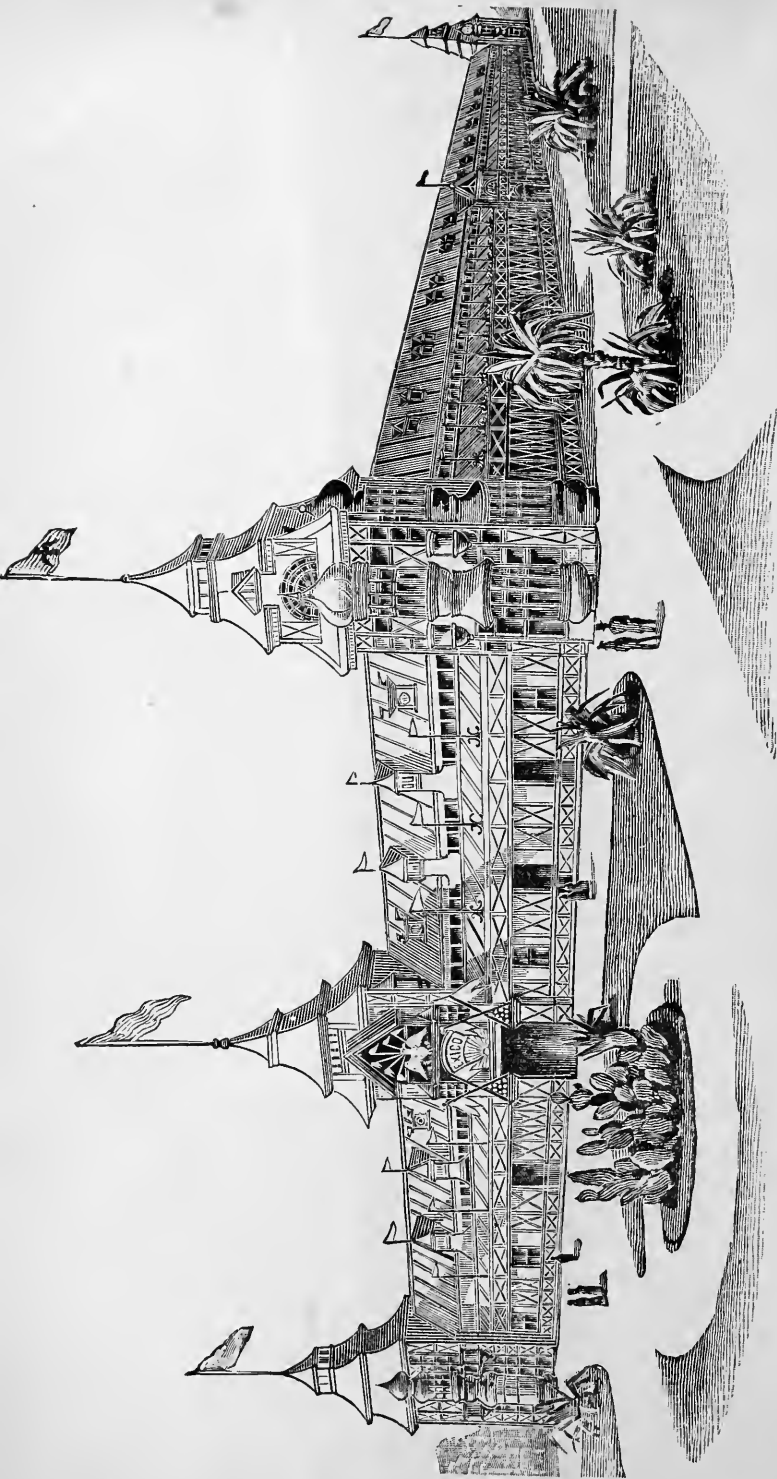
Thomas Donaldson, chief of department of ores, minerals, and woods.

John Eaton, chief of department of education.

Wm. H. H. Judson, chief of department of printing and publishing.

Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., chief of department of Government and State exhibits.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, chief of department of women's work.



MEXICAN NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS 190X300 FEET

## THE GREAT STAPLE.

In connection with the topic which has just been reviewed, some account of the commercial features and history of the cotton industry may not be out of place. The facts and figures hereafter cited are culled from all the sources at command, and credit should be given to the newspapers of the day, and to the industrious pamphleteers who are showering stores of knowledge on a book-hungry public, for the compilation of them in brief and comprehensive form.

The cotton plant, it is said, was discovered growing wild on the banks of the Mississippi by the first explorers of that region. It must have been indigenous to America, for the Aztec Mexicans manufactured really fine fabrics from the snowy staple. The first shipment of cotton grown in the United States to England, was in 1784-85; the year 1884 is therefore the centennial year of exportation. It is well settled that the year 1621 is the date of the first cultivation of cotton in the American colonies. There is authority that cotton was experimented with in Louisiana so far back as 1760, although the crop of the State did not figure in the market quotations until about the beginning of this century. President Madison foresaw the proportions to which the cotton trade would rise, when he predicted in 1786, that it would become one of the main resources of the Republic. In that same year, there was a sentiment sufficient to induce Congress to protect

## THE INFANT INDUSTRY

By putting a duty of three cents per pound on foreign cotton. About this date also, the first of the famous Sea Island cotton was raised in South Carolina and Georgia. In 1801, production had so far prospered as to make the yield 100,000 bales; in 1811, the crop was just double that figure. Louisiana's proportion of the whole was about 6,000 bales. At the close of the war of 1812, the crop had reached 250,000 bales for all the States.

In 1802 the exports from New Orleans included 34,000 bales of cotton. After the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States the exports of cotton from the Crescent City were: 1819—99,013 bales; 1820—112,961 bales; 1821—136,770 bales. By that time the planters of Louisiana were raising 25,000 bales. Before that year South Carolina took the lead in cotton production, with Georgia second. This position was reversed in the year 1821. Louisiana's crop in 1833 had so increased that 137,500 bales was reported for her. The crop was profitable because next to the Sea Island staple, that of Louisiana and the Mississippi lowlands is the finest quality. The crop of 1834 in the South, was estimated at 1,000,000 bales of which nearly half was exported. From this point the crop of the nine leading cotton States, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Florida increased steadily, although it fluctuated somewhat from one year to another. The figures are:

1845-6....2,100,537	1858-9....64,019,000	1857-8....3,257,000
1856-7....3,094,000	1859-60... 4,861,000	1860-61...3,849,000

## AN INDESTRUCTIBLE RESOURCE.

There is a blank in the record from 1861 to 1864, caused by the war. The great industry was, during this era, most effectually crippled. Nevertheless upon the resumption of the avocations of peace, and despite all the drawbacks consequent upon the altered state of affairs and the general insolvency, planting was renewed with such vigor that the crop of 1865-6 reached the very respectable figure of 2,278,000 bales. Gradually expanding year by year, 4,347,000 bales were credited to the harvest of 1870-71, and although the next years fell far short of that, 1873-4 nearly equalled it, and 1875-6 outnumbered it largely.

The crops since then have been (in bales):

1876-7 . . . 4,474,000	1879-80 . . . 5,761,000	1882-3 . . . 6,949,756
1877-8 . . . 4,774,000	1880-81 . . . 6,606,000	1883-4 . . . 5,713,200
1878-9 . . . 5,074,000	1881-2 . . . 5,546,000	

The average annual increase over ante-bellum days has since been 1,000,000 bales. According to the last census reports, Louisiana, with a production of 508,569 bales (1880) ranked seventh in the list of cotton growing States. The State has about 900,000 acres in cotton. The same authority says New Orleans handled more than a fourth of the entire cotton crop of the country.

## HOME MANUFACTURE.

The first cotton mill operated in America was the one erected in Rhode Island in 1791. Twenty years later there were ninety flourishing mills in the New England States. By the year 1858 these enterprises were sufficiently numerous in America to consume a fifth of our whole crop. It is a patent fact that the manufacturing of cotton pays better in Great Britain than any other of her leading industries. That country used 3,212,000 bales of the raw material during 1882. The mills of the United States turned into fabrics in 1883, some 2,073,096 bales, nearly three times as much as France, and far more than three times as much as Germany. It can thus be seen what a factor cotton is in the transactions of the world.

The one thing lacking to complete the picture of Southern progress, as shown in this brief outline sketch, is the introduction of the mills and factories in the section that raises the raw material. Of late years a realization of the advantages to be derived from such establishments has struck Capital with much force, and the signs are that this new industrial movement will become still more general. New discoveries of coal in the South, and other favorable developments have greatly encouraged these projects, and there are now 314 mills in the Southern States. New Orleans, unfortunately, has not felt the awakening yet. She has but one running, the Lane Mill, which, inaugurated in 1859, has had an eventful industrial history, and is now in the capable hands of Lehman, Abraham & Co., the well known factors, who have made it pay. There are now seven mills in Louisiana.

The result of a century's culture of this textile summed up is: 1784-8. bales: 1883-7,000,000 bales.

## LAST YEAR'S MOVEMENTS.

The following tables are self-explanatory:

## RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

From—	1883-84.	1882-83.
Red River.....	104,039	193,456
Ouachita River .....	96,775	154,661
Arkansas River .....	2,096	16,833
Illinois Central R. R. ....	328,896	427,110
Morgan's R. R.....	134,775	141,285
Texas and Pacific R. R .....	140,198	144,867
Mississippi Valley R. R.....	27	.....
N. O. and N. E. R. R.....	79,466	.....
Mississippi and other sources.....	629,162	598,499
Total all sources.....	1,514,434	1,676,711

## TOTAL EXPORTS OF COTTON

FROM NEW ORLEANS, BY COUNTRIES, FROM AUGUST 1, 1883, TO JULY 31, 1884,  
INCLUSIVE.

Countries.	Bales.	Amount.
Austria.....	313	\$ 16,000
Belgium.....	5,808	275,181
England.....	793,337	38,763,547
France.....	364,842	17,349,895
Germany.....	126,015	5,891,105
Italy.....	31,734	1,529,104
Mexico.....	9,148	451,189
Russia.....	75,880	3,789,478
Spain.....	59,530	2,960,471
Total in 1883-84.....	1,466,607	\$ 71,025,972
Total in 1882-83.....	1,601,097	79,665,176
Total in 1881-82.....	1,200,523	62,390,097

The latest reports of the cotton crop of 1884 indicate a total yield of 5,580,000 bales.

As showing the relations of New Orleans to the cotton trade, the following data are quoted:

Years.	Total Crop of South.	Receipts at N. O.	Years.	Total Crop of South.	Receipts at N. O.
1865-66.....	2,154,476	711,629	1875-76.....	4,699,288	1,415,959
1866-67.....	1,951,988	702,131	1876-77.....	4,485,423	1,195,035
1867-68.....	2,430,893	579,231	1877-78.....	4,773,865	1,391,519
1868-69.....	2,260,557	794,205	1878-79.....	5,074,155	1,187,365
1869-70.....	3,114,592	1,142,097	1879-80.....	5,761,252	1,504,654
1870-71.....	4,347,006	1,446,490	1880-81.....	6,605,750	1,606,184
1871-72.....	2,974,351	957,538	1881-82.....	5,450,048	1,190,711
1872-73.....	3,930,508	1,240,384	1882-83.....	6,949,756	1,690,709
1873-74.....	4,185,534	1,221,698	1883-84.....	5,713,200	1,529,188
1874-75.....	3,832,991	993,775			

### THE LOUISIANA LEVEES.

Incidental to an account of the commercial vigor of the great Southern community with its tributary territory herein described, is the following brief statement of the labor and expenditure that has been put into the levying up and clearing of obstructions, for the benefit of inland navigation, along the majestic water-way that connects the sea-port with the great Western and Southwestern centers. The Governor and a State Board of Engineers are charged by the laws of Louisiana with the duty of executing a system for levee protection. This work is divided with the United States Engineers, who have control of the Congressional appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi. From the close of the war to the year 1884, there was expended by the State in levee building and repairs, \$12,371,675.46. In the past two years, including the work done by parishes, individuals, corporations, railroad companies, etc., over \$2,000,000 has been paid out for the same purpose. The State built about 130 miles of levee in that time. Under the constitution the protection, preservation and repair of the levees, is committed to the police juries of the riparian parishes, and has ceased to be obligatory upon individual proprietors. The State law permits an expenditure of but \$250,000 for repairs upon public works, a sum entirely inadequate. The levees of the State are reported to be in better condition now than they have ever been before.

The sum of \$160,000 is the amount set apart by the Mississippi River Commission for levee building in Louisiana this season.

The amount available for the dredging, removal of obstructions, and general improvement of the rivers and bayous of Louisiana is \$107,059, but Major Stickney, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, has asked for \$178,856 out of the funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.



# TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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THE activity, spirit and characteristics of the New Orleans merchants are well displayed in the numerous Trade organizations that flourish by their patronage. The city's commercial interests have been protected and the public welfare intelligently promoted, by the services of these practical and utilitarian associations, as can readily be seen from the following account of them. Only the most important are mentioned, the many minor assemblies having only a local influence and bearing.

## THE NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE.

Current interest, inspired by the Exposition, taking in all matters relating to the cotton traffic, would not be satisfied with a mere reference to that institution whose remarkable perfection of organization, illustrates, as much the sagacity of the New Orleans merchant as the continuous expansion of the trade in the great southern staple. The cotton interests are better protected at the port of New Orleans than elsewhere in the world, and this Exchange spends most liberally for that purpose. Next to Liverpool, the greatest business in cotton is done in this market, and through the medium of this association.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange was organized January 24th, 1871; "for the purpose of combining the scattered elements of the cotton trade, so as to secure the enforcement of such rules and regulations as might be required for the protection of all dealers in the staple, and to procure information respecting the condition of the traffic throughout the world. One of its greatest achievements was the establishment of a system of cotton supervision, which put an effectual stop to the many frauds formerly perpetrated in the transportation of the staple, and now insures to the planter a just return for every pound of cotton which he ships to the city. Another important reform was the inauguration of a system of levee inspection, for the protection of cotton on the landing in course of shipment abroad through officers of the Exchange, commissioned as special policemen, who are stationed on the landing and in every cotton-press. The arrangements for securing information regarding cotton are most comprehensive. Daily telegrams are posted, giving the number of bales received, shipped, or sold, with the fluctuations in value, at every important point along the Gulf and the Atlantic, while correspondents are stationed at every point in the cotton belt, and the cotton movements in Europe and India are promptly reported. The extent of this bureau may be inferred from the fact that over \$30,000 is expended in obtaining and arranging the information."

The magnificent structure erected by the Association in 1883, is the pride of the city. It cost, with its site, the corner of Gravier and Carondelet



NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING.



streets, \$375,000. It has been entirely paid for out of the income of the Exchange, which reaches the sum of \$125,000 per year. Certainly no building in the South compares with it, and few in other places. It is an architectural masterpiece, and is an enduring monument to its planner, architect Walters of Louisville. An engraving herein represents its exterior. The interior with its splendid frescoing is a marvel of artistic design and decoration that must be seen to be appreciated.

The membership of the Exchange is limited to 500. It now has about 450. The officers for 1885 are:

President, Chas. E. Black; Vice-president, Pierre Poutz, Sr.; Treasurer, A. Schreiber; Superintendent and Secretary, H. G. Hester.

*Board of Directors*—H. A. Frederic, Ad. Meyer, S. O. Thomas, Robt. Loeliger, H. F. C. Schaefer, Paul Schwarz, Jno. M. Parker, I. E. Glenny, A. Brittin, Lucas E. Moore, E. Puech, R. M. Walmsley.

Chief Supervisor, T. O. Sully; Chief Levee Inspector, J. H. McCartney.

Mr. Henry G. Hester, the efficient secretary, is a native of New Orleans, and is an authority in commercial and financial matters. He was formerly a writer for the press, but he has held this post since the foundation of the Exchange.

#### THE NEW ORLEANS PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The 500 members of this important institution assemble for barter and trade at the premises on Arcade Alley, in the rear of Vonderbank's Hotel. It is fitting that the founder of this Exchange should have had, in his lifetime, the internal direction of its affairs. That gentleman, Mr. Walter M. Smallwood, lately deceased, originated the Exchange system for transactions in produce in New Orleans in this wise: Some few years ago he was in the habit of calling off the market from a box on the street corners. After a while the crowd of merchants and dealers thus attracted blockaded all the neighborhood. It was then seen that a shelter should be provided for the general convenience, and Mr. Smallwood induced those interested to rent a store. In time the necessity of organizing became apparent, and at length the progress of events brought about the purchase of the Vonderbank Hotel property and the lots in the rear of it on Arcade Alley. Finally there was erected by the joint stock company of produce dealers forming the Exchange, the magnificent building, furnished with all the modern improvements that characterize the Exchanges of the other large cities. The Produce Exchange has so prospered as to be one of the wealthiest corporations in the State of Louisiana. Mr. Smallwood's exertions therefore deserve the highest commendation. The officials now serving the Exchange Association (1885) are:

President, N. D. Wallace; Vice-president, Fred E. Ernst; Treasurer, George E. Sears; Secretary, ———.

*Directors*—Jules Vairin, T. J. McMillan, N. Burke, James Flower, E. P. Cottraux, W. T. Benedict, J. M. Frowenfeld.

Mr. E. K. Converse, the retiring President, is one of the most esteemed merchants of the city.

### THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE.

Aside from the one at Greenock, Scotland, this is said to be the only exclusively Sugar Exchange in the world. Very nearly the entire crop of Louisiana is here sold, buyer and seller, through its instrumentality, being brought together to their mutual advantage. The old system of selling on the sugar landing necessarily involved much confusion and loss of time, which is now avoided by the methods in vogue at the exchange. The crop grower and producer is benefitted by the change equally with the merchant. The premises occupied by this useful institution are convenient, comfortable and tasteful. The situation is north front, Bienville and Clay streets. The large assembly hall is 112x60 feet; 54 feet to the sky light, and finished with Revaissance designs. The transactions in it are in sugar, molasses and Louisiana products of a like nature.

The incorporation was perfected March 6th, 1883. The officers are Richard Milliken, President; Isaac Delgado and John Dymond, Vice-Presidents; D. D. Colcock, Secretary. Under their intelligent and painstaking direction, the affairs of the Exchange are admirably managed, and the trade has been stimulated by the increased facilities furnished it.

### MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

Attention having been directed that way by newspaper articles on the subject, on October 2d, 1882, the organization of a Mexican Exchange was effected, the objects and purposes of the corporation being declared to be "to stimulate trade with Mexico, Central America, South America and the West India Islands; to promote the business interests thereof, and to afford greater rights, privileges and facilities in the prosecution of such work; to acquire, preserve and disseminate such information connected with the objects of the association as may be required." Mr. H. Dudley Coleman was the first President. The Exchange has prospered fairly well, although its membership fluctuates considerably. It has now on its roll about 160 of the leading tradesmen of this vicinity. The officers of the association now serving are:

President, Pearl Wight; Vice President, Joseph Bowling; Treasurer, A. W. Hyatt; Secretary, Charles de Vaux; Directors, T. R. Roach, M. B. Muncy, A. Samuels, W. G. Wheeler, W. B. Schmidt, J. J. Mellon, S. M. Todd, Geo. H. Dunbar, G. W. Timbrell, M. F. Dunn, T. DeP. Villasana, Geo. Pillsbury.

The annual meetings are held in October of each year. Non-resident merchants are entitled to honorary privileges only. The rooms of the Exchange are at 120 Common street.

### MECHANICS, DEALERS, AND LUMBERMEN'S EXCHANGE.

This association was organized in 1881. Its rooms are at 187 Gravier street, adjoining the Cotton Exchange. Its charter explains its purpose to be the advancement of all mechanical and industrial interests in the City of New Orleans; and in furtherance of these ends and the public utility, and advan-

tage consequent thereon, to provide and maintain an Exchange in the City of New Orleans, devoted to the requirements and wants of mechanics, dealers, lumbermen, and other persons engaged in mechanical and industrial pursuits in this city; to adjust controversies between members and individuals engaged in such dealings; to establish just and equitable principles of trade and uniform usages, rules and regulations for the government of their transactions, and to establish and maintain standards of measures, weight, quality and classifications in reference to all materials or articles used or sold by them; as also to obtain and disseminate information pertaining to Mechanical and Industrial pursuits and decrease the risks attendant upon such business.

It now has 177 members. Following are its officers for the year 1885:

President, Jas. D. Edwards; Vice-President, Frank H. West; Treasurer, Paul Haller; Secretary, T. Hasam, Jr.

### THE NEW ORLEANS STOCK EXCHANGE.

The membership of this, the recognized authority with the banks and brokers for quotations of stocks and bonds in this market, is limited to seventy. More could easily be got, but the general sentiment of the association being for a thoroughly reliable institution, this number was fixed as the maximum. The Exchange was organized in October, 1875. Its Board room is at No. 29 Carondelet street, close by the Cotton Exchange. It is officered as follows:

President, Isidore Newman; Vice-Presidents, E. Chassaniol, F. A. Lee; Treasurer, J. O. Bigelow; Secretary, A. A. Brinsmade.

The annual election takes place December 10th of each year.

### NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The organization of a Chamber of Commerce for New Orleans was effected nearly fifty years ago. The commercial policy of this section has been shaped to a marked extent by the deliberations of this institution. Its rooms are at 48 Carondelet street. R. S. Howard is the Presiding officer, Wm. M. Burwell Secretary.

### THE NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

Isaac N. Maynard, the energetic and clever director of the Clearing House of New Orleans was the founder of it. It has now been ten years in operation, under his charge. In the beginning he met with difficulty in harmonizing the bankers so that the institution might be started. By his efforts the organization was finally brought about. Now all the banks but one are members of the association. Jas. H. Oglesby, of the Louisiana Bank, is the President; Sam'l H. Kennedy, of the State Nat. Bank, Vice-President, and I. N. Maynard, Jr., assists his father. The senior Maynard is an old banking man, having been bred to the business, and served at all branches of it, from minor capacities to management. The system of clearing every day effectually guards against panic, and has long ago been thoroughly approved by the participants in its benefits and privileges.

### THE NEW ORLEANS COTTON PRESS ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in 1881 by the Cotton Press proprietors, for the better protection of the cotton interests. All of the Cotton Presses, of New Orleans are represented in the association. Uniform charges for the storage and compressing of cotton has been established, so that sufficient facilities for all purposes of the traffic can be constantly maintained. Movements of the staple have been materially accelerated by and under this system, and a more satisfactory and business-like method of conducting affairs has resulted. The office of this Association is at No. 167 Gravier street. J. C. Denis is the President; E. K. Bryant, Vice-President; H. D. Hopkins, Secretary and Treasurer. The principal Presses making up this Association are hereinafter noticed at length (see index).

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## TRANSPORTATION.

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THE commerce of a city depends in a great measure upon its transportation facilities. New Orleans is now well favored in this respect.

During the last three years it has had a railroad boom, and it is believed that the end has not yet been seen. There are now six trunk lines radiating from the Crescent City to regions that may not be approached by water. They are:

The Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, a portion of the Illinois Central system.

The Louisiana and Texas, of the Southern Pacific system.

The Louisville, New Orleans and Texas (Mississippi Valley), of the Chesapeake and Ohio, or Huntington system.

The New Orleans and Mobile, a portion of the Louisville and Nashville system.

The New Orleans and Northeastern, a portion of the Erlanger system.

The New Orleans Pacific, a portion of the Texas Pacific system, and the main outlet to deep water of the Gould Southwestern system.

All the important roads of the South have extended their lines to New Orleans in order to have a terminus there. These six trunk lines now connect the city with all of the important centers, whose trade it should have. The Illinois Central gives New Orleans communication with Chicago, Central Mississippi, Western Tennessee and Kentucky, Iowa and Illinois.

The Chesapeake and Ohio connects with all the country bordering the Mississippi river, with Memphis, Louisville and Norfolk. It runs through Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia.

The Louisville and Nashville system extends throughout the entire south, but is operated principally in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

The Erlanger roads connect New Orleans with Meridian, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Monroe, and Cincinnati.

The Southern Pacific and Louisiana and Texas, running through Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California to San Francisco, traverses a new, boundless, and almost uncultivated field for commercial benefit.

#### THE SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANTS

are most anxious to have more intimate relations with their brethren of New Orleans, and to get an avenue by which to reach with their wheat, wine, and other special products the old world markets.

The Texas Pacific, running for the most part through Texas, connects with the Gould Missouri Pacific system.

By means of the Illinois Central road, New Orleans is now in position to secure the cotton trade of Mississippi; by the Louisville and Nashville the best part of the same trade of Alabama. By the Pensacola and Atlantic branch of the same road it should get the trade of southern Georgia and Florida; and that of Texas by the Southern and Texas Pacific. The grain fields of Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, and southwestern Missouri, the cattle ranches of the great South-West, the iron and coal districts of Alabama, the fruitful territory of southern California, the tropical and mining yields of Mexico, are now within convenient reach.

The Illinois Central road brought into New Orleans during the business year ending September 1st, 288,992 tons of freight, and carried out 142,484 tons.

The Louisville and Nashville road brought in 214,334 tons; out 126,234.

The New Orleans and North-Western during the ten months of its operation, November 18th to September 1st, last, carried in 65,423 tons, out 13,895 tons.

Total for the three roads— in-freights 568,950 tons; outward 282,613 tons.

The Texas Pacific is in a fair way to control for New Orleans all the trade of Northern Texas.

The Southern Pacific (Louisiana and Texas) is preparing for a great increase of its through traffic with the Pacific coast.

Huntington is building a road to connect his Southern Pacific with Baton Rouge. There is prospect of a route to Denver, and a possibility of one to run along the west bank of the Mississippi into Southern Arkansas.

With all these advantages, the business of New Orleans is

#### BOUND TO AUGMENT.

As germane to this subject, the ideas unfolded by leading commercial gentlemen of this city for the enlightenment of the Government commission there recently visited here, seem to have some application. They said:

“The extension of our railroads into Mexico has, although several of the principal lines are still incomplete, already demonstrated the immense influence they are destined to exert on the future of that republic and the enlargement of our commercial relations with its people. When the main line of the Mexican National Railroad (Palmer-Sullivan) shall have been completed the distance from New Lands in the Rio Grande to the City of Mexico will be 850 miles, which, added to 750 miles from New Orleans to Laredo, will place this city at 1600 miles by rail from the capital. This same company also intends to build a line from Galveston direct to Laredo, which will be 200 miles shorter than that now in operation, thus reducing the distance from New Orleans to the city of Mexico to 1400 miles. Every effort should be made both by the government and citizens of the United States to encourage and promote the progress of railroad development and construction in the countries of Central and South America, until we have secured rapid transit for mails, passengers, and the lighter and more valuable kinds of merchandise between all the nations of our Western World. The result of continuous railroad connection between North and South America would be to give to the United States the control of a commerce which will become more valuable than that of India to England, without the disadvantage of having to traverse one-half of the globe to reach it.

#### STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS.

The subjoined information is extracted from the Annual Review, published by the *Times-Democrat* newspaper, at the close of the last commercial year:

During the winter season two lines of vessels, steamers, run to Vera Cruz, stopping at Bagdad, Tuxpan and Tampico. There are also sailing vessels frequently running to Progreso and other Mexican ports.

A regular line of steamers runs to Havana, Key West and Cedar Keys. There are, besides these, nine other lines, embracing ninety-three vessels (steamers), running between this port and Europe, which stop at various West Indian and Mexican ports en route to this city, or on their way home, thus giving easy and frequent communication with those places. The West India and Pacific Line (British) stop at nearly all the important West Indian ports; the Mississippi and Dominion Line (British), at Havana; the North German Lloyd (German), also at Havana; the Harrison Line (British), among the West Indies, and the ports of Central and South America; another line at Porto Rico and Cuba; and the others in similar manner at various ports on the Gulf of the Caribbean.

#### OUT OF THIS PORT.

Besides these a line of vessels (the Macheca Line) between Belize (British Honduras) and New Orleans, makes three trips a month; a line trading regularly to Port Livingston, on the eastern coast of Spanish Honduras, and two other lines, the Oteri and C. A. Fish's steamers, connect Truxillo and the Bay Islands with this port.

A new line of steamers has just been established between New Orleans and Nicaragua, placing this city in regular monthly communication with the three Caribbean ports of Gracias a Dios, Blewfields and San Juan del Norte.

C. A. Fish's steamers connect New Orleans with Port Limon bi-weekly, and thence with the interior by rail.

Three lines, Macheca's, Oteri's and Fish's, run between this city and Jamacia during the winter season, and one to Port-au-Prince, Hayti.

With the other ports of the Caribbean there is very little communication. A line of steamers was recently established to Laguayra, Venezuela, but had to be discontinued on account of the oppressive quarantine. With Venezuela we have no other communication except an occasional vessel.

The important inter-state commerce of the States on the Gulf—Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, should not be forgotten. Key West, the farthest point, is only 620 miles distant from here; less than half the distance by rail; Tampa, 520, and Cedar Keys 460 miles. To all these towns, as well as to the ports of Texas, regular lines of vessels ply with a good trade, which is growing and increasing.

The Cromwell line to New York, R. B. Post & Son's Florida line, the Macheca and Oteri lines, and other important routes are noticed at greater length elsewhere in this volume.

#### INLAND NAVIGATION.

The thoroughness of the Mississippi river steamboat service is proverbial. Although passenger movements are now mostly by the speedier rail routes, the elegance, comfort, and complete facilities of the river packets, still attracts a fair share of patronage. The freight traffic is increasing and the steamboat trade is not less prosperous than of old. Apropos to this matter, it may be mentioned that the waterways of Louisiana are estimated to be equal to 4,000 miles navigable length. The figures that follow show amongst other statistics, the number of craft belonging to New Orleans. The principal lines now doing business and the agencies therefor, with other information of the sort, may be found in that part of this book devoted to the representative houses, reference to the index showing the page.

#### Vessels Belonging to the Port of New Orleans, July 31, 1884.

<i>Class of Vessels.</i>	<i>Number of Same.</i>	<i>Gross Tonnage.</i>	<i>Class of Vessels.</i>	<i>Number of same.</i>	<i>Gross Tonnage.</i>
Steam—			Sail—		
Ocean (Wood)	6	2,353	Ocean (Wood)	87	5,257
“ Iron	20	28,420	River	239	2,340
River (Wood)	105	18,709	Total Sail	326	7,597
“ Iron	12	1,721	“ Vessels	469	58,802
Total Steam	117	51,205	“ “ 1882-3	462	59,008
			“ “ 1881-2	536	64,683

## ARRIVALS OF THE PAST THREE YEARS COMPARED.

YEAR.	COASTWISE VESSELS,		AMERICAN VESSELS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.				FOREIGN VESSELS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.				TOTAL TONNAGE.	
			With Cargo		In Ballast		With Cargo		In Ballast			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	N.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1883-84	307	317,340	192	60,275	37	17,518	318	326,823	262	272,828	1116	998,784
1882-83	278	311,833	197	72,066	23	14,506	322	348,251	322	316,224	1152	1,062,880
1881-82	263	361,509	208	120,863	11	8,310	271	334,900	144	172,468	897	998,079

## CLEARANCES FOR THE SAME PERIOD.

YEAR.	COASTWISE VESSELS.		AMERICAN VESSEL FOR FOREIGN PORTS.					FOREIGN VESSELS FOR FOREIGN PORTS.					TOTAL TONNAGE.	
			With Cargo		In Ballast			With Cargo		In Ballast.				
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	N.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
1883-84	350	350,212	157	54,788	25	6,990	583	601,858	5	3,323	1,147	1,057,171		
1882-83	269	289,846	179	64,465	12	3,383	686	704,304	4	1,142	1,153	1,063,267		
1881-82	326	405,338	174	101,457	22	6,533	422	522,618	9	2,911	953	1,038,857		

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The following data show that the imports of 1883-84 were \$193,576 more than during the twelve months preceding, and that at the same time the exports from New Orleans decreased \$14,180,837:

## Principal Imports.

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Foreign Coin.....	.....	\$ 223,670
Miscellaneous chemicals, lbs.....	369,838	87,282
Chloride of lime, lbs.....	955,582	13,022
Mineral Waters, gals.....	114,236	26,896
Vanilla beans, lbs.....	3,425	19,571
Miscellaneous drugs.....	.....	14,429
Coffee, lbs.....	29,843,839	2,885,724
Farinaceous substances.....	.....	29,202
Fertilizers, tons.....	1,255	22,470
Bananas.....	.....	385,922
Cocoanuts.....	.....	99,465
Other fruits.....	.....	31,010
Hides.....	.....	35,217
India rubber, etc., lbs.....	199,542	99,768
Unmanufactured wood.....	.....	132,822

## SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Brushes.....	.....	7,794
Buttons.....	.....	3,742
Cement, bbls.....	6,016	7,913
Carbonate soda, lbs.....	5,673,191	82,552
Caustic soda, lbs.....	4,497,960	110,401
Medicines.....	.....	17,311
Clocks.....	.....	7,780
Coal, tons.....	2,842	8,044
Cotton cloths, square yards.....	832,102	55,059
Laces and trimmings.....	.....	186,954



SUBJECT TO DUTY.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Knit goods .....	.....	55,482
Thread, lbs.....	22,844	6,151
Manufactured cotton.....	.....	101,334
Earthenware.....	.....	145,734
Ornamental Earthenware.....	.....	22,311
China, etc.....	.....	17,423
Dolls and toys.....	.....	12,663
Perfumeries .....	.....	14,296
Pipes .....	.....	12,352
Fancy articles.....	.....	9,858
Anchovies and sardines.....	.....	156,859
Sisal grass, tons.....	874	75,634
Bagging.....	.....	108,549
Linen .....	.....	128,435
Twine, lbs.....	20,368	20,291
Manufactured hemp, flax and jute.....	.....	56,821
Lemons .....	.....	397,657
Oranges.....	.....	297,363
Prunes, lbs.....	446,039	24,310
Raisins, lbs.....	255,477	13,715
Preserved fruit.....	.....	29,948
Other fruit.....	.....	32,068
Bottles .....	.....	59,169
Pig iron, tons.....	3,778	92,074
Steel rails, tons.....	597 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20,900
Cotton ties, lbs.....	18,190,045	269,867
Tin plates, lbs.....	2,141,863	84,251
Tin, lbs.....	6,304,795	330,628
Iron rods, lbs.....	2,176,541	70,641
Wire, lbs.....	1,084,071	23,793
Malt liquors gals.....	128,265	118,453
Marble.....	.....	24,587
Musical instruments.....	.....	30,832
Olive oil, gals.....	46,720	58,241
Cheese, lbs.....	169,604	25,502
<b>Rice</b> , lbs.....	850,039	18,228
Salt, lbs.....	50,100,338	74,641
Brandy, gals.....	19,602	40,728
<b>Sugar, 13 Dutch stan'd</b> , lbs.....	4,331,601	1,296,607
Sugar, above 13 D. S.....	1,841,155	67,154
Leaf tobacco, lbs.....	334,963	168,748
Cigars, lbs.....	61,497	198,662
Champagne, doz. bottles.....	9,977	110,985
Wine in casks, gals.....	232,470	103,303
Wine in bottles, doz.....	29,982	88,698
Woolen cloth, lbs.....	27,840	39,860
All other dutiable articles.....	.....	99,854

## Total Imports.

1883-84.	Brought in American Vessels.	Brought in Foreign Vessels.	Total Value of Imports of Merchandise.
August .....	\$ 31,485	\$ 252,802	\$ 284,287
September .....	46,462	459,141	505,663
October .....	32,278	555,553	587,831
November .....	175,539	905,620	1,081,159
December .....	121,446	877,346	998,792
January .....	91,614	1,090,316	1,181,930
February .....	136,180	637,543	773,723
March .....	365,475	1,200,829	1,566,904
April .....	466,949	884,416	1,358,994
May .....	183,535	719,003	902,508
June .....	148,114	867,079	1,015,190
July .....	81,684	266,037	355,611
Total, 1883-84 .....	\$1,880,761	\$8,715,785	\$10,612,592
Total, 1882-83 .....	1,370,131	8,048,885	9,419,016
Total, 1881-82 .....	2,240,039	9,513,813	11,993,852

Of this total amount of imports, commodities valued at \$5,662,997 came subject to duty, and \$4,948,628 free of duty.

The trade in tropic fruits is constantly expanding. Oteri, Fish and the Macheca's are the principal importers.

## PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT.	VALUE.
Bread and buiscuit, lbs.....	137,364	\$ 9,811
Corn, bushels.....	5,963,255	3,718,203
Corn meal, bbls . . . . .	54	198
Oats, bushels.....	3,488	1,902
Rye, bushels .....	264,569	172,706
Wheat, bushels . . . . .	647,162	709,893
Wheat flour, bbls.....	32,462	164,388
Candles, lbs . . . . .	15,898	2,236
<b>Manufactured cotton</b> , colored, yds .....	2,202,224	139,464
<b>Manufactured cotton</b> , uncolored, yds .....	56,699	9,727
Hides and skins.....	.....	30,294
Hops .....	571,996	128,519
Machinery . . . . .	.....	11,096
Other manufactured iron and steel .....	.....	33,738
Malt liquors, dozen bottles.....	29,805	54,042
<b>Oil cake and meal</b> , lbs.....	152,836,797	1,689,298
<b>Cotton seed oil</b> , gals.....	2,388,302	1,029,807
Tallow, lbs .....	1,018,224	68,933
Bacon, lbs .....	83,588	6,948
Hams, lbs .....	57,355	7,975
Pork, lbs.....	654,971	40,792
Lard, lbs .....	173,600	16,703

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT.	VALUE.
Butter, lbs .....	48,408	10,674
Cheese, lbs .....	41,709	3,778
Cotton seed, lbs. ....	405,116	3,138
Soap .....	96,468	4,324
Brown sugar, lbs .....	68,889	4,309
<b>Leaf tobacco</b> , lbs. ....	10,228,379	954,189
Lumber, feet. ....	4,061,000	62,442
Staves .....	.....	695,518
Logs and timber. ....	.....	53,785
Door sash and blinds. ....	.....	23,901
All other manufactured articles. ....	.....	27,431

## TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

1883-84.	Carried in American Vessels.	Carried in Foreign Vessels.	Total Value of Exports of Domestic Merchandise.
August .....	\$ 46,192	\$ 1,179,232	\$ 1,225,124
September .....	89,534	2,140,820	2,230,454
October .....	170,990	7,473,308	7,644,298
November .....	602,492	11,298,284	11,900,776
December .....	449,261	10,728,431	11,176,872
January .....	301,702	12,474,470	12,776,172
February .....	135,187	12,278,326	12,413,513
March .....	545,341	8,086,332	8,631,673
April .....	93,217	5,936,831	6,030,048
May .....	48,964	2,527,749	2,577,713
June .....	29,830	2,596,588	2,626,438
July .....	128,682	1,702,692	1,831,374
Total, 1883-84 .....	\$ 2,641,392	\$ 78,423,063	\$ 81,064,455
Total, 1882-83 .....	2,949,935	92,186,951	95,230,966
Total, 1881-82 .....	5,941,561	62,238,770	68,190,431

## FLOUR AND GRAIN:

The average yearly receipts of flour at New Orleans are 700,000 bbls., although in 1858 the figure rose to 1,500,000 bbls., and in 1869-70 still higher. Of the 700,000 bbls. about 50,000 bbls. a month are required for the local, interior and gulf trade. The difference goes to foreign ports. Mexico, Central America, Cuba and South America are making increased demands at this port for their necessities. Flour ranged in price during the year from \$4.12½ to \$5.00 for family, and \$4.40 to 5.90 for fancy brands.

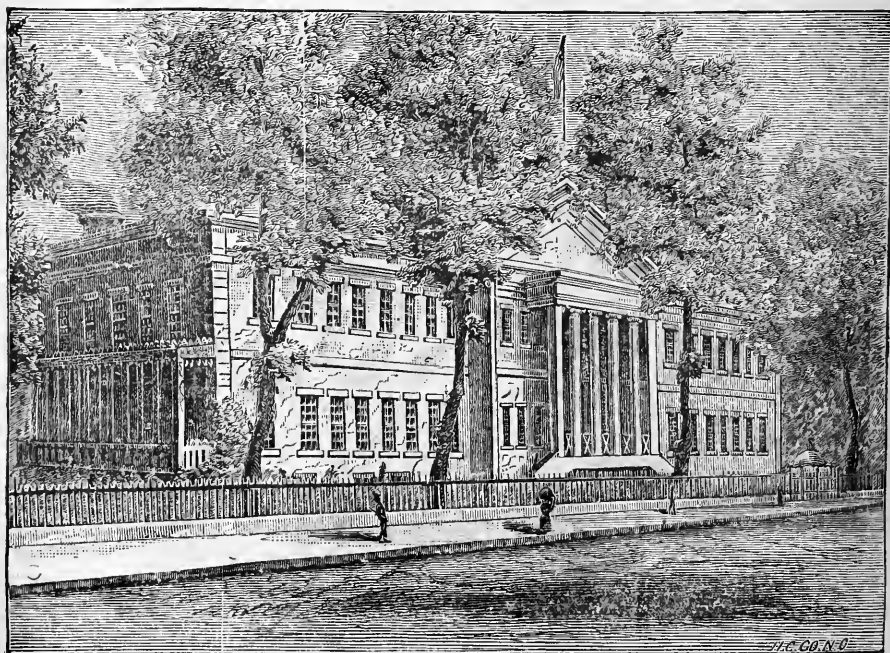
Three years' grain exports compare as follows:

	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82
Corn .....	5,473,924	7,161,168	639,342
Wheat. ....	1,015,459	5,529,847	2,474,581

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Cotton freights during the last season were considerably lower than the season before. The highest rates were about the middle of November. In grain freights little was done compared with other seasons, and rates ruled low; 6s 6d per quarter was the highest rate obtained, and 3s per quarter the lowest. Freights on oil cake, staves, and other produce were about the same as cotton and grain freights. Reduced port charges and increased facilities for handling cargoes, have made New Orleans as cheap as any other American port. The prevailing freight rates during the twelve months ending with last September were:

Cotton to Liverpool, steam 11-64 to 7-16d, sail 1-4 to 7-16d; cotton to Havre, steam 3-8 to 15-16c, sail 1-2 to 3-4c; cotton to Bremen, steam 5-16 to 15-32c, sail 3-8 to 13-16c; cotton to Continent, steam 7-16 to 1c, sail 3-8 to 15-16c; cotton to New York, steam 25 to 40c per 100 pounds; cotton to Boston, Providence, Fall River, Philadelphia, etc. via New York, steam 38 to 55c per 100 pounds. Bulk grain to Liverpool, per bushel, steam 4 to 8d, sail —d; bulk grain to Havre, per quarter, steam 6s to —, sail —; bulk grain to Continent, per quarter, steam 5 to 6s, sail —s. Oilcake to Liverpool, per ton, steam 15 to 30s, sail —; Sugar to New York, per hogshead steam \$3 to 5. Molasses to New York, per barrel, steam \$1 to 2. Rice to New York, per barrel, steam 50 to 75c.

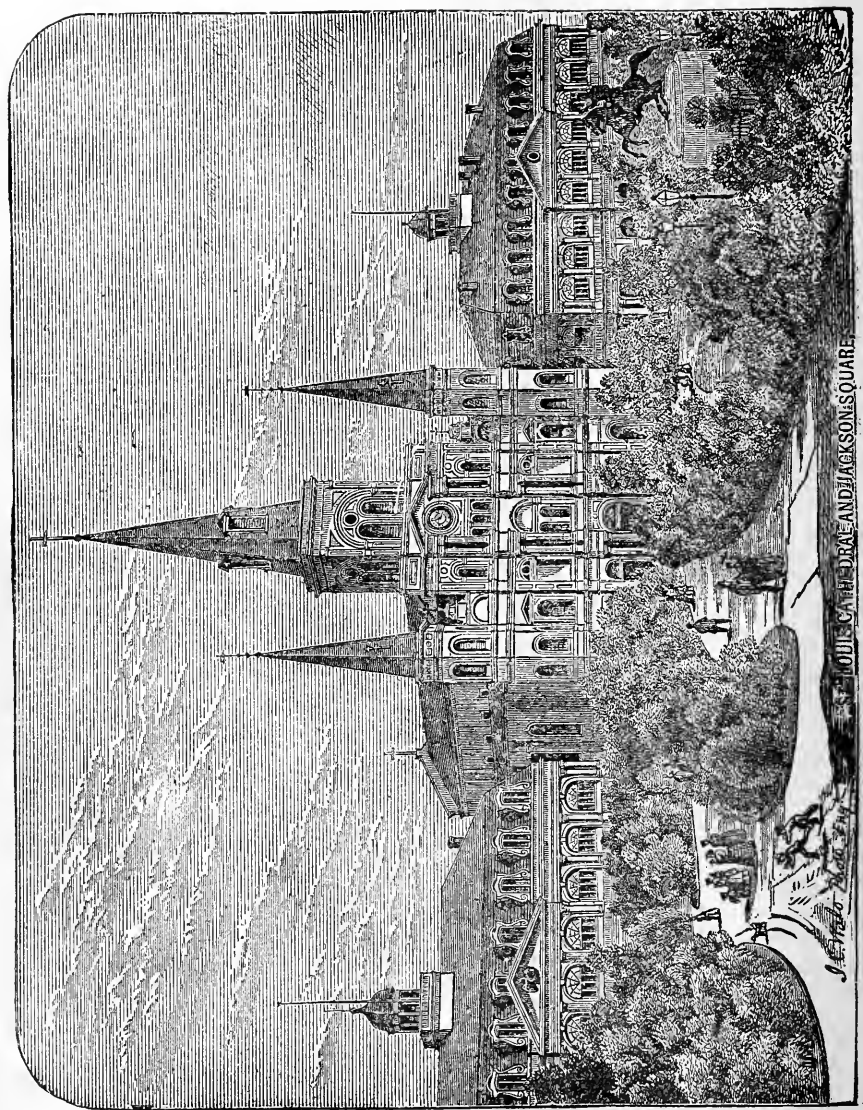


UNITED STATES MINT.

## TRAFFIC WITH THE INTERIOR.

Imports from September 1 to August 31, for Three Years, by River, Lake and Rail.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.
Apples, bbls.....	43,690	54,597	39,476
Bacon, boxes.....	15,682	17,288	13,308
Hams, tcs.....	7,551	10,073	9,499
Bagging, pcs.....	40,361	51,300	42,282
Beans, bbls.....	10,791	9,617	10,216
Butter, pkgs.....	72,704	68,721	50,902
Bran, sacks.....	143,813	136,775	131,309
Beef, bbls.....	11,098	24,023	7,253
<b>Cotton seed</b> , sks.....	1,288,127	2,419,171	1,723,683
Corn meal, bbls.....	110,527	124,956	148,341
Corn, sacks.....	562,667	778,944	277,337
<b>Corn in bulk</b> , bushels.....	5,677,128	7,580,234	3,235,183
Cheese, boxes.....	47,403	46,208	49,175
Candles, boxes.....	30,960	24,741	30,908
Coal, bushels.....	4,569,768	9,880,032	9,166,117
Dry salt meat, lbs.....	37,961,155	31,204,522	28,989,245
Eggs, bbls.....	3,800	759	2,682
Eggs, boxes.....	38,464	27,480	19,876
Flour, bbls.....	711,390	796,148	899,111
Hides.....	231,010	263,955	240,743
Hay, bales.....	173,410	177,455	135,129
Lard, tcs.....	25,904	23,431	16,369
Lard, kegs.....	50,772	42,904	33,866
<b>Molasses</b> , bbls.....	269,943	328,841	192,707
Moss, bales.....	76,200	16,177	9,595
Oats, sacks.....	607,806	742,653	597,266
Onions, bbls.....	32,958	33,571	32,413
Oils, bbls.....	140,600	121,002	62,483
Oil, boxes.....	4,976	10,137	3,641
Oil cake, sacks.....	330,825	251,086	203,979
Potatoes bbls.....	308,999	224,555	188,888
Pork, bbls.....	50,726	46,308	38,459
Rye, bushels.....	268,592	15,944	766
<b>Rice</b> , bbls.....	248,703	220,134	202,158
Rosin, bbls.....	55,243	40,281	27,584
Soap, boxes.....	105,120	92,393	72,280
Spirits of turpentine, bbls.....	7,025	6,256	3,477
Staves.....	4,932,000	6,868,374	5,707,872
<b>Sugar</b> , hhds.....	106,916	156,671	85,250
<b>Sugar</b> , bbls.....	291,230	171,671	70,907
Starch, boxes.....	76,219	129,255	59,232
Shingles.....	19,369,000	12,349,000	9,085,000
Tallow, bbls.....	1,109	1,777	577
<b>Tobacco</b> , hhds.....	7,068	7,580	3,107
<b>Tobacco</b> , pkgs.....	53,262	53,965	49,038
Wool, bales, etc.....	82,578	83,261	54,384
Whisky, bbls.....	40,830	40,948	30,841
Wheat, bushels.....	1,211,702	6,180,928	3,376,607



ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL AND JACKSON SQUARE

**Valuation of Domestic Produce Received at New Orleans  
During the Year Ending August 31, 1884.**

ARTICLES.	Amount.	Average Price.	Value.
Apples, boxes and barrels.....	43,690	\$ 2 00	\$ 87,280
Bacon, boxes.....	15,582	45 00	701,190
Bacon hams, tcs.....	7,571	45 00	340,695
Bagging, pieces.....	40,361	11 50	464,151
Beans, barrels.....	10,791	10 00	167,910
Butter, packages.....	73,704	17 00	1,252,968
Bran, sacks.....	143,813	1 50	215,719
Beef, barrels.....	11,098	12 00	133,176
<b>Cotton</b> , bales.....	1,709,187	49 00	83,050,156
<b>Cotton seed</b> , sacks.....	1,288,127	60	772,876
Corn meal, barrels.....	110,327	2 75	303,399
Corn, shelled, sacks.....	562,667	1 75	984,667
<b>Corn, bulk</b> , bushels.....	5,677,128	56	3,179,192
Cheese, boxes.....	47,493	4 50	213,718
Candles, boxes.....	30,980	5 20	161,096
Coal, Western, barrels.....	4,569,766	30	1,370,929
Cow peas, sacks.....	56,400	1 40	78,960
Dry salt meats, lbs.....	37,901,155	8	3,036,892
Eggs, boxes.....	38,464	17 00	619,888
Flour, barrels.....	711,390	5 15	3,663,658
Hides.....	231,010	4 00	924,040
Hay, bales.....	173,410	3 00	520,230
Lard, tcs.....	25,904	30 00	777,120
Lard, kegs.....	50,772	4 50	228,474
<b>Molasses</b> , gallons.....	15,277,316	30	4,583,195
Oats, sacks.....	607,806	2 00	1,215,612
Onions, barrels.....	32,958	2 00	65,916
Oil cake, sacks.....	330,625	1 25	413,281
Potatoes, barrels.....	318,999	1 75	558,248
Pork, barrels.....	50,726	16 00	811,616
<b>Rice</b> , barrels.....	248,703	11 00	2,845,733
Rosin, barrels.....	55,243	2 00	110,486
Soap, boxes.....	105,120	2 00	210,240
Spirits of turpentine, barrels.....	7,025	18 00	126,450
Staves, M.....	4,932	140 00	690,480
<b>Sugar</b> hogsheads.....	221,515	60 00	13,290,900
Starch, boxes.....	76,219	1 30	99,085
Tallow, barrels.....	1,109	20 00	22,180
<b>Tobacco</b> , leaf, hogsheads.....	7,068	120 00	848,100
<b>Tobacco</b> , chew, packages.....	53,262	15 00	798,930
Wool, bags.....	82,578	40 00	3,303,120
Whisky, barrels.....	40,820	50 00	2,041,000
Wheat, bushels.....	1,211,702	1 07	1,296,521
Other various articles estimated at.....			25,000,000

## TOTAL VALUE.

Total in 1883-84.....\$161,269,037  
 Total in 1882-83..... 200,018,645  
 Total in 1881-82..... 159,516,729

Total in 1880-81.....\$197,758,175  
 Total in 1879-80..... 179,771,600  
 Total in 1878-79..... 127,006,939

# BANKING AND FINANCE.

The New Orleans banking houses are exceptionally well managed, and are fully equal to the accomodation of this section. They are separately noticed elsewhere in this book. The figures that follow give some idea of the extent and character of their operations.

## TWELVE YEARS CLEARINGS.

Year ending June 1—	Clearings.	Balances.
1873 .....	\$ 501,716,239	\$ 58,933,605
1874.....	476,235,855	52,751,420
1875 .....	406,829,492	45,293,425
1876.....	426,266,166	47,937,794
1877.....	414,527,870	47,296,575
1878 .....	428,750,803	46,341,330
1879*.....	372,651,750	44,468,480
1880.....	433,011,637	46,157,057
1881.....	475,125,567	46,519,863
1882.....	501,476,772	50,927,280
1883.....	514,506,891	52,821,910
1884.....	514,067,597	50,732,884

\* Epidemic year.

The business of 1884 compared with the previous year's, shows a decrease of \$439,294 in the clearings, and \$2,089,043 in the balances.

## LOWEST AND HIGHEST DEPOSITS, LOANS AND LEGAL TENDERS.

### *Deposits.*

Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Highest,
October 27, 1882	\$ 10,800,000	January 27, 1882	\$ 15,400,000
November 12, 1883	12,200,000	March 2, 1883	16,000,000
July 4, 1884	9,800,000	February 22, 1884	16,000,000

### *Loans.*

Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Highest.
July 28, 1882	\$ 14,000,000	February 17, 1882	\$ 15,600,000
July 5, 1883	14,700,000	December 28, 1883	17,200,000
July 18, 1884	13,500,000	March 17, 1884	17,300,000

### *Legal Tenders.*

Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Highest.
October 13, 1882	\$ 2,535,000	January 20, 1882	\$ 4,750,000
October 26, 1883	2,700,000	January 19, 1883	4,700,000
June 4, 1884	3,100,000	January 8, 1884	4,900,000



The course of the market is indicated by the following table, which shows the extremes monthly:

1883-84.	Except'l paper.	A1.	Collatr'l loans.	A1 mort- gages.
September.....	7 to 8	8	6 to 8	8 to 10
October.....	7 to 8	8	7 to 8	8 to 10
November.....	7 to 8	8	7 to 8	8 to 10
December.....	7 to 8	8	7 to 8	8 to 10
January.....	8 to 9	9	6 to 8	8
February.....	7 to 9	9	6 to 7	7 to 8
March.....	7 to 8	8	6 to 8	7 to 8
April.....	7 to 8	8	6 to 8	7 to 8
May.....	7 to 8	8	6 to 8	7 to 8
June.....	7 to 8	8	7 to 8	7 to 8
July.....	8 to —	8	8 to —	7 to 8
August.....	8 to —	8	8 to —	7 to 8
1882-83.....	7 to 12	8 to 15	6 to 10	7 to 10
1881-82.....	8 to 12	8 to 12	6 to 10	7 to 8

## LEADING MANUFACTURES.

It must be admitted that in proportion to population, New Orleans does not take precedence as a manufacturing center. The necessities of a great section have nevertheless to be supplied from this city, and this, with the employments founded upon the special resources of the state, make up a most respectable showing. The sugar and shipping industries rely to a very great extent on the accommodations furnished at this point, and the mechanical trades that work in iron, are represented by several institutions of note, among them the works of Mr. Dudley Coleman, the Whitney Company and the Leed's Foundry. Manufactures of tobacco and the preparation of rice for market, cut an important figure in the general trade reports. Movements of cotton furnish business for numerous pickeries, and the milling of oil and seed products is a source of considerable wealth to the community. The introduction of prime Western beer, having created a taste for that beverage, local enterprises are now vigorously and most successfully competing with these rivals from abroad. The Southern and Louisiana Brewing Companies are both doing remarkably well. The former has been selling about 30,000 barrels of lager per year, and the latter has a bright future before it. The eight New Orleans breweries employ about 150 men, and have a capital of perhaps \$350,000 invested. They make from 80,000 to 100,000 barrels of malt liquor a year.

The capital employed in the clothing trade of New Orleans approximates \$1,000,000. Sales in the last year (including importations) aggregated \$3,000,000. There are about thirty factories in the neighborhood of

the city. They employ altogether about 2,000 people, some of the larger establishments having 300 employes.

Lumber and its manufactures also figure largely in the market reports. Exportations are increasing, the Spanish-American markets, especially making increased demand.

The characteristic commerce of the city creates a fine market for the cooperage business. The body of this work contains account of the main enterprises here instanced.

### COTTON SEED PRODUCTS.

Until after the war the cotton seed had no commercial value whatever, and was a most inconvenient surplus to dispose of. The total value of the products obtained by milling this material in the South is now reckoned at \$8,000,000, or three per cent. of the whole proceeds of cotton culture. Since the first successful experiments, a marvelous advance has been made in the manufacture. In 1867 there were but seven mills in the country, three of them in New Orleans; in 1870 there were twenty-six; in 1880, forty-seven; and now, at all the important cotton centers, mills have been located, until there are 108 in all. The amount of seed annually crushed is estimated at 420,000 tons, or ten per cent. of the entire quantity produced. If all the seed raised was crushed it is believed that there would be realized from it \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000 annually.

The cotton seed yields cotton seed cake, meal, oil, ash, soap stuff and fertilizers, and the residue after all the processes, is used as fuel for the mills. No part of it is waste. The cotton plant averages about three and a half pounds of seed to one pound of lint; from a ton of seed thirty-five gallons of crude oil may be expressed, leaving 22 pounds of cotton and 750 pounds of cake. Cotton seed oil, refined, is used for making fine soaps and as a substitute for, or adulterant of, olive oil. As a matter of fact, pure olive oil is

#### A SCARCE ARTICLE OF COMMERCE.

The refuse after the refining process is called soap-stock. It is sometimes used also to make illuminating gas. Glycerine is extracted from the oil—three and a half pounds of it from a gallon of crude oil. The cake is what is left after the oil is extracted. It is principally used for feeding stock and as a fertilizer, being highly esteemed for the latter purpose by sugar planters. If ground, the cake is known as meal, in which condition it is much preferred abroad for fodder. The hulls furnish fuel for the mills. Their ash makes fine lye. It is said that hulls would make fine paper stock, and that the French make a fine dye from the seed. Liverpool, Havana, New York and Key West take large quantities of the soap stock. It may be seen that the economic value of this material can hardly be over-estimated. It is certain that 160,000,000 gallons of oil could be made from the seed grown in the South. The oil mills have been a rich bonanza to their owners,

and the result of continuous prosperity is, some great enterprises in that line located

## IN AND ABOUT NEW ORLEANS.

Various causes, however, combined to make the last season a dull one, but a more favorable outlook was reported for this season at its opening, because the stock on hand was low. Oil was low-priced on account of the competition of lard and cheap greases in the last year, but large sales of cake and meal counterbalanced these losses. Germany and the Continent consumed greater quantities than usual. The sugar planters, distressed by overflows and hard times, did not make the usual demand on the market, but on the whole it may be said that this, as proven by past experience in this locality, is one of the very best paying industries in the South. The subjoined figures show better the extent of the trade of 1883-84.

## RECEIPTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Oil, bbls.....	66,409
Cake, sacks.....	381,536
Meal, bags.....	429,984
Soap stock, bbls.....	1,124
Cotton seed, sacks.....	1,327,874

## FOREIGN EXPORTS.

Oil, bbls.....	56,528
Cake, sacks.....	43,391
Meal, bags.....	83,184
Soap stock, bbls.....	7,528
Soap, bbls.....	1,388

## COASTWISE EXPORTS.

Oil, bbls.....	54,492
Cake, sacks.....	473,456
Meal, bags.....	447,868
Soap stock, bbls.....	5,134
Soap, bbls.....	492

## SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

The largest crop of sugar that has been gathered and prepared for distribution in Louisiana since the war, was last year's. The number of sugar houses in operation was 998, of which 840 were steam mills. The total production of sugar was 143,855 tons, and of molasses 15,277,316 gallons. Over half the sugar was the refined article.

There are about twenty-five parishes in Louisiana engaged in sugar planting, the area under cultivation in cane being 172,420 acres. Fully 250,000 people are employed in this industry. The land, machinery and implements in use are estimated as worth \$90,000,000.

Owing to political and other extraordinary causes the market has been much depressed. Mexican and Cuban reciprocity proposals and the tariff agitation have had a noticeable effect on prices.

Genuine molasses as an article of direct consumption is fast going out of use. Improved sugar machinery reduces both the quality and quantity of the molasses. Prices of this product ranged low and exports were lighter than last year. The receipts of 1883-4 were 269,943 bbls; the exports 207,773 bbls, nearly a third less than for the twelve months preceding, although the sugar crop was 43 per cent. greater. A Sugar Exchange, the fundamental principal of which is that the producer shall have a stated representation in the Board of Directors, so as to make the commercial and agricultural interests in the trade identical, has been organized during the year. The planters and dealers are interesting themselves in the political events that affect the profits of their enterprises. They also have a protective organization.

## SUGAR CROPS OF LOUISIANA.

Years.	Hogsheads.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Years.	Hogsheads.
1823..	30,000	1840..	87,000	1855..	231,427	1870..	144,881
1824..	32,000	1841..	90,000	1856..	73,296	1871..	128,461
1825..	30,000	1842..	140,000	1857..	279,607	1872..	108,520
1826..	45,000	1843..	100,000	1858..	362,296	1873..	89,498
1827..	71,000	1844..	200,000	1859..	221,840	1874..	116,867
1828..	88,000	1845..	186,000	1860..	228,753	1875..	144,146
1829..	68,000	1846..	140,000	1861..	459,410	1876..	169,331
1832..	70,000	1847..	240,000	1863..	76,801	1877..	127,753
1833..	75,000	1848..	220,000	1864..	10,387	1878..	213,281
1834..	100,000	1849..	247,000	1865..	18,070	1879..	169,972
1835..	30,000	1850..	211,201	1866..	41,000	1880..	218,314
1836..	70,000	1851..	236,547	1867..	37,647	1881..	122,982
1837..	65,000	1852..	321,934	1868..	84,256	1882..	241,220
1838..	70,090	1853..	449,324	1869..	87,090	1883..	221,515
1839..	115,000	1854..	346,735				

## THE RICE CROPS AND MILLS.

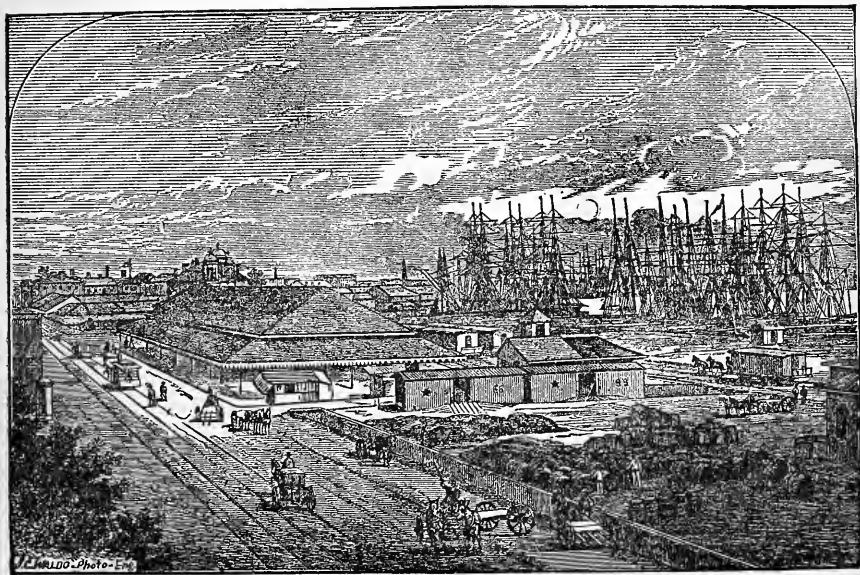
During the last decade, the cultivation and milling of rice has become the main support of a large population in Louisiana. New Orleans has eleven rice mills, with a capacity for cleaning 250,000 barrels per annum. There are about 900 rice plantations in the State. Fully 50,00 people are concerned in the cultivation of the staple. The amount invested in all the industries connected with the rice trade is estimated as \$6,000,000. The crop of the last season was 500,000 barrels. Prices during the year were unsatisfactory. Prime quality throughout the season averaged 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents, with choice a shade higher.

Year.	Barrels.	Pounds.	Year.	Barrels.	Pounds.
1876.....	161,690	37,189,620	1880.....	84,554	16,330,340
1877.....	152,524	35,080,520	1881.....	266,658	61,331,134
1878.....	159,010	36,592,310	1882.....	240,966	55,422,180
1879.....	90,124	20,728,520	1883.....	187,217	45,059,960

### THE TOBACCO TRADE.

Sales of leaf tobacco for export at New Orleans are now merely nominal, purchases for that purpose being made inland and shipped through. Exportations via the New Orleans route are considerable, however, because the leaf does not deteriorate as when sent via Northern ports. The receipts of the past year were 7,684 hhds., which, with 1,207 hhds. already on hand, made a total of 8,892 hhds. Of this the German port of Bremen took 6,812 hhds., and France 164 hhds. The remainder went to the trade.

Business in the line of manufactured tobacco was not brisk during last year, but is improving. There are in the city eight manufacturers of fine-cut chewing, smoking and snuff tobaccos, supplying an average yearly consumption of 1,750,000 pounds, valued at \$600,000, and employing about 500 hands. The climate is exceedingly favorable to the production of first-class stock, and the productions of this market are highly appreciated on that account.



FRENCH MARKET.—(Courtesy of J. C. Waldo.)

# THE MUNICIPALITY.

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IT hardly seems to come within the scope of a work like this to treat of matters not essentially commercial. Nevertheless the fact that eleemosynary and charitable institutions are liberally sustained by the public, is assuredly evidence of progress as much as the statistics of trade transactions. The legacies of McDonough and others have helped to perfect in New Orleans a common school system unexcelled elsewhere in America. The hospitals and asylums are generously supported by state and municipal as well as private benefactions. The sentiment and public policy has always been to enlarge the educational facilities of the commonwealth and the higher institutions of learning are thoroughly and completely equipped for useful service. Literature, Art and Science receive sufficient attention and encouragement to show that culture and refinement are not lacking in the community. The very recreations and mode of life of the inhabitants is proof of the civilizing influences that prevail. No people in the world fare better, or take more comfort in life than the residents of New Orleans.

The city government is in sound financial condition. "Is bonded liability," said Mayor J. ro tem. Kirkpatrick, a short time ago, "is in gradual process of extinction." The total bonded and floating debt of the city is in exact figures \$18,427,185.12. The indebtedness of the State (Sept. 1st, 1884) is \$13,234,061.20. The state legislature at its last session passed an act privileging the holders of any city bond at their option to change a coupon into a registered bond. The registration guards against the danger of the paper being burned, lost or stolen. The New Orleans bonds and the U. S. bonds are the only registered bonds in the country. At the last State election an amendment to the debt ordinance of the year 1879 was adopted, repealing the 3 per cent for fifteen years' clause, and fixing the interest at 4 per cent on the state debt from Jan. 1, 1885. There is no other instance on record where a State has voluntarily increased the rate of interest upon its debt. Litigation concerning the unpaid city coupons has ceased. Interest liabilities are now met as they mature. The municipal bonds are approximating par value on 'Change. The current expenses of the city are being paid with the receipts. By observing the one-twelfth principle, (monthly balances) no further indebtedness can be incurred. The City of New Orleans was incorporated 1804: re-organized in 1852, 1870 and 1882. The municipal election is in April of every fourth year. Its officers are:

Mayor, E. V. Guillotte; Treasurer, I. N. Patton; Commissioner of Public Works, John Fitzpatrick; Comptroller, J. N. Hardy; Commissioner of Police and Public Buildings, Pat Mealey; City Attorney, Walter H. Rogers; City Surveyor, D. M. Brosnan.

## BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

There is no surer nor more healthful indication of the expansion and prosperity of a great city than is to be found in the march of improvement therein. The adornment of the public places, the architectural display, and the construction of great public works, are evidences of the general activity and advancement. According to the *Times Democrat* which has prepared statistics of the building operations for the year ending Sept. 1st last, there had been during the twelve months preceding, a busy season, with every prospect that affairs would so continue. The general thrift is the more apparent in the lavish expenditure for the construction and repair of edifices devoted to charitable and eleemosynary purposes, such as the hospitals and asylums, which are supported mainly by popular contribution. This is noticeable in the appended list in which the contractor's own figures are given and also their arrangement of them.

Building and other improvements by the Queen and Crescent, Mississippi Valley, Jackson and Morgan's line railways....	\$ 500,000
Street paving, Sewering, etc.....	282,500
Produce Exchange, Pickwick Club and Denegre buildings....	235,000
Permanent improvements by street railways.....	200,000
Episcopal Orphan Asylum, Leland University and Louisiana Cooperage and Manufacturing Company.....	178,000
Boston Club, Eustis building, cotton sheds.....	150,000
Government Hospital and repairs.....	150,000
Sugar Exchange, etc.....	100,061
House of Good Shepherd and McConnico residence.....	119,500
Charity Hospital, Hotel Dieu and Tuoro Inf. repairs.....	110,000
McDonough Schools.....	100,000
Planters-Crescent Oil Mill, Algiers.....	100,000
Minor churches and miscellaneous.....	75,000
The Exposition structures.....	1,500,000
Total.....	\$3,800,061

The list is necessarily incomplete and irregular, but there is enough of it to show how brisk the building trade has been, although it fell behind '82-3. The great railroad companies have contributed a generous share of their earnings toward increasing the transportation facilities of the place. The Queen and Crescent line expended \$50,000 in fitting up freight houses and a depot at the property purchased by it of the Levee Cotton Press Company. The Mississippi Valley road paid \$500,000 for the Jackson Press property, and it is said will spend \$200,000 more for improvements thereon. The Jackson railroad company and the Texas Pacific are also making costly additions and repairs at their respective termini. The Morgan Company has been to an immense outlay in building new car-shops, steamers, etc., at Algiers.

By way of beautifying the thoroughfares, and doing honor to the great ones once of earth but passed away, statuary representing General Robert E. Lee and Margaret Haughery, the friend of the helpless and the orphaned, have been placed in position during the year (1883-4).

## THE NEW ORLEANS NEWSPAPERS.

The potency of the daily press is now so well appreciated that to enlarge upon that threadbare topic would be a mere waste of words. The New Orleans newspapers admirably reflect the life, spirit and sentiment of the community in which they are published, and their management is thoroughly *en rapport* with popular feeling hereabouts as to the province of journalism. If anywhere in America the line is judiciously drawn between news and that vicious scandal-mongering which is deprecatingly termed "sensationalism," and yet is made a distinctive policy in other places, it is in the Crescent City. The dignified, and yet spirited conduct of the principal New Orleans dailies, might well be emulated by these news-scavengers. The leading newspapers are: *La Abeille de Nouvelle Orleans* (The Bee) the *Picayune*, the *Times-Democrat*, the *States* and *Item*, the last two evening publications.

## LA ABEILLE DE NOUVELLE ORLEANS.

*The Bee*, the oldest journal of the southwest, issued its first number Sept. 1st, 1827. At first it was published only in the French language, but in a few months an English side was added to the paper, and subsequently a Spanish department was supplemented. For many years this journal wielded great influence, the ability and enterprise displayed at its inception speedily obtaining recognition for it. Changes in the proprietorship and momentous political events varied its policy, so that it was successively Democratic, Whig, and, for a brief period before the war, Republican; but the opening of hostilities enlisted it in support of the Southern cause. During the occupation of the city by Butler, its plant was seized, and for a short time publication was suspended. After the war, like other organs of public opinion in this section, it espoused the side of the Democratic party. In 1872, it was determined to continue it as a journal of the French language exclusively, and this course has since been followed. Owing to the character of the Louisiana population, it finds in this direction a sufficient field. Alexander Bullitt, who retired from management upon the defeat of Henry Clay for the Presidency, Dr. Samuel Harby, the English, and Numa Dufour, French editor, were prominent figures of this community in their day. Messrs. Oscar Donnet and Edgar Dufour are the present proprietors.

## THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

The first issue of this superior newspaper bears date of Jan. 25th, 1837. The brilliant and adventuresome George Wilkins Kendall, a co-laborer with Horace Greeley, and F. A. Lumsden of North Carolina, also a man of fine attainments, were its founders. Their venture was a success from the start. Kendall was afterward distinguished as one of the foremost pioneers of the State of Texas, participating there in the early trials of the settlers in that Commonwealth, and undergoing persecution at the hands of the then hostile Mexicans. He died in 1867. Lumsden was drowned in a disaster in Lake Michigan in September of 1860.



A. M. Holbrook was, for many years following 1839, the business manager. Under his direction, the paper prospered wonderfully. Alexander C. Bullitt, afterward the conductor of the chief organ of the Whig party, the *Washington Republic*, held an interest for a time after 1844. Samuel F. Wilson was editorial manager from 1850 for twenty years, and until his death. Barnwell Rhett was a writer for it. A stock company bought the paper in 1872, and in 1875, Mrs. E. J. Holbrook (Pearl Rivers) became the proprietress. Mr George Nicholson, the business manager, was admitted to a partnership with her, and the difficulties growing out of the war, and subsequent hard times, were gradually overcome. Mrs Holbrook and Mr. Nicholson were married in 1878, the firm name now being Nicholson & Co. The *Picayune* is regarded as entirely reliable, and faithful to the high calling which it represents.

#### THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

The remarkable success of this newspaper since the consolidation indicated by its title, is undoubtedly due to the administrative ability of its manager, the distinguished Major E. A. Burke, State Treasurer of Louisiana, and Director-General of the Exposition. The *Times-Democrat* first appeared December 4th, 1881. It is a combination of the business of two newspapers, the *Times*, established in 1863, and the *Democrat*, started in 1875. Major Burke was managing editor of the latter paper. Through his efforts the *Times*, which was for sale, was absorbed by the *Democrat*, a joint stock company, in which Mrs. Sue A. Burke had a controlling interest, acquiring the property. Under Major Burke's vigorous direction the patronage of the newspaper has so expanded that it is now rated with the great journals of America. The positions of trust and honor to which Major Burke has been chosen illustrate the influence of this powerful organ, as much as the esteem in which he is personally held. This newspaper is not behind any in the land in a single essential particular, and is especially noticeable for the lead it takes upon all questions of great moment in this community, such as the Exposition and the South American trade revival. Commercial reports are made a special feature by the *Times-Democrat* and much of the data in this work comes from its columns.

#### OTHER DAILY ISSUES.

Major H. J. Hearsey, a writer with a national reputation, runs that sprightly evening daily, the *States*. It has met with public favor, and has a great sale on Sundays.

The *Daily City Item* is edited and published by M. F. Bigney. It has a handsome patronage and is much approved for its independence. In politics it opposes all its competitors, the Republican party having its most loyal support.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* dispenses the happenings of the day to a German constituency in the language of the Fatherland. Jacob Hassinger, its editor, is a journalist of more than local reputation.

The *Price-Current*, established so far back as 1822, has recently been made a commercial daily. It is an acknowledged authority in all this section upon matters within its field. Louis J. Bright & Co. are its proprietors.

The *Sugar Bowl* is a well conducted weekly Trade Journal.

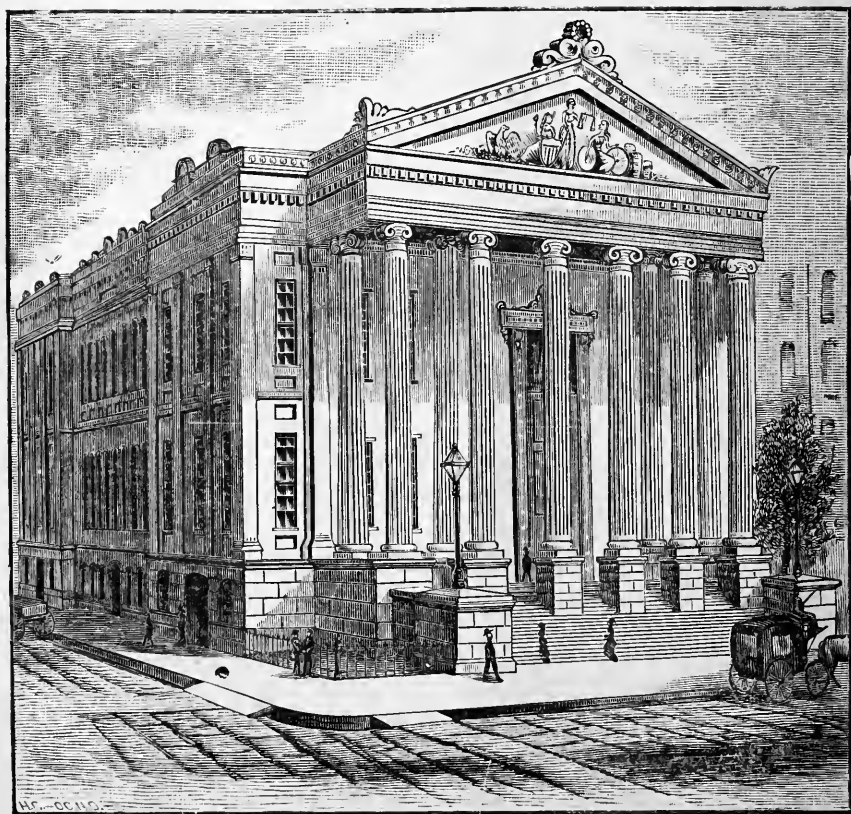
The *Mascot*, best appreciated for the pungency of its paragraphs, and the suggestiveness of its caricatures, is a weekly conducted by the *Mascot* Publishing Company.

The *Propagateur Catholique*, a journal whose name explains its purpose, is published weekly in the French language, by A. Lutton & Co.

The *Morning Star* is a Catholic weekly which also makes a feature of secular matter for family reading. It has therefore a wide circulation.

The *Jewish South* is the organ of the residents of Hebrew faith.

The *South Western Christian Advocate* and the *Christian Advocate*, are respectively the journals of the Methodist denomination, and the Methodist Church South.



CITY HALL.

## LOUISIANA'S RESOURCES.

As expressing concisely just what is the fact, the remarks of a commercial writer of prominence on the subject conveyed by this headline are quoted:

"The State possesses many rare advantages, which, if generally known and understood, would induce an influx of capital and immigration to this section, unequaled by that in any other State in the Union.

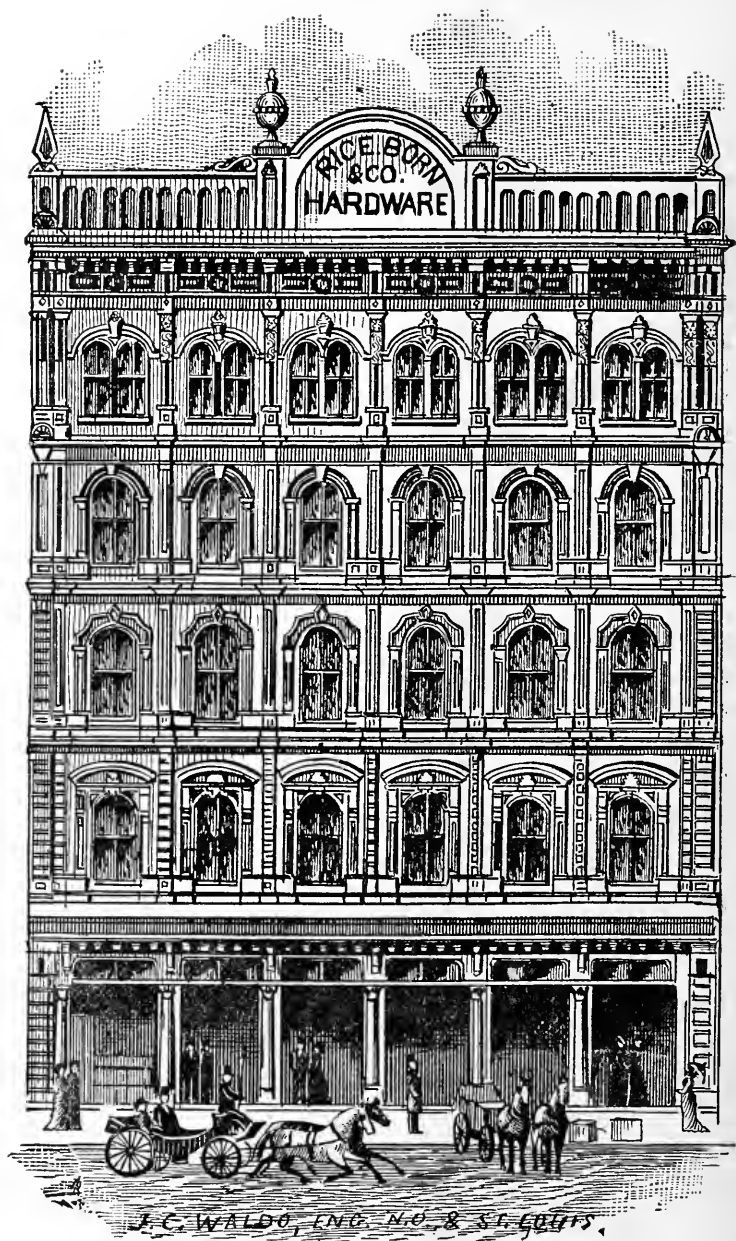
"Louisiana covers 45,000 square miles of prairie, alluvial and marsh lands, unsurpassed in richness and fertility of soil. These lands are capable of producing nearly every description of plant and fruit adapted to a peculiarly rich soil and a semi-tropical climate. And even more, for there are many varieties of fruits native to colder latitudes, which thrive successfully in our sunny clime.

"Vast regions of virgin forests are to be found waiting for the blade and the saw of enterprising lumbermen. These beautiful timber lands are beckoning with their perennial foliage the lumber industry from the frigid North, with its hardships and wasting forests, to the clime of genial skies and wealth of uncut timber.

"Cotton, sugar and rice are the staple agricultural products. The parishes bordering on Red River are adapted to their cultivation. Corn, oats and rye are grown successfully in that region. There are two varieties of rice, one of which can be grown in the marsh lands and is known as the 'lowland' rice, and the 'upland,' which is grown on high land."

Lands can be obtained cheaply in the choicest situations.





RICE, BORN & CO., 77 TO 81 CAMP STREET,  
*Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Etc.*  
(See opposite page.)

# REPRESENTATIVE HOUSES.

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## SKETCHES OF LEADING METROPOLITAN MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, ETC.

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WE shall devote our concluding chapter to a review of the history of a few of our leading mercantile and manufacturing houses whose aggregate capital and enterprise have so greatly aided in the development of the commercial and trade industries of New Orleans, and in the advancement and perpetuation of her wealth and civilization. Only houses whose reputations are above suspicion have been mentioned, and if the list be incomplete, it is not because of any bias upon the part of the editor or publishers. But comparatively few of the large retail establishments of the city, whose interests are principally of a local character, have a place in this volume, because the "Industries of New Orleans," is intended for general circulation in the South and Southwest, and has a greater scope than their patronage would justify.

### RICE, BORN & CO.,

Dealers in Hardware, Tools, Agricultural Implements, Cooking and Heating Utensils, etc., 77 to 81 Camp street.

A work of this nature could not well neglect describing this long established and influential firm without laying itself liable to the charge of favoritism. Rice Bros., now Rice, Born & Co., established the house so long ago as 1848. The members of the firm now are Henry Rice, Jacob Born and Augustus Rice. The situation chosen by this firm for its permanent business location is admirable, the premises being the magnificent five-story building fronting 100 feet on Camp street by 200 feet deep—numbered 77 to 81. From seventy to ninety employes is the average number engaged in sales and shipments, the patronage of the house extending all over the Southern States and well into Mexico and Central America. Rice, Born & Co., are the sole agents for the Gulf States of: Washburn & Moen's Glidden Patent Steel Barb Wire; New York Enamel Paint Co.'s Mixed Paints (prepared ready for use); Howe's Improved Scales; Excelsior Lawn Mowers; Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.; Black Diamond Files; Walter's Patent Tin Shingles; The Celebrated Charter Oak and Cotton Plant Stoves and Ranges; Crescent City and Belle of Orleans Cooking Stoves; W. G. Fischer's "Grand Active" Wrought Iron Ranges.

Their Miscellaneous Stores include: Builder's Hardware; Agricultural Implements; Cutlery; Plantation Supplies; Cooking and Heating Stoves; Tinner's Stock, and Carpenter's, Tinner's, Cooper's and Engineer's Tools. The New York office of this house is at 97, Chambers street. Through it, they have direct connection with the chief manufacturers of the United States. The conduct of this house displays a most aggressive and thoroughly American commercial policy. Travelers in its service may be found negotiating for trade at the extreme points that patronize New Orleans, as well as nearer at home. The house has been one of the most energetic in pushing its way into the Spanish-American markets, and has already been rewarded for its pioneering services with a most satisfactory return for its outlay.

## RICHARDSON & MAY.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants : 38 and 40 Perdido street.

The work which is undertaken in these pages would be an incomplete record of the Industries of New Orleans, if no mention was made of the truly great and powerful house, whose ascendancy is recognized all over the South, and whose name is known and honored throughout all the markets of the world. Necessarily, an account of the house would include some description of the master-spirits that founded and have directed it. Accordingly a few facts concerning each of the partners are presented.

With the modesty characteristic of a great mind, the first subject of this sketch has been disinclined to a personal relation of his affairs. Accuracy however, being desirable, points have been obtained from a most reliable source, and the facts are really his own relation, although it was made long since. In his statements regarding himself and his transactions, Col. Richardson has been careful to credit much to the assistance of his associates in business. As he remarks, "I have been favored with most excellent partners." To the people of New Orleans and vicinity, Col. Edmund Richardson's commanding figure is well known. The story of his life is nearly, if not quite as striking

He was born close to the line of Virginia and North Carolina and in the latter state, June 28, 1818. His early schooling and opportunities were limited, but leisure moments in after life were eagerly improved by him, as appears from his correspondence. His most excellent mother, the widow of a country merchant and planter, being in straitened circumstances and with seven children to rear, placed him in a store at Danville, Virginia, when he was but fourteen, at a salary of \$30 per year. With her assistance, he saved the whole of this meager recompense for his labors. By the third year he had made himself so serviceable, that his wages were \$600 per year.

In 1836 he was under medical treatment for pleurisy and was advised to go South. He made the trip to Clinton, Mississippi, on horseback, where he was employed for a time at \$75 per month—a munificent salary for those days—thus showing that his industry and aptitude were remarkable for one so young. He was in business for himself for a time, but his first real venture was in 1840, when he received from his mother's estate \$2,800, in money, and some negroes. By 1848, his mercantile operations had brought him \$30,000; more than a fair fortune for the times. In May of that year he married Miss Patton, a sister of Ex-Governor Robt. Patton, of Alabama, and was for the next two years engaged in planting. In 1850 he was interested in commercial business at Jackson, Brandon, Canton, Morton and Newton, Mississippi, and in 1852 he embarked in the cotton commission business in New Orleans, still retaining his plantation and country stores, however, until 1860, when he sold them.

That portion of his remarkable career which immediately follows, as displaying the persistency and capacity which distinguish him, is best described in this extract from a biography of him published abroad (Latham, Alexander & Co.'s).

"When the war broke out, his house, Thornhill & Co. of New Orleans, was involved in large transactions, having acceptances out to the amount of \$500,000; its assets amounted to between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars, but, of course, most of these were lost. He had, besides, some individual liabilities, and was working five plantations, most of them on the Mississippi River. The negroes on these, 480 in number, were set free, and the teams, stock and outfits, mostly lost or destroyed. The close of hostilities found Col. Richardson seriously embarrassed financially, and with his plantations and property in a dilapidated condition. As he himself says, he would gladly have given all he owned to be released from debt; but he felt that it would be useless to remain inactive, and to nurse vain regrets. In the Fall of 1865, he attempted to reorganize his places for planting, and with 500 bales of cotton saved from the general wreck reopened his commission house in New Orleans. He sold his plantations for good prices in cash, and his cotton enabled him to control his acceptances by paying half cash and extending the balance for twelve months. He then controlled the paper of his customers and went earnestly and vigorously to work, collecting from some, compromising with others, settling in some way with all whose paper he held. The traveling which Col. Richardson did in these and the next succeeding years was marvelous, his activity was ceaseless; wherever his presence could be of service to his interests or those of his firm, he managed to be. The whole re-establishing of his fortune was an exhibition of energy and masterful appliance of the means at command, such as had scarcely ever before been witnessed, even under similar exceptional circumstances."

By 1868, he had sufficient financial resources to lease the Mississippi Penitentiary. Fortune favored him, and he extended his planting interests. In 1868 he dissolved connection with Mr. Thornhill and formed a partnership which has lasted ever since, with

Mr. A. H. May, a gentleman of high enterprise, and possessed of capital and ability. This consolidation of their interests was of advantage to both, and the history of one thenceforward is almost a narrative of the affairs of the other. In 1872, Col. Richardson purchased and reconstructed the Wesson Cotton Mills in Mississippi. Under the clever superintendence of Mr. Wm. Oliver, this institution has since been continuously prosperous. The magnificent display made at the Atlanta Exposition by this concern will not soon be forgotten. Col. Richardson was one of the vice-presidents of that project. He was a commissioner to the Paris World's Fair in 1878, and is President of the management of the great Exposition now in progress at New Orleans. He was selected as much for his executive talents, as because his subscriptions to the funds were liberal in the extreme. To the advancement of the grand Southern project he has contributed time, advice, and money without stint, and this triumph of sectional progress and pride, will be a sufficient gratification for him. He has been director, member, and representative for many other concerns, and in them all he has made the office he has held one of honor and labor rather than of emolument.

Such are his characteristics and for such is he to be honored by his fellow citizens. To touch lightly of his private affairs, for that is not the province of this work, it may be said that his domestic life has been as tranquil as his mercantile and public experience has been varied. His wife, four sons and a daughter, make up his household. His sons are business-men of prominence for their years, one having a responsible post in his employ.

Col. Richardson is by far the largest planter in the world. He has 25,000 acres under cultivation, most of it in cotton. He is the largest cotton manufacturer in the South, and with Mr. May, conducts the greatest cotton house in the world. As a capitalist he ranks the first in his section. His minor investments are too numerous for detail. And with all his immense fortune and financial strength, it cannot be said of him that he has used his power to the disadvantage or the injury of his countrymen. The stigma that too often attaches to the designation, capitalist, does not rest upon him. His practice has been to improve the condition of his operatives and employes, and they enjoy many unusual advantages that give them the chance to elevate themselves. This is the highest and noblest of all charity.

A. H. May, no less notable in the world of Commerce and Finance than the celebrity just paragraphed, is so diffident concerning his own accomplishments and merits as to be absolutely not interviewable upon that topic. Suffice it however to say of him, that he is distinctively a man of affairs and administrative abilities. He has lived here about forty years, has always been deep in the cotton traffic, and has investments in enterprises literally too numerous to mention, with banks, insurance companies and corporations of every order. Both he and Col. Richardson are authority in the Exchange, and the house is a prime factor in all calculations affecting movements, rates, futures, and other cotton transactions, by whomsoever attempted.

## D. H. HOLMES.

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods: E. D. Willett and A. Hoffman Managers, 155 Canal, 15 Bourbon, 132 Customhouse and 16 Dauphine streets.

Far surpassing, in the breadth and volume of its transactions, in the novel arrangement of its immense premises, in its complete and original system of operations, in the number and discipline of its employes—by every characteristic of commercial splendor—the ordinary establishments of the city of New Orleans, the house which bears the name of this great American Dry Goods King, rivals the famous establishments that grace the great European Capitals. Many of the striking innovations on established business customs and methods that were adopted by the master mind of this great enterprise, have, since his demonstration of their practicability, been eagerly seized upon by lesser concerns, and so come into general practice, thus illustrating the spirit that a single live and aspiring individual can infuse into a whole community of tradesmen. Mr. Holmes has lived in New Orleans, barring those intervals when the immense business of the house keeps him abroad, for some forty-five years, but although these enforced absences are frequent, he leaves behind at the helm a guiding spirit, impressed from long association with his ideas, the genial and accomplished general manager, Mr. A. Hoffman, who has been thirty years with the house, which was first established in 1842. Previous to this time Mr. Holmes had been bred to the trade. He had been with the wholesale house of Thomas Medley & Co., and although his resources were somewhat limited as compared with their present volume, he was in pretty fair circumstances and had favorable and auspicious prospects when he opened in Chartres street forty-three years since. In 1849 the development and expansion of the trade forced a removal to enlarged quar-

ters and demanded increased facilities. These were found at the present location, gradual improvements since bringing the establishment to its existing state of efficiency.

This immense institution, as laid down upon the map of the city, has four frontages, one on each of the streets mentioned in the headlines to this article. Its interior arrangement is thus made remarkably convenient. Its general plan is that of a complete cross, the four stores meeting in the center of the square.

The Canal, Dauphine and Bourbon street entrances are for customers. The Customhouse exit is reserved for the receipt and shipment of goods. The general stock of staple fabrics, such as table linens and house furnishing goods, is displayed in the store, fronting on Canal street. Here too, a department is reserved exclusively for dress goods, wherein the finest tissues that are manufactured are stored. Goods suitable for summer or winter wear are laid in in due season and are here exhibited on an extensive scale. The Bourbon street store is devoted to the sale of ladies underwear, foreign, and home manufactured articles, and notions, including ribbons, trimmings, gloves, French and English perfumeries, fans, parasols, and a thousand other items, too many and varied to enumerate. The stores on the Dauphin street side, are, in all probability, the finest ever fitted up for the purposes to which they are put. Special pains have been taken to light them and they have been embellished so as to make them particularly attractive. The Costuming and Millinery Departments are here located, and it is safe to say that the like of them cannot be found elsewhere. Every detail has been attended to that could add to their completeness. The Cloak Department is a model one, roomy, airy and bright; the costumers' rooms and millinery parlors contain the finest fabrics that French skill and ingenuity can devise. The other divisions of the trade are provided with like facilities.

The silk department alone does a greater business than many of the retail dry goods houses do, all told. The dress fitting and Sewing rooms employ about sixty hands constantly, that number rising to one hundred and more in the busy seasons. The most expensive goods are in the lace department. Strangers to the city will find a world of interest in passing through this vast but complete establishment and in examining its exhibit at the World's Exposition, where ample space was secured for the display of the magnificent fabrics specially manufactured for this house, and for that occasion. The patronage of the house includes the wealthiest and best people of the South. During the Carnival season, Eastern, Northern and Western travelers throng its spacious salesrooms in evident delight at the novelties there displayed. The establishment carries a stock of goods worth \$250,000. Its annual sales reach five times that sum.

Mr. Holmes is now but rarely in New Orleans. As has been intimated, he attends to the buying for his house, and this occupies the greater part of his time. He has purchasing offices at 33 Leonard street, New York City, and in Paris at 11 Rue d'Hauteville. He buys his foreign goods direct from the manufacturer, thus enabling himself to share the middleman's margin with his customers.

This great house, and its greater proprietor are the pride of the city. The establishment is so far above and beyond local rivalry as to have only the friendship of the trade of this section. It is THE recognized house.

### F. A. LAMBERT.

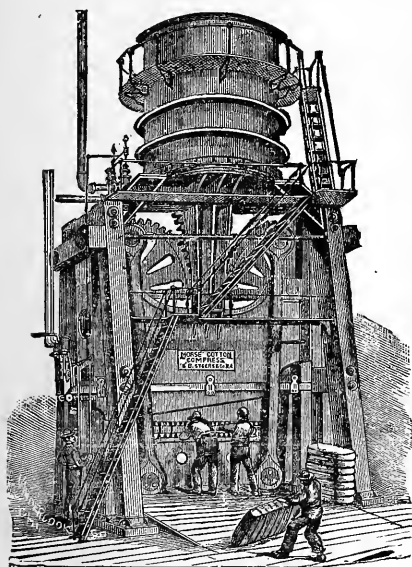
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in French Brandy, Wines, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Cordials, etc., 50 and 52 Magazine street.

One of the first houses to import regularly foreign wines and liquors in this locality was the house herein described. It was founded as long ago as the year 1837, a time to which few men's memories carry them back, by X. Lambert, who began the development of what is now one of the distinguished houses of the South as it is carried on by his successor. There is hardly a corner of the states lying in these latitudes, or of our sister Republics, with which the house has not connection in the way of trade. It is the sole agent at New Orleans for Udolpho Wolfe's Ameliorated Holland Gin, a liquor that has a wider celebrity than any other beverage in the wide world. The agency for J. DuCastaing, and for Mrs. L. Vigneau's Bordeaux Wines, is also held by Mr. Lambert. The premises occupied by the house are necessarily large because the rectifying and compounding of liquors is carried on, in the prosecution of which branch of its business the house is acknowledged to be the most scientifically expert of any in this part of the country. The house has ample capital and is entirely deserving the confidence and continued patronage of the trade.



## S. B. STEERS.

The Steers-Morse Compress and the Batture Cotton Press (Girod and Front Streets): Office, 41 Carondelet Street.



Almost indispensable to any account of the industries of the Crescent City, is the name which is recorded at the beginning of these lines. Although Mr. Steers resides half the year in Cooperstown, New York, enjoying a well-earned leisure, his interests are inseparably linked with the fortunes of the city which has established his credit and honor. To dispense with biography, for Mr. Steers is sufficiently well known by his good works to all the Southern communities, and to confine this sketch to the industrial matters of which the book more particularly treats, it may be remarked that some of his later enterprises deserve more than a passing attention. Mr. Steers' New-Morse Press is the most powerful ever constructed. To quote from the *Times-Democrat* newspaper:

"The Morse Cotton Compressor has loaded the largest cargoes, per ton measurement, ever taken at American ports. The whole number of Cotton Compressors in this country is 120 (of eight different kinds); forty-nine of these are Morse, all introduced in the last six years. In the last three years twenty-one Morse have been built and only four of all other kinds altogether. *Over one-half of the American cotton crop is now compressed by*

*Morse Compressors, saving Four to Five Million Dollars Annually in freight charges.* Several of those erected six years ago have now compressed 600,000 to 800,000 bales each, without breakage or appreciable wear. Not a single breakage or defect has ever occurred in any one of the Morse Compressors, built of Cold Blast Charcoal Iron. It has made the business of cotton compressing the surest and most profitable in the South."

There is no embodiment of mechanical power on earth that is put to a severer strain and trial than is a Cotton Compressor. The old Tyler style can no longer be operated with the economy made necessary by the close commercial transactions of the day. A Savannah authority, some two years ago, claimed that the old style hydraulic presses performed greater and better service than those in use in New Orleans (the Morse). There is no question but that hydraulic presses are serviceable machines, but in point of durability, running expense, power and general economy, they are no more to be compared to a Morse Press than an ant is to a draft horse. The Morse Press is now built with steam cylinder as large as 90 inches diameter, with 8-foot stroke of piston, and to give a pressure on the bale of 500,000 pounds. Six seasons of operation show no perceptible wear or defect in any now in use. To illustrate the practical and very general excellence of these machines, the patentee has one of the largest size and most recent improvements in operation at the Exposition, to which project, by the way, he has contributed most generously.

These presses are manufactured at St. Louis and Reading, Penn. Mr. Steers has confided his business interests at this point to the direction of Mr. Fred Eyle, a gentleman amply qualified to attend to them. A growing demand from abroad for the Morse Press, and from Mexico in particular, is now being satisfied. The Morse Press, in competition with all the world, and against the opposition of the foremost English manufacturers, was awarded the distinction of the silver medal at the Calcutta International Exhibition. When the cost to make the change is taken into account, the most manifest evidence of its superiority is that of the number of Morse Presses that have been substituted for the old style apparatus throughout the South since its introduction in 1876. The saving and enlarged facilities, however, make up for the outlay.

Mr. Steers is also proprietor of the new Batture Cotton Press, first opened for business on November 20th, last, and situated at the corner of South Front and Girod streets. A new 80 inch press, just built by Mr. Steers is a part of the plant of this establishment. A hundred bales an hour can be compressed by it. The press and sheds

cover half a block of ground, and have ample storage room. This press will compete for the patronage of all this section. It now does a forwarding business principally, hauling the staple up from the Levee, compressing it, and shipping it to all parts of the world. Mr. Steers' membership in the Cotton Exchange, will be an additional assistance to the transactions of this complete institution. Mr. Thos. R. Richardson, who is thoroughly versed in all the processes of a press, is the manager of affairs here. His telephone is numbered 347.

Mr. Steers' investments and affairs have thus been briefly sketched. He is certainly one of the most eminent men of this mechanical era.

## THE GERMANIA INSURANCE AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Fire, Marine and River Insurance, Safety Vault for the Deposit of Valuables, etc.: Office 51 Camp street.

The Germania Insurance Company's great safety vault is the only institution of the sort in New Orleans. Since its opening it has acquired and still retains the public favor as a depository of absolute security for funds, papers and valuables of every sort against burglary, fire, accident, and other mishaps. It should be remembered that banks disclaim responsibility for cash-boxes or securities left with them for safe keeping; that the liability of a hotel keeper for money or securities left in his charge by guests is limited; that ordinary fire insurance companies do not insure against losses by fire of money, books of account or securities.

The building containing the burglar-proof vault of the Germania Company is a massive structure, especially prepared for its purpose. The vault is not only safe in the broadest acceptance of the term, but it is also *well ventilated*, a most necessary precaution for the preservation of perishable valuables. The internal police of the office has been organized with the most extraordinary care. The watch is kept night and day and is connected with the city police system to guard against unforeseen emergencies. In addition to all the mechanical safeguard the capital of the company guarantees the perfect security of this depository for the accommodation of this community and the people of Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and the parishes of this State who have no other such convenience.

The reception of deposits of any value not too bulky for safe keeping is at a rate for Government bonds and such securities, less than one-third that charged by Insurance Co.'s for fire alone, in any amount however large or small, and for any time, thus offering special facilities to those keeping no bank account. Silver plate, bridal presents, jewelry, money and valuable property of any nature, is received in sealed packages and kept in safe storage for any length of time. To persons visiting the summer resorts or going to Europe, this institution offers special privileges. Legal documents, wills, leases, insurance policies, and the like, are received at an almost nominal charge to guardians, trustees or administrators, affording the surest protection, and providing also by the system of registration, permanent proof of the trust that may at some time be of extraordinary value to the heirs or other persons concerned, by saving them vexatious litigation. The strictest confidence is maintained by the officers in all transactions. Coupons and interest will be collected when desired and remitted to owners. Persons at a distance may make deposits in the vault through the responsible express companies.

The main vault or safe is constructed of alternate plates of iron and steel. It occupies a space twenty feet square immediately in the center of the first floor of the building. The doors of it when closed, are locked with five distinct locks. The vault is fitted inside with 3,600 safes of wrought iron, each of which has a different lock, 2,500 of them combination, the rest keys. No key will unlock any other than that lock to which it belongs.

The exceedingly low terms of the company are as follows :

Smallest safe, per year,.....	\$5
Medium safe, according to location,.....	\$ 5 to 10
Large safe, " " " " .....	15 to 50
Banker's safe, extra large,.....	40 to 60
Bank boxes (cards issued),.....	5 to 10

Guarantee rates for a year or less are :

Government and all other securities including bank bills,.....	\$1 per \$1,000
Gold coin or bullion,.....	1.25 per 1,000
Silver do do .....	2 per 1,000

Silver or gold plate under seal on owner's estimate of full value and rate, subject to adjustment for bulk on a basis of \$1 per \$100.

Deeds, mortgages, valuable papers generally when of no fixed value, \$1 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills, \$5, which premium is for the life of the maker.

Cash boxes in small tin boxes for papers of bankers, capitalists, merchants, lawyers, tradesmen, families etc. will be received at \$5 each, and upwards as to size box per year, contents unknown to the company and liability limited or they will be insured for the full amount, the contents being known, at above rates.

The list of stockholders of the Germania Company, embraces some of the most substantial men of the city. They are personally liable under their charter. The capital stock is \$200,000. The management is as follows: H. Zuberbier, President; J. Hassinger, Vice-President; Emile Weber, Secretary; W. C. Raymond, Custodian.

The Germania Company as the caption of this article indicates, also carry on a general fire, marine and river insurance business. The paid up capital of this concern is \$200,000. H. Zuberbier is the President; J. Hassinger, Vice President; Emile Weber, Secretary; H. Knotsch, Inspector; F. Chassaniol, Fire Clerk; Directors: George H. Braughn, Herm. Curtius, P. W. Dielman, Mathias Doll, Jas. D. Edwards, Louis Grunewald, J. Hassinger, J. J. Langlés, Frank Lewis, J. E. Merilh, J. B. Meyers, A. G. Ricks, John Thorn, Frank Vatter, J. J. Weckerling, H. Zuberbier.

### FISHER & CAULFIELD.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers, Tobacconists and Commission Merchants, 34, 36 and 38 Canal street.

The largest receiver of whiskies and tobaccos in New Orleans, is the house which is herein described. W. W. Fisher and Emile H. Caulfield make up a firm noted for the precise and systematic dispatch of all business confided to it. Having also direct and intimate relations with the distillers and manufacturers, it has special opportunities to accommodate its patrons. Its trade is principally local, except in the "Wenonah" and "Frontier" brands of fine cut, (manufactured by Spence Bros. & Co., Ambrosia Works, Cincinnati), sales of which by this house exceed a million pounds—between \$350,000 and \$500,000 worth per annum, thus showing the remarkable popularity of those brands.

The city sales of this house reach the sum of \$500,000 a year. The premises of this house, situated at the numbers designated in these headlines, are well calculated for the wholesale trade. The buildings occupied are the corner of Canal and Tchoupitoulas, opposite the Customhouse. A stock sufficient to fill four floors of this building is carried at all times. The lower floor is set apart for the storage of whiskies, those above it for tobacco, case goods, etc.

The list of goods sold by Fisher & Caulfield embraces:

Maryland, Tennessee, and Kentucky whiskies.

French brandies, case liquors, imported and California wines.

Plug, twist, granulated, fine cut chewing and smoking tobaccos.

Cigars, cigarettes, and fancy smoking tobaccos.

North Carolina and Virginia manufactured tobaccos.

The capital, credit and resources of this house are ample. Its import trade is with Spain, Germany, Scotland, and the old world generally, and it was one of the first concerns of New Orleans to recognize the importance of the trade with the Spanish-American States, in which part of the world it is making great headway. It should be remembered that this house carries at all times the largest and most complete stock of plug tobacco of any in the city, as high as 60,000 pounds of Navy tobacco alone, being kept in store.

### THE ORLEANS COTTON PRESS.

Fairchild & O'Brien, Lessees: South Peters, Front, Terpsichore and Thalia streets.

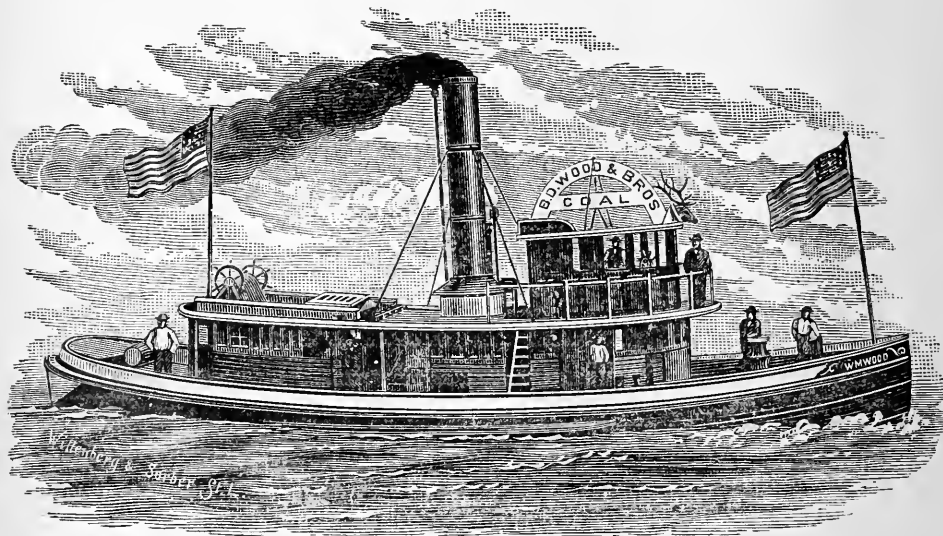
The Orleans Cotton Press is well known as the oldest and also the largest institution of its kind in this section, as well as of the South, and it has a patronage corresponding with its extraordinary facilities for satisfying the traffic. Its immense Morse Press has a capacity of 1,000 bales a day, and the establishment, covering two square blocks, can store about 50,000 bales of the staple. The buildings were first erected in 1830, but they have been remodeled and reconstructed as improvements and circumstances required. At present the lessees employ about 75 men, who are required at all times to exercise vigilance and are especially disciplined to their duties in case of fire. The system for such an event is a particularly good one.

Messrs. Fairchild & O'Brien are notable in the trade for the dispatch and diligence with which they conduct the matters entrusted to them. This they are enabled to do in the busiest seasons with the help of their enormous expediting machinery, experienced assistants, speedy business system, and unlimited premises. In those other qualities of the true business man, integrity, liberality, and an accommodating disposition,

both gentlemen excel. In common with their associates of the cotton interests and industries, they are doing all in their power to bring the great Cotton Centennial Exposition to a successful issue, and have contributed largely their time and means to that end without making themselves conspicuous in the management.

### B. D. WOOD & BROS.

The Opposition Sea-Going Steam Tugs and Coal Yards: General Office, 25 Camp street; Tow-Boats at Levee, foot of Julia street.



B. D. Wood, the senior member of the house whose affairs are touched upon just sufficiently to show the weighty and spirited concerns in which it is engaged, is assuredly entitled to the colloquial compliment "a live man." He is, with his brother, a heavy coal dealer. The firm runs Wood's Opposition Tow-Boat line. He himself is President of the Charlie Wood and the Elmer E. Wood Transportation Companies, and of the Wood Sectional Dry Dock Co.; is deep in the Exposition management; has just returned from the National Convention of Steam Navigation, and has a thousand interests here and elsewhere besides that give him but little leisure. He came to New Orleans in 1866, since which time he has been busied with public as well as private affairs of moment without cessation. He has been a director of the Hibernia National Bank, and was President of the Spanish Fort Railway Co. He was presiding officer at the St. Louis Convention of 1883 for the improvement of the Mississippi River, and again was Chairman of the Executive Committee that called the Convention in Washington for the same purpose last year. He is one of the States' Exposition Commissioners and a member of the Board of Finance for the same; and with all these affairs still finds time to exert a most powerful influence in the shipping and coal trades. The Wood Bros' Coal Yards, established 1871, deal in the best quality of Pittsburg and Anthracite Coal, and supply railways, steamers, plantations, presses, mills, etc., by the large quantity. The firm of B. D. Wood & Bros. consists of the gentleman whose characteristics have already been somewhat delineated, J. A., J. H. and Elmer E. Wood. Their branch house at Baton Rouge is styled Wood, Widney & Co. Its members are B. D. and Wm. H. Wood, and L. S. Widney. It is with the assistance of these competent and thorough-going business men that the principal of the house has been enabled to conduct so many and varied enterprises.

The craft of Wood's Opposition Tugboat line, towing vessels from the sea to New Orleans, are distinguished by the sign, "B. D. Wood & Bros, Coal," on their pilot houses. These distinguishing marks are an interesting feature of the marine and river landscape of this vicinity, for five boats are run constantly by the concern: the *Elmer E. Wood*, *W. M. Wood*, *Charlie Wood*, *Will H. Wood* and *Mamie Wood*, and also the iron tug *Relief*, fitted with Carbonic Acid Gas Apparatus for extinguishing fires on shipboard. Tugs are always ready at the headquarters on the Levee (foot of Julia

street) to tow and assist vessels. A specialty is made of rendering assistance to vessels in distress, the tugs being fitted with powerful Fire and Wrecking Pumps.

The Wood sectional docks used for the repair of hulls, etc., are owned by this firm. Telephone 576 connects with the Camp street office of the house; No. 942 with the Towboat office.

As an active member of the Finance Committee of the Exposition; Mr. B. D. Wood has rendered assistance, pecuniary and otherwise, to advance that great popular Southern project, that will not soon be forgotten by his associates in the management, or by the Public. Services that redound equally to his sagacity and influence have been freely and gratuitously given by him to help the good cause. He has taken great pride in the matter and will certainly share in whatever honor attaches to the conclusion of it.

### J. B. LALLANDE.

Cotton Factor, Commission Merchant, and Agent for the Sale of Cotton Seed Oil Mill Products, 52 Union street.

So excellently well known to the business community is the gentleman of whom these few facts are recorded, that it almost seems unnecessary to relate them. As one whose many interests and investments make him inseparably identified with this great Southern community, as one of the public spirited citizens of Louisiana, and as a man of parts and influence, he is certainly one of the representative men of the time. Mr. Lallande was born here. His sentiments and property alike bind him to this spot. He was bred to the cotton trade, and served at it in the employ of some of the larger houses until his entry into a business career as a member of the firm of T. H. and J. M. Allen & Co. Subsequently he was a partner in Allen, Nugent & Co., and Nugent & Lallande, all of which houses are now in liquidation, Mr. Lallande's concern being the only survivor of them all in New Orleans. He has in charge the books and assets of these establishments.

He deals largely in oil mill products. The sole agency for the sale of Linters, made by the "Planters-Crescent," "Louisiana," "Carrollton" and "Bienville" Oil Works has been entrusted to him. In addition he does a fine business in the staple itself and a general commission business, maintaining for these purposes a membership in the Cotton, Sugar, and Produce Exchanges, in all of which his prompt and honorable business methods raise him to high esteem. In addition to these numerous schemes, he still finds time for his duties as a director of the Canal Bank (with which concern he has been connected for twelve years); as director of the Merchant's Insurance Co.; as Vice-President of the Monroe Oil Mill, Louisiana, and as one of the Board of the Louisiana Mill. It may well be imagined after this recital of his affairs that he leads an active and a busy life. That his sentiments strongly attach him to his birth place and section, is shown by his subscription to the Exposition, and by the services rendered in days gone by, but not forgotten, as Captain of the 13th Louisiana Infantry, C. S. A. He served the full term of four years, was wounded twice, and returning, at the close of hostilities, resumed the pursuits of Peace without regret for the sacrifices he had made. These few facts roughly delineate the man and his characteristics, and convey only a brief idea of his merits. It is a gratification to have opportunity to remark them.

### R. B. PLEASANTS.

Cotton Pickery, 487 and 489 Tchoupitoulas street.

Identified with the cotton trade, and representative of one important branch of it—one that, by reason of its economical purpose and results, adds to the general wealth of the community—is the establishment which is the subject of this interesting bit of information. This Pickery, which is of recent foundation, handles all kinds of irregular and damaged cotton. The good cotton is separated from the worthless or injured stuff, rebaled and resold. In picking it over it is graded and everything is resold, even the old bands and bagging. Burnt cotton is used principally for making felt. Cotton that has been wet and dried is shipped to Germany, where it is made up into cheap cloths. Good stuffs are too plentiful in this country and the machinery is lacking to make such an industry profitable here.

R. B. Pleasants, the venturesome and spirited proprietor of this establishment, has been for twenty years a resident of this city, during which time he has always been connected with one branch or another of the cotton trade. His present employment is proving a great success. He pays liberally for damaged cotton, and is inclined to deal cleverly with all his customers.

Mr. Pleasants may perhaps display the processes of cleaning, etc., during the Exposition. In that great event he has taken more than ordinary interest, cheerfully contributing his assistance and subscription to help along the good cause.

## THE ANCHOR LINE.

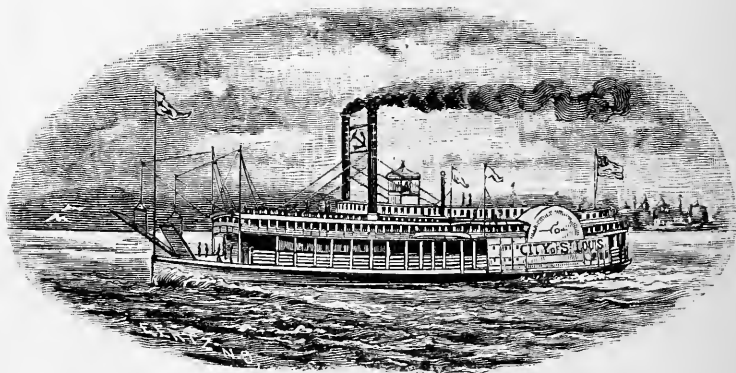
St. Louis and New Orleans River Steamers: Capt. J. B. Woods, General Agent at New Orleans: 104 Common Street.

The five magnificent steamboats of this company are the model passenger craft of the world. The Mississippi River boats have always been recognized as the finest vessels of the sort on earth, and as regards those of the Anchor line, the claim is indisputable, and, for the matter of that, undisputed. The highest point of progress in inland navigation has been reached and is illustrated in such boats as the *City of St. Louis*, the *City of Baton Rouge*, and others of their class. The speed, safety, economy and accommodations, both for freight and passenger transportation, of these boats, is unrivalled. Railroads have their uses, but no such comfort, and even luxury, is possible upon the rail as is furnished by the floating palaces of the great waterway.

Four steamers of the Anchor line ply regularly between the two cities, St. Louis and New Orleans, connecting at points terminal and en route with all the highways of passage and commerce East, West, North and South. These vessels are:

The *City of Baton Rouge*, Capt. H. E. Bixby, who taught Mark Twain the secrets of the river, and furnished that eminent literateur with some of his inspiration; the *City of Bayou Sara*, Capt. Wm. Baker; the *City of New Orleans*, Capt. A. J. Carter; the *City of St. Louis*, Capt. Dan Able; the *Anna P. Silver*, Capt. J. W. Bryan.

These commanders are reckoned among the most experienced and expert navigators of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, devoted alike to the interests of the Company and of its patrons. In addition to these boats, the Company has a line running between St. Louis and Vicksburg. It is amply prepared with relief boats also, to accommodate the increased traffic on account of the Exposition, and is now having built, at Louisville, another elegant craft, by the famous builders, the Howards, of that city, who, by the way, built all of the Anchor line boats. The new steamboat will be the finest on the Mississippi by all odds. It will probably reach New Orleans on its first trip about March first next, and will be named *City of Natchez*.



Boats of the Anchor Line leave New Orleans every Wednesday and Saturday for Baton Rouge, Natchez, Vicksburg, Greenville, (Miss.) Arkansas City, (Ark.) Terrene, (Miss.) Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis, making connections on the passage, at:

Arkansas City with L. R., M. R. & T. Ry. for Pine Bluff, Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark.

Memphis, with M. & C. R. R. and Louisville Ry.'s for Eastern points.

Cairo, with Illinois Central and with the Cairo & Vincennes for North and East.

St. Louis, with all railroads centering there, and with the Diamond Joe line to Galena, Dubuque, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Through and round-trip tickets and freight rates, are given to all points tributary. Inquiries answered by the agents promptly. New Orleans address, at the head of this article.

The officers of this company are: President, Jno. A. Scudder, St. Louis; Superintendent, Isaac M. Mason, St. Louis; Secretary, Theo. C. Zeigler, St. Louis; Agents, St. Louis, J. W. Carroll; Cairo, Ill., Thos. W. Shields; Memphis, Tenn., Adrien Storm; New Orleans, Capt. J. B. Woods.

Capt. Woods is a veteran of the river service. He has himself been in command of river-boats and is well and favorably known, all along the coast.

**A. K. MILLER & CO.,**

Steamship and Ship Agents; Dealers in Fertilizers: 37 Carondelet Street.

A. K. Miller and H. Meletta, agents for three regular lines to Liverpool and transient steam and sailing craft to Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, Hamburg, Liverpool and other European ports, have been in business here since 1871. They are also the agents for the celebrated Guion line running from New York to Liverpool, and for Ward and Holzapfel's new line from the Crescent City to Trieste, Austria. About twenty-one steamers in the regular lines to Liverpool, all iron, and sailing under the British and Spanish flags, are consigned to A. K. Miller & Co., and return by the way of Cuba and the West Indian ports.

During the year, Miller & Co. load about 100 steamers, and as many sailing vessels, for all parts of the world. The house issues drafts for amounts from £1 up, on all the principal cities of Europe. They have, too, the New Orleans agency for the passenger traffic between New York and Europe for the Cunard, White Star, Inman and other transatlantic lines.

Steamers of the new Ward & Holzapfel's line will sail about the last week of each month. Through bills of lading will be issued to Venice by this line, to Fiume and to Buda-Pesth, Vienna and all that district.

The firm is agent also for the Soluble Pacific Guano and Dissolved Bone Phosphate of Lime manufactured by the Pacific Guano Company, of Boston, Massachusetts. These popular high-grade fertilizers, which have been extensively used throughout the South since 1865, are again offered to dealers and planters. Their excellent quality and uniformly good results upon all crops are sufficiently proved by the immense increase in the annual sales, which now aggregate more than 50,000 tons each year.

The Pacific Guano Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, has a capital of \$1,000,000, and its extensive works at Wood's Holl, Mass., and Charleston and Chisholm's Islands, S. C., are the largest and most complete in the country. It has in its employ a corps of competent and experienced chemists; and the planters who buy Soluble Pacific Guano may rest assured that the utmost care has been used in its manufacture, and that everything has been done which ample capital, long experience and skillful manipulation can accomplish toward making a fertilizer which will meet the requirements of plant growth.

Owning and controlling, as the Company does, its sources of crude material, and importing in large quantities such ingredients as are purchased abroad, it is enabled not only to buy on the most advantageous terms, but to get the very best quality.

The following is the analysis guaranteed by the Company for the Soluble Pacific Guano:

Phosphoric Acid	{ Soluble.....	6	to	8 per cent.
	{ Available.....	8	to	11 "
	{ Insoluble.....	1	to	3 "
Ammonia Available.....		3	to	4 "
Salts of Potash.....		6½	to	9 "
Bone Phosphate of Lime.....		23	to	26 "

As there are other fertilizers now being placed on the market, under names similar to "Soluble Pacific Guano," planters who wish to secure the genuine article should see that the name, "Soluble Pacific Guano," is branded in full on each sack, as also the name of "Glidden & Curtis," general selling agents. Prices and terms will be furnished on application to A. K. Miller & Co., the agents, 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**STEWART BROS. & CO.**

Commission Merchants and Cotton Factors: New Orleans, 46 Union street; Memphis, 356 and 358 Front street.

Andrew Stewart, of New Orleans, and A. D. Gwynne, of Memphis, make up the two well known firms of Stewart Bros. & Co., and Stewart, Gwynne & Co., of New Orleans and Memphis. The house is an old one and has sterling characteristics. It was established in 1865 by Stewart, Galbraith & Fizer, the course of events having brought about the change to the present designations in the year 1873. No house of its line is better known or is preferred over it in Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana. The cotton, sugar and molasses producers of these regions having displayed time and again a special favoritism for it, on account of its reliability and liberal methods.

Mr. Andrew Stewart manages the New Orleans house and Mr. Gwynne the Memphis branch. Mr. Stewart has always conducted the affairs at this point. He holds for the firm a membership in the Cotton Exchange, where he is held in so much esteem as to have been chosen a director of it. Mr. Gwynne bears similar relations to the Mem-

phis Exchange. Mr. Stewart is also a director of the Hibernia Bank and the Home Insurance Co. He has lived in the city since 1865, and has had thirty years' experience in cotton.

The Memphis house does a great business in the wholesale grocery line besides its cotton transactions. There is also connected with the business there a cotton yard owned by the house, and it has a large interest in the Memphis Oil Mills. These few points illustrate the prominence of the house. Having so much in this section at stake, they have from the beginning warmly welcomed the Exposition project, subscribed to its funds liberally, besides rendering other and most efficient services in its behalf.

### BARKER & PESCOD.

General Fire, Inland and Marine Insurance Agency, 58 Carondelet street.

Representing:

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford .....	\$ 9,192,143 80
Home Insurance Co., of New York .....	7,171,270 82
Hartford Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford .....	4,437,280 56
Continental Insurance Co., of New York .....	4,450,000 00
Lion Fire Insurance Co., of London .....	5,657,819 42
Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Boston .....	1,443,617 80
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Mass .....	2,585,633 82
London and Provincial Insurance Co., of London .....	5,000,000 00
Commercial Insurance Co., of California .....	500,000 00

Combined Assets ..... \$40,438,266 22

With such facilities for the transaction of insurance business as the long list of standard agencies given above, indicates, the firm of Barker & Pescud may well be considered as representative of the underwriting business in New Orleans. Mr. P. A. Barker has had about twenty years experience as an underwriter, five years an agent at Natchez, fifteen years an agent here. He managed successfully both the Natchez and New Orleans agencies until about three years ago when he sold the Natchez agency to a former employee. Mr. Barker has made a fine reputation as a conservative underwriter, and the companies know how to appreciate him. He is too well known to justify us in saying more. Mr. P. F. Pescud though comparatively a stranger in New Orleans, has made a reputation as an underwriter, not only south but north, and at the time he located here was connected with the American branch in New York of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, one of the largest companies in the world. Mr. Pescud had entire charge of their Southern department and made money for the company.

The co-partnership was formed in May, 1883, and commands a fair share of the business of this section. These gentlemen make a specialty of placing large lines of insurance, and many of the largest mercantile and manufacturing establishments in the southwest give them entire charge of their business. No prudent business man will buy a piece of real property without having a good lawyer say that the chain of title is perfect, consequently no prudent business man ought to take an insurance policy unless it is written by a well posted underwriter, familiar with the law of insurance and the conditions of the policy. It will avoid trouble. The companies represented by Barker & Pescud, with their unlimited resources and extraordinary capital, are unassailable by any calamity, as was proven at Chicago and Boston. The Ætna with her \$9,192,643 80; the Home N. Y. with her \$7,171,270 82; the old Hartford with \$4,437,280 56; the Springfield with \$2,585,633 82; the Washington, of Boston with \$1,443,617 80; the Continental of N. Y. with \$4,450,000, are as strong as the government itself, and standing at the head of the list of the monied institutions of this country, command the patronage of the insuring public.

The Commercial, of California, though a small company, is ably managed and is as good with her \$500,000 for every risk she takes, as the yellow gold found in her native State.

The Lion Insurance Co., of London, with \$5,657,819 42, and the London and Provincial of London with her \$5,000,000 stand high the world over and command a fine business in the United States.

The companies represented by Barker & Pescud insure all kinds of property, allowing the same rebates as the New Orleans companies and pay their losses in this city. Call at No. 58 Carondelet street and see these gentlemen before placing your insurance elsewhere. Their rates on buildings, dwellings especially, for one, three or five years will astonish you. A policy of insurance is a promise to pay, and at a time when it is needed badly, so look at the standing of the company as you would the standing of parties offering negotiable paper. Undoubted security is what you want.



**F. HOLLANDER & CO.**

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, 51 and 53 Customhouse street.



This fine and firmly established house has had fifteen years of continuous and prosperous operation under the management of the gentleman whose name is the title for the firm. Mr. Ed. Goetz for the past three years has been Mr. Hollander's partner. Together they conduct one of the brisker concerns in the whole-sale trade to be found in this part of the world. This house has always been in this block and the changes of location that have been made by it, have been in the direction of improvement and expansion merely. Six floors, each 30x125, are occupied by the firm, that area being necessary for the great Louisiana trade the house has to satisfy.

Some idea of the wide transactions of this house may be got from the fact that it holds the following agencies:

Roskam, Gerstley & Co., Philadelphia, Ryes, Silver, Golden, and Diamond Wedding, Imperial and Gem Nectar.

E. H. Taylor & Co., O. F. C. Sour Mash Whisky.

W. A. Gaines & Co., Old Crow and Hermitage whiskies.

A. Laroque, Bordeaux, Medoc Clarets.

Hardwig Kantorowitz, Posen, Germany; Cordials and Lithauer Bitters, and Kimmels.

H. W. Smith & Co., La Belle Creole and Thistle Dew Whisky.

The Schlitz Beer; Moerlein's Cincinnati Brewery; Reed's New Haven Bitters.

Arpad Harasthy's California Eclipse champagne, wines and brandies, and Orleans Hill Vineyard.

The principal European and California wine makers,

The display made by this house at the Exposition (Main building) is in every way worthy the standing of the concern. They have a most excellent, neat and attractive illustration of the fine California products (Harasthy's), including brandies, sherry and champagne. Arpad Harasthy is the greatest expert of the Pacific Coast, and it may be relied upon that he has sent the finest productions of his vineyards. The California brandy has but lately begun to attract attention. Its chief recommendation is its purity and native flavor. Visitors to the great Fair should by all means examine these fine liquors in Hollander & Co's. exhibit.

Mr. Hollander has lived in New Orleans about forty years. Before going into this line he was prominent as a shoe manufacturer, which pursuit he deserted to adopt one more congenial to his tastes. Mr. Goetz is also an old resident, having been a citizen here since the year before the war. About thirteen years of this time he has spent in the liquor trade.

**A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.**

Importers of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware, Corner of Canal and Royal Streets.

This hale and vigorous representative of the historical houses of New Orleans, has passed its sixtieth year of continuous transactions, as sound, reliable and progressive as when its affairs were directed by the high-spirited and broad-minded merchant whose name it still bears, although he has long since passed away. Mr. Hyde, the founder of the house, settled in New Orleans away back in the twenties. He commenced business at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets. "His little store," says an account published of that era, "was then filled with a motley assortment of merchandise suitable to the wants of the community at that early period, and did not have the distinctive character it now bears. There the Creole of the town or from the plantations could buy a pair of ear-rings or a straw hat; a silver mug or a tin bucket; a wedding ring or a flatiron; in fact, though the amount of stock was limited enough, the same could not be said of its variety, and the old colored porter of the firm used frequently to say that he had belonged to the firm from the time when he could carry the whole stock in trade on his back."

Until his decease, some seven years ago, Mr. A. B. Griswold was continually a member of the firm and was long its guiding spirit. Since his death, Mr. Henry Ginder has

managed the business, retaining the designation by which the house is so widely known and esteemed. Hyde & Goodrich was the original title taken by the house. Under this name a uniform course of upright dealings gradually expanded the business of the house, and by painstaking selections of goods the house soon came into the highest repute for its wares and merchandise, particularly in the line of watches, jewelry and silverware, which fact doubtless directed it toward that exclusive line of trade. In the halcyon days of the city this house had a great Mexican trade in assorted merchandise, the diversion of which commerce from the city, later, affecting the change to a special branch, with the causes just mentioned.

Another quotation from the interesting sketch above alluded to, will perhaps more briefly convey the story of the growth of this time-honored establishment:

"In 1853, the firm removed for the third time to their present stand, at the corner of Canal and Royal Streets, one of that beautiful row known as the Touro buildings. Canal street had not at this time assumed its full rank as the main business artery of New Orleans, but was taking rapid strides towards it. Judah Touro, the wealthy Israelite who built and owned this fine block, aware of the importance of securing first-class tenants and desiring to attract trade from Chartres street to Canal street, offered Messrs. Hyde & Goodrich a very advantageous lease if they make the first move—some four or five prominent firms in the same street agreeing to move if they did. At the same time the Baroness de Pontalba, who had recently completed the two fine rows of stores on either side of Jackson Square (then Place d'armes), used every effort to induce the firm to return toward their original location, offering them the choice of the stores with a two years' lease, free of rent. Very wisely, as results proved, they decided on taking no backward step, but following the indications of the march of business, embraced the offer of Touro, and were the first, as they have been the only occupants of the Corner of Canal and Royal streets for the last twenty years. Some years before the war, Mr. Hyde retired from the firm, and occupied himself with attending to its business in New York as an agent."

Other changes in the personnel of the firm caused by death, retirement, etc., finally resulted in the appellation now honored in the commercial world as that of a strictly first-class house. The house is the Southern depot for the silverware of the famous Gorham Manufacturing Co. It has the finest assortment of the wares of that company in the South, and from photographic designs which it holds, can execute at short notice any orders for articles not in its stock. A. B. Griswold & Co. are also agents for the Seth Thomas Clock Co., who make the most reliable tower clocks, with illuminated dials, to order. Up-stairs in A. B. Griswold & Co.'s establishment is the repair department and workshops, where Swiss or English watches are put in perfect order, and the most delicate specimens of the goldsmiths' and enamellers art are produced. In this latter industry, as well as with their silverware, A. B. Griswold & Co. have repeatedly distanced all competitors at the State Fairs of the Southern States. A *Handbook for Purchasers of Silverware*, published by the house and furnished upon application, is a most useful work for intending buyers.

The extraordinary resources and ample facilities of this house for the selection and purchase of foreign and domestic jewelry, diamonds, watches, clocks, bronzes, etc., are so well understood to the trade that contemporary houses make no pretensions to rivalry. Having maintained a New York and European agency for forty years, they have many advantages that are denied to firms of lesser importance. The house invites inspection of its goods and comparison of its prices with those of other establishments. Strangers especially welcomed.

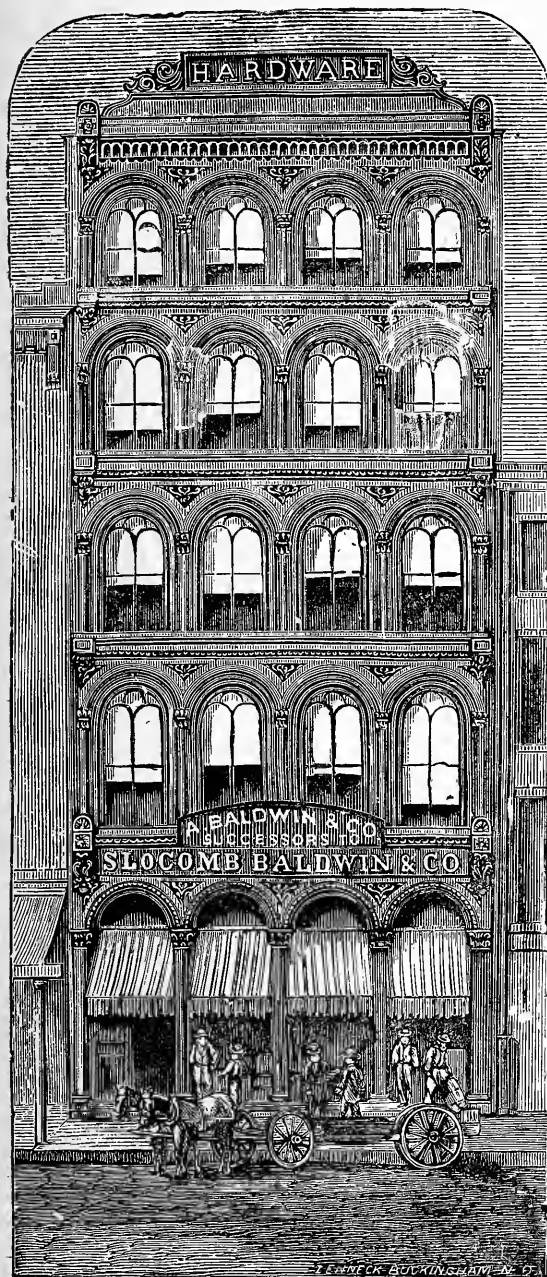
## LEON QUEYROUZE,

Wholesale Groceries and Liquors: 97 Decatur Street.

The old firm of Carriere & Darau, of which this house is the successor, was established in 1835. In 1840, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch succeeded them. He has lived here, altogether, fifty-three years, and has always been in this one line of trade. Right after the war the house will be remembered as Queyrrouze & Bois, corner of Decatur and Bienville streets. In 1883, that firm was dissolved, and Mr. Queyrrouze has continued the business by himself since that time. Whatever weight and dignity age adds to a business house, this concern certainly has. It is one of the soundest concerns of its kind in all this locality, trusted alike for its clever management and liberal dealings. The house deals in groceries at wholesale, imports fine wines and liquors, and performs commission services in western and country produce. Its trade is mostly with Louisiana, but it has a good run of custom aside from that district. It is agent for the much esteemed "Chateau Bellevue" French claret and other excellent brands. And it is about the oldest house of the sort in New Orleans.

## A. BALDWIN &amp; Co.

Hardware : 74 Canal, 91 to 93 Common street.



This, the foremost house in its line in all the South, was founded in the year 1822, by Samuel B. Slocomb. Various changes were made in the firm name in the natural course of events, by death, retirement, etc., but the house has survived them all, retaining its prestige under successive managers as one that was founded firmly on true business principles, and surviving all the many vicissitudes of commercial affairs for sixty-two years. The principal changes have been to Rogers, Sill & Slocomb, to C. H. Slocomb & Co., Slocomb, Baldwin & Co., and to the present widely known designation, that which heads this account. Several interests are represented in the partnership, the principal of which, are those of A. Baldwin, C. Eustis, general partner, and Mrs. Abbey Day Slocomb, widow of the late Captain C. H. Slocomb, (in commendam). The house occupies large quarters, but the premises do not represent the true extent of the business carried on, samples only, being kept of certain lines for obvious reasons. Much of the bulky goods are in storage elsewhere. This house carries a stock of hardware, including everything that the commercial word covers, unsurpassed by any in the United States. Some of its specialties, such as the Baldwin axe, have completely shut out the other brands from this market. A trade reaching from the Missouri to the Amazon, and from the Rio Grande to the Florida Keys, demands many such specialties, and to supply this vast territory, something like seventy-five or eighty men are employed. The annual payroll of the house foots up to \$50,000. The sales approximate a million dollars per annum. A stock worth perhaps half that is sometimes carried. The traveling salesmen number ten. Cutlery, guns, and various supplies are the specialties of the house. As may well be imagined, this house wields a

great influence, and has done much in a quiet way to assist New Orleans to her present commercial supremacy.

**JOHN P. RICHARDSON.**

Dry Goods and Notions, Manufacturers' Agent: New Orleans Office, corner Magazine and Common, New York Office, 34 Thomas Street.

Pre-eminently a representative of the higher mercantile community, with its intimate and direct relations to the great Northern and home manufacturers, with its enormous capital, with wide-spread connections throughout the South and amongst Spanish-speaking consumers, with its reputation for foresight and intelligence in the conduct of business affairs, it would be labor lost and time misspent if no mention was made of the great dry goods house which bears the name of John P. Richardson, and which is located at the corner of Common and Magazine streets, where it was established in the year 1879. Chas. A. Lyerly was for a time interested in the house, but Mr. Richardson seems to have preferred to bear the responsibilities and cares of management alone and is now the sole proprietor.

It is because this is one of the great houses of the extreme Southern metropolis, that the following agencies have been entrusted to it. The house represents:

The Odell Manufacturing Co.

The Ullman Woolen Mills.

The Bell Factory.

The Mississippi Mills.

The Stonewall Manufacturing Company.

The Wanita Mills.

The sole agency, at this point, for the celebrated Granite Checks and Plaids, and for the National Tickings is also held by this house. This concern carries a stock worth almost half a million dollars, and its transactions reach \$1,200,000 yearly. Its corps of traveling salesmen cover the most remote territory, entering into direct competition with St. Louis and other great Northern cities, far beyond the borders of Louisiana, and successfully bidding for the trade of the Spanish American Republics. The forty odd busy employes, the immense warehouses, the bustle and activity surrounding this establishment, indicate the vast trade that is carried on from it. Mr. Richardson is a Mississippian by birth, is in the prime of life, is noted for activity and business qualifications, and has immense resources to back him in any enterprise he may undertake. In short, he is one of New Orleans' "merchant princes."

**C. H. CHASE.**

Cotton Pickery, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Orange streets.

Fifty-two years residence in a community and forty-six of that time in one line of business, is an experience that can be recounted by but few men now living; such, however, is the record of the subject of this sketch. Mr. C. H. Chase came here from the State of Maine in 1832. He has been connected with the cotton trade since 1838, and has been in the pickery branch of it for forty years and more. He is proprietor of the two largest pickeries in the world, those located at Constance and Orange, and at Orange and Tchoupitoulas. Together they cover an area equal to half a square. He buys damaged cotton and works it over, in fact any thing else in the cotton line, good, bad or indifferent that can be prepared for felting, shoddy stuff, or other European export.

As the representative concern of his line, Mr. Chase was early called upon to assist the Exposition fund. His response was prompt and acceptable. Mr. Chase employs a large number of men, and pays the fairest wages. As an institution that utilizes what would otherwise be waste and loss, this manufactory is a source of wealth, and a factor in the general prosperity of the city not to be despised. Thousands of dollars annually are contributed to the general fund in circulation, by its operation, and its total makes no inconsiderable part of the grand total of business transactions for the city. Liberal terms for damaged cotton, etc.

**JOHN I. ADAMS & CO.**

Wholesale Grocers and Liquor Dealers: 43, 45 and 47 Peters street (formerly New Levee).

In the compilation of a work like this, a house of the character and standing of that which is the subject of this sketch could not be overlooked. Established in 1841, it has attained in the interim a prestige rivaled by but few of its commercial competitors. Commanding a large and available capital during all these years, its trade has finally extended until its goods are marketed throughout the entire South, as well as in foreign parts. The name of John I. Adams, the original founder of the house, is still a tower of strength in mercantile circles. The specialty of this firm is their trade in coffee, sugar, molasses and rice, in the handling of which a long and varied experience has given them many advantages over competing houses. In addition to these articles, a vast trade is done in provisions of all sorts, and in wines and liquors.

**PURVES' SASH FACTORY.**

Lumber, Lath, Shingles etc : Planing and Molding Factory: Corner of St. Charles and Clio streets; Office, 40 Carondelet street.

This fine establishment was begun twenty-five years ago, with minor advantages and little assistance, by Geo. Purves, the father of the present manager of the place. It is now as large a factory as any of the same sort in the South. Mr. Purves, Jr., who was well known and much esteemed in his life time, died in 1883. He was a man of mark in the trade and had the distinction of being one of the founders and a director of the Mechanics, Dealers and Lumbermen's Exchange, one of the most useful institutions of the city.

The factory and yards take in a block and a half of ground. It is notable as having remarkably fine and complete machinery. It employs about seventy-five men at all times, for it does not depend upon a local trade alone, the Louisiana, Texas, Alabama and Florida builders placing great reliance in it because of the accuracy and finish of its manufactured stuffs, and the care that is taken in despatching orders. Nothing but the best seasoned lumber is put into its doors, sashes, blinds and other manufactured wood-works, cypress principally being used, which, as is well known, must be thoroughly seasoned or it cannot be finished.

Mr. Geo. S. Purves has taken his father's place in the regard of the patrons of the house. He was bred to the business, and thoroughly understands both the mechanical and commercial operations of a mill.

**J. C. MULLER.**

Importer and Jobber of Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Trimmings, etc., 63 and 65 Customhouse street.

The gentleman who conducts the wholesale millinery establishment at numbers 63 and 65 Customhouse street, was formerly in the same line in Mobile, and is as well known to dealers in that section, as he is here in New Orleans. He has done business in one part of the south or another for twenty-five years, and now has a patronage covering about all the states along this belt of country. The business run by him is first-class in every respect. He is an importer of velvets, velveteens, and other choice stuffs, and supplies the retail milliners of the South with ribbons, flowers, feathers, laces, silks, ruffings, veilings, ornaments, and all the et ceteras of the hat trade. He has been in business since 1860 here, and has occupied two large stores at the place above mentioned, without change, ever since.

The standing of this house requiring it to show a certain public spirit, it has made a most attractive display of ribbons, etc., at the Exposition. Visitors to the Fair will easily find this exhibit at the left of the Assembly Hall

**THE NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY.**

J. Tuves, President; Ad Schreiber, Vice President; J. W. Hincks, Secretary, Jos. A. Hincks, Assistant Secretary; Office, No. 3 Carondelet street; Branch, Corner Elysian Fields and Moreau street.

Established in 1805, the New Orleans Insurance Company is not only the oldest insurance institution in New Orleans, but is also one of the time-honored corporations of the United States. Since that date it has passed through the many vicissitudes of the most stirring century of the Earth's history, not altogether unaffected by the wars and panics and pestilences and great conflagrations of this age, but at all events, unharmed by them, as its present prosperous existence conclusively proves. It was first intended to be a marine company, and for this purpose its capital was fixed at \$200,000, a large sum for those days. In 1826 it was granted authority also to insure against fire. The charter was again amended in 1859, and the capital was then increased to \$500,000. Again, on May 15th, 1884, the charter was renewed.

From the foundation, this company has had a career of success, because it has had capable and efficient officers, and because its policy has, as becomes an institution of so ripe an age, been to be conservative, honest and square. This is best evidenced by the selection of directors which was made at the time of the renewal. Twelve more substantial citizens, or gentlemen identified to a greater degree with the business and manufacturing interests of the city and state, can not be found. They are :

Jules Aldige, E. Forestier, Theo. Brierre, H. Gally, A. Schreiber, Chas. T. Dugazon, Chas. Lafitte, Chas. E. Schmidt, Thurman C. Pemberton, D. Fatjo, Pierre Poutz, Jules Tuves.

Marine Policies are payable in London or Paris. The capital stock is a half a million, the assets \$834,440.58. The assistants in the office of this company have been

specially selected for their various positions, and have a special fitness for the underwriting business. This is an institution of which New Orleans may well feel justly proud. Following is its last annual statement, (1883):

Fire premiums.....	\$644,118 33	
Marine premiums.....	227,403 48	
River premiums.....	37,703 99	\$909,225 80
Earned premiums for year 1882.....	201,117 02	
Total premiums.....		\$1,110,342 82
Deduct—		
Unearned premiums.....	\$216,697 92	
Return premiums.....	88,840 82	
Reinsurances.....	169,917 84	475,456 58
Net earned premiums.....		\$634,886 24
Add—		
Interest on investments.....	\$33,382 42	
Salvage.....	7,713 48	41,095 90
Net Income.....		\$675,982 14
Deduct—Fire losses.....	\$332,155 56	
Marine losses.....	107,175 30	
River losses.....	7,746 65	
Total losses.....	\$447,077 51	
Rebate, commissions, taxes and exp.....	213,556 33	660,633 84
Net profit.....		\$15,348 30
Add—		
Amount to credit of profit and loss after paying \$50,000 dividends during the year.....		\$88,205 15
Total surplus.....		\$103,553 45
Deduct—		
Claims adjusted, unadjusted and resisted.....		58,438 46
Net surplus.....		\$45,114 99

#### ASSETS, AT MARKET VALUE. DECEMBER 31, 1883:

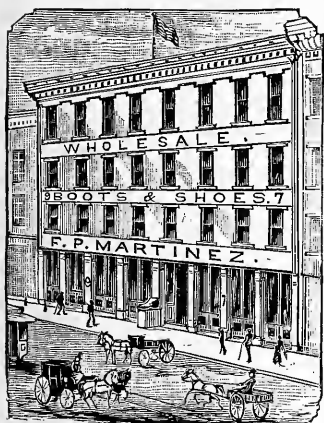
Cash in banks.....	\$94,189 36
United States 4 per cent bonds.....	248,000 00
New Orleans Waterworks bonds.....	26,000 00
New Orleans City R. R. Co. bonds.....	27,500 00
Banks, R. R. and other Stock, par value.....	13,880 00
Levee Steam Cotton Press bonds.....	24,720 00
New Louisiana Jockey Club stock.....	750 00
City real estate.....	63,581 00
First mortgage notes.....	129,364 08
Loan on call.....	66,920 17
Pledge notes.....	10,000 00
Bills receivable in settlement of premiums.....	14,348 45
Premiums in course of collection.....	110,149 44
Due by agents and in course of transmission.....	916 65
Suspense account.....	283 36
Due by insurance companies for reinsurances.....	8,838 07—\$839,440 58

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$500,000 00
Reserve for unearned premiums.....	216,697 92
Reserve for unadjusted claims.....	58,438 46
Dividends unclaimed.....	4,370 50
Due Ins. Cos. for reinsurances.....	14,818 71
Net surplus as above.....	45,114 99—\$839,440 58

**F. P. MARTINEZ.**

Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Nos. 7 and 9 Magazine st.



Undoubtedly the largest and oldest Shoe Manufacturing Establishment in Louisiana is that of F. P. Martinez, whose factory is located on Chartres street and whose salesrooms are at numbers 7 and 9 Magazine street. Records of this house running back for nearly sixty years, show that it was established as far back as 1827 by Tirrell & Bates, who were regarded as the most enterprising merchants of their day. For forty years of the sixty referred to, the present managing proprietor has been connected with the trade, in the beginning as a subordinate, but rising by successive steps to the privileges and responsibilities of a partnership.

Upon Mr. Bates' death, he acquired an interest in the business of the house, and in 1869, when Mr. Tirrell withdrew, the firm name and designation was changed to its present style, that which heads this article. Messrs. Robt. Ross and E. M. Martinez now divide with their energetic senior, the cares of supervision over the wide spread interests of the concern, which includes a patronage reaching all over Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Florida, Arkansas and into Central America.

The head of this great house can justly claim the credit of being "The" shoe manufacturer of this section, not only on account of length of service, but by reason of the sagacity he has displayed in developing a paying industry where others have repeatedly attempted, and as repeatedly failed. Indeed, it is notorious, that, although Mr. Martinez was the first to establish a factory in this vicinity, braving all the obstacles of a new and untried venture, he has been the only really successful manufacturer of Boots and Shoes in New Orleans. This is the best illustration of his business methods that could be cited.

The factory turns out from two hundred to three hundred pairs daily according to the demands of the market, and these goods are favorite on account of their very general excellence.

At its warerooms, the house of Martinez carries a full line of all sorts of foot-wear; there are eight floors at numbers 7 and 9 Magazine street, all well stocked with every thing that is worn in the way of Boots and Shoes.

With its accomplished corps of salesmen, speaking all the languages of this part of world, the house is enabled to meet every emergency of the market, and has not been slow to take advantage of its ample resources. With the natural ambition of a master mind, Mr. Martinez can certainly lay claim to an expert knowledge of the trade, and none excel him in his intimate acquaintance with the details of the manufacture of the article he sells.

Knowing the value of fair dealing, honesty and frankness in his transactions with his customers, purchasers can rest assured that the goods he offers are as they are represented to be, and are sold at fair prices.

**MANNING & RENAUD.**

Manufacturers' Agents: 90 Poydras street; Warehouses, 93 and 95 South Peters street.

John A. Norton and E. T. Manning were the original partners in this house, which began operations seven or eight years ago, but Mr. J. K. Renaud has since succeeded Mr. Norton, and the firm name is as indicated in the above display lines. The trade of this house is mostly with the wholesale houses of New Orleans, and in foreign shipments. They deal in merchandise of all descriptions, but are the special agents for this and the surrounding territory of the Creole Oil Refining Company, and for the Hazard gunpowder, the latter of which is a household word and almost a household necessity. This house has struck the keynote of popularity and is doing a most prosperous business. It is conducted on modern business principles and is a pushing, active concern. It is the agent for the great house of N. K. Fairbanks & Co., for the Geo. P. Plant Milling Company, of St. Louis; for the Goodwin Manufacturing Company, of the same place; for the Geo. Fox Starch Company, and for the A. Erkenbrecher Starch Works of Cincinnati.

This sterling concern holds a high place among the representative houses of the city.

**A. CUSIMANO & CO.**

Shipping and Commission Merchants: Agents of the Mediterranean and New York S. S. Companies; 144 Decatur street.

The fruit trade between Sicily and New Orleans is no insignificant feature of the foreign commerce of the Crescent City. That it is such is largely due to the efforts of the pushing and enterprising house of A. Cusimano & Co., of No. 144 Decatur street, who are agents for Phelps Bros. & Co's. Mediterranean and New York S. S. Co. (Limited), a line that, plying between Palermo, Messina, and other Mediterranean shipping points, and New Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., transacts the larger part of the business in imported fruits of the United States. Five steamers of this line, built for fruit traffic exclusively, and expressly constructed for the fruit carrying, ply regularly between New Orleans and the afore mentioned Italian cities. They are all fine, speedy, first class iron vessels, of about 2,000 tons register each.

A. Cusimano and Charles Adoue are the firm of A. Cusimano & Co. The house was established in New Orleans about eight years ago. Besides attending to the affairs of the steamship company, the firm transacts a general commission business. Their offices abroad are: New York, 66 and 68 New street; Boston, 38 Central street; Palermo, Italy, 8 Via Lombardo Borgo.

The house is rated among the most responsible, most circumspect, and yet energetic firms in its line. Its transactions are large and its field of operations, particularly in this section of the Union, a growing one. In brief it is one of the model establishments of the community, and worthy the confidence and good opinions expressed of it.

**THE FACTORS AND TRADERS INS. CO.**

Ed. A. Palfrey, President; John Chaffe, Vice President; T. F. Walker, Secretary: Office, 49 Carondelet street.

This company, which was incorporated 1866, has the largest paid up capital (\$1,000,000) of any in this city. Its risks are divided between the fire, marine and river branches of its business. The list of directors, as follows, is significant of its soundness and security. They are all men whose individual capital is immense, and are responsible in direct proportion:

John I. Noble, John Chaffe, Richard Milliken, Samuel Friedlander, R. M. Walmsley, A. H. May, Samuel H. Boyd, Wm. J. Behan, B. F. Eshleman, Wm. Hartwell, C. J. Leeds, A. T. Janin, Louis Bush, A. Brittin, Jno. I. Adams, R. T. Buckner, Chas. E. Black, Jno. V. Richards, Thomas Day, Samuel Delgado, Jno. P. Richardson, Jas. T. Rodd, John Phelps, Jules A. Blanc, W. H. Boffinger.

The company has a branch office at No. 5. St. Ann street for the accommodation of its city patrons. The Factors and Traders Company has had, at times, heavy drains on its indemnity funds, but it has met them all with an alacrity that has inspired the public with confidence in its management. Profiting by the experience of older but less fortunate companies, it has directed its business so as to avoid the great calamities, such as the Chicago and Boston fires, that at intervals have overtaken and ruined, in the past, the strongest insurance associations. Its agencies are established throughout the interior of Louisiana and in the Southern cities, so as to accommodate the patronage of those sections. All inquiries addressed to them or to the main office will be promptly answered, and business proffers speedily attended to.

**LUCAS E. MOORE & CO.**

Steamship Agents: Cotton, Grain, and Coffee Merchants: 66 Baronne street.

The pioneer steamship connecting New Orleans regularly with Liverpool, was the *Fire Queen* of the Harrison Line, which made her first trip in 1866. This company now has twenty-three steamers running to New Orleans from various English ports. The completion of the Jetties has boomed the European freight-carrying trade immensely, a prospect, which five years ago, Messrs. Lucas E. Moore & Co. (L. E. Moore and Alfred L. Blanc) were not slow to profit by. The only line still running direct to Liverpool, and making continuous round trips all through the year, is the Harrison line. Every week one of the line sails for Liverpool direct, but the company also runs via the West Indies and the Spanish Main, occasional trips. About fifty steamers are employed by it altogether. Of course the principal freight of these steamships is cotton, grain, and coffee, and in that sort of merchandise, having special facilities for shipment and purchase, this house deals largely. Its trade is mostly foreign, therefore, and very much of it commission and shipping transactions. Freight and passage rates by the Harrison steamers, can be obtained upon application at 66 Baronne street, the office of the firm.



**NEWTON BUCKNER.**

Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant: 53 Carondelet street.

The factor who is the subject of this sketch was born in New Orleans, and brought up in the cotton trade, in which line he has attained to marked prominence. He is chairman of the Cotton Exchanges' committee on Membership, a post of honor for which his wide acquaintance and decision of character thoroughly fits him. He is also a director of that substantial underwriting concern, the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company.

The house whose operations he directs is about the oldest of the sort in this vicinity; that is to say, it was established at an earlier date than almost any in the same branch of the traffic in cotton. It was founded in 1838 by H. S. Buckner, and although the usual number of changes have marked the lapse of time since, it still retains the family name for its mercantile designation. It has all the solidity and reputability of an old house, combined with the activity and energy of a management still in its prime. Trustworthy to an eminent degree, it enjoys a patronage coming from all this belt of States, and its business-like methods have been approved by numberless producers of the staple with whom it deals. Sales upon commission made by it are properly and promptly attended, and liberal advances are made upon consignments to the house. The house at 53 Carondelet street is certainly representative of high character and commercial soundness.

**THE LOUISIANA COTTON PRESS.**

E. K. Bryant, Proprietor: St. Thomas, Terpsichore, Robin and Chippewa streets.

Mr. Bryant and his establishment together furnishing the subject for this sketch, have had about the same length of useful service to the trade and the community. Mr. Bryant has been connected with the cotton traffic in one capacity or another since he reached his majority. He is now a hale and hearty man of three score and ten. The Louisiana Press has had forty-five or fifty years continuous operation under different managers, and has been repaired and improved to keep pace with the progress of the industry. It has been equipped with a Morse 84-inch Cylinder Compress and all the approved accessories, including satisfactory precautions against fire, thus reducing risks on the stored staple to the minimum. A thousand bales a day is the limit of the machinery, and from sixty to seventy men are considered a sufficient force of hands. The storage capacity of the warehouse and sheds is 35,000 bales.

The long and wide acquaintance of the proprietor with producers and shippers, acquired during a life-long experience, gives him an especial patronage of his own, which remains with him, notwithstanding the inducements of less responsible concerns; nevertheless, new custom and trade is cordially welcomed, and accorded the same treatment as any others. Safety and expedition in handling the stuff confided to this Press is one of its strongest characteristics. An unbroken record of honorable dealings extending over fifty years of his life-time, is properly appreciated and carefully adhered to by the respected and esteemed proprietor of this efficient and popular press. Telephone connection with the business center.

**THE SOUTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.**

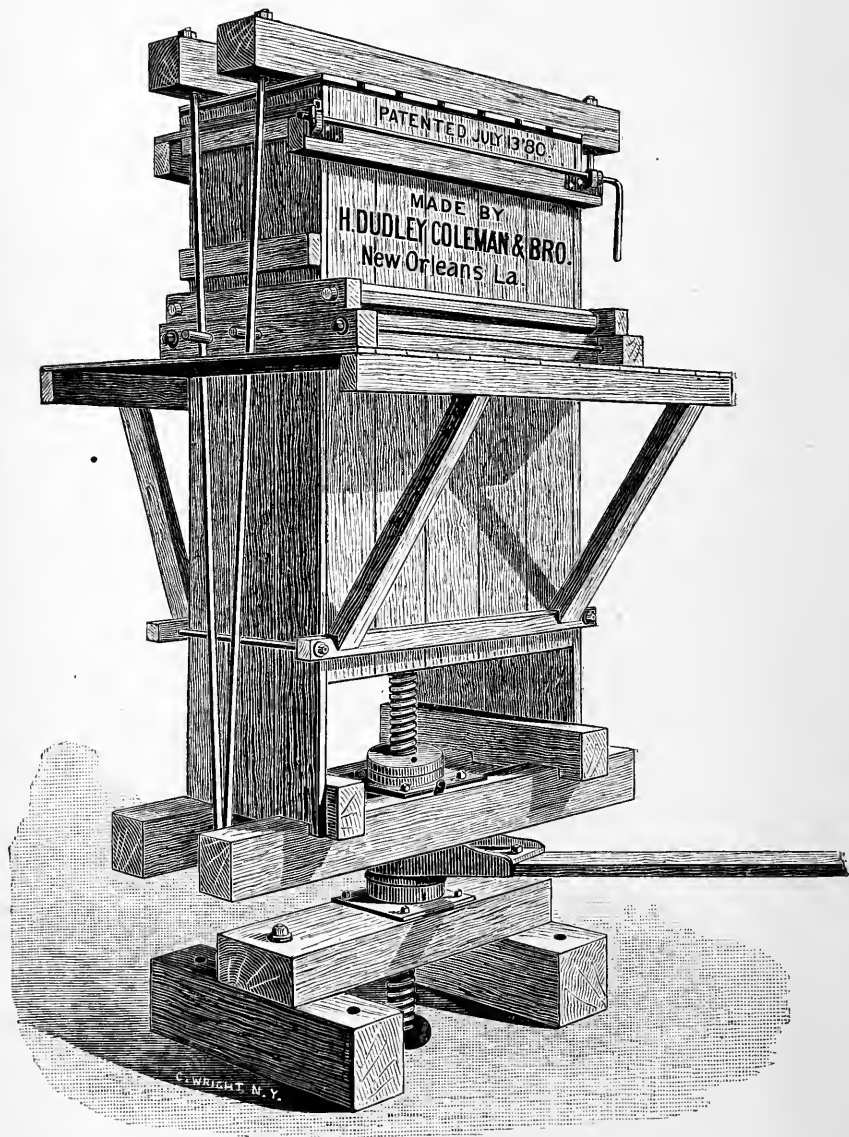
For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and Cairo, Connecting at Cincinnati with packets for all point above to Pittsburgh, and with all railroads running east. Capt. A. M. Halliday, Agent, 82 Gravier street.

Ten fast, elegant and commodious passenger boats belonging to the Southern Transportation Line, ply regularly, since 1878, to Cincinnati, Evansville and Cairo, and connect with the packets that run to Pittsburgh and way landings beyond. Capt. A. M. Halliday, well known as the genial and popular master of the *Paris C. Brown* and other craft, is the agent for these boats since 1880. Specially constructed for dispatch in the handling of freight, rates are given thereon highly favorable to the producers of the river country, as well as to shippers of merchandise from the cities and towns. Capt. Halliday has been in one position of responsibility or another, engaged as a principal in the river traffic, for over twenty years, and is universally acknowledged to be a man who knows his business and attends to it. Through rates are given and Bills of Lading issued from the office of the line at 82 Gravier (or on board the steamers) signed over the principal railroads leading to all interior points, east, north, and west. The boats owned by this line are the *Mary Houston*, *R. R. Springer*, *Guiding Star*, *Thomas Sherlock*, *Golden Rule*, *Golden City*, *Golden Crown*, *Paris C. Brown*, *U. P. Schenck*, and *Wyoming*, all large, swift and comfortable steamers. Two of these boats leave New Orleans each week. This line is so thoroughly established that to say it is successful seems an unnecessary assurance.

**H. DUDLEY COLEMAN.**

Foundry and Plantation Machinery: Foundry and Machine Shops, Erato, from Magnolia to Clara streets; Office and Depot, No 9 Perdido street.

The finest and presumably the largest machine works in the South, and, for that matter, fairly to be compared with any abroad, are those whose characteristics are briefly delineated in this sketch. They were first established in the year 1850, on their present



location, by Willis P. Coleman, the father of the present public-minded and active proprietor. The circumstances attending their foundation were not striking, a moderate patronage only attending the first efforts of the concern. It was not long, however, before the high quality and enterprise of the institution began to be noted. Constant

additions to the place were made from that time on, and the latest mechanical accessories were added, until now the works have the finest and most complete of plants. The lathes, forging machinery, moulding shops, etc., are on a scale commensurate with the size and breadth of the operations to be performed. The immense engine which runs all the apparatus in use, was made by the Works. It is a fine and elaborate piece of mechanism. Among other manufactures of these magnificent shops may be mentioned Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Pulleys, Shafting, Corn Mills, House Fronts and Columns, Saw Mills, Sugar Mills, Gearings and Heavy Forgings. Complete Gin Outfits are a specialty. The "Maid of the South" Grist Mill, Coleman's Simple-Screw Cotton Press and Coleman's Friction-Geared Cotton Press, are favorites of this market. In addition to his large manufacturing affairs, Mr. Coleman is the resident representative of the following great factories, and is agent for the sale of their wares in this section:

Watertown Steam Engine Co., Watertown, N. Y.; Atlas Engine Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. M. Nagle, Erie, Pa.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Porter Manufacturing Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Kingsland & Ferguson Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Medart Patent Pulley Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Brown Cotton Gin Co., New London, Conn.; Gullett Cotton Gin Co., Amite City, La.; Brennan & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Gardner Governor Co., Quincy, Ill.; M. Schulz, Cincinnati, O.; Geo. F. Blake Manufacturing Co., New York City; Walker Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, O.; H. B. Bigelow & Co., New Haven, Conn.; Hoopes & Townsend, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. H. Collins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pulsometer Steam Pump Co., New York City; the Tanite Co., Stroudsburg, Pa., and numerous others.

From the long list of these concerns, which are the heaviest in the country, and which have confided to the proprietor of these works their interests in this vicinity, some idea of the vast business of his house may be obtained. The personal history of this distinguished manufacturer is highly creditable. He was born here, was raised to the business which he now controls, and succeeded to it on his father's decease in 1868. For a short period his brother held an interest, but since March, 1884, Mr. Coleman has had entire and exclusive ownership. He is a man of great energy and liberal to a fault, as his hundred and fifty employes and thousands of customers will bear testimony to. Current rumor credits him with one of the largest individual donations made to the Exposition Funds. With modesty characteristic of strong mind, Mr. Coleman desires no mention of that, nevertheless it is a noticeable fact. Doubtless, at the final outcome of the events of the Cotton Centennial, his influential and indefatigable assistance to the project, rendered altogether gratuitously, will be fittingly remarked, and a proper recognition be made of his many services for the advancement of his city and of the South.

### THE KENTUCKY COTTON PRESS.

Edward Keenan and Ansey L. Slawson, Proprietors; Corner of Tchoupitoulas and Terpsichore streets.

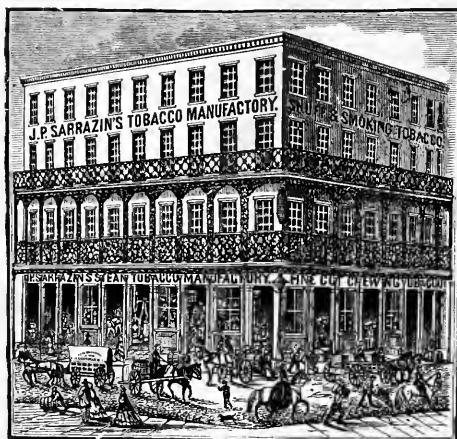
In 1880, Keenan & Slawson, the proprietors, following the march of improvements, remodelled the old Kentucky Press, and put into it one of Steer's celebrated Morse 90 inch cylinder compresses. The capacity and facilities of the concern were immensely increased by this change, and the cotton traders were not slow in showing their appreciation of this enterprise by an increased patronage. This is now one of the very largest institutions of the sort in the cotton growing South, as it certainly is the most convenient and accommodating for this section. It covers two whole squares of ground, the yards being numbered 1 and 2, and having storage capacity for the year of 103,000 bales of cotton. It employs 75 men and pays out \$1,500 a week in wages alone. The great 90 inch cylinder compress will compress 100 bales an hour.

Every precaution has been taken to insure the premises against fire. Fire plugs have been put up in each yard. Sufficient hose is attached to them to reach all over the yard and sheds. The water supply has been perfected. A "Collins Sr." patent clock registers the watchman's rounds, so that they must be made every fifteen minutes. The office is connected by telephone with the Cotton Exchange and all principal points in the city. An order box is at the Exchange.

The extraordinary interest awakened in all branches of the cotton trade by the Centennial Exposition, has attracted every person of importance connected with this great Southern interest, toward this point of shipment. Whatever facilities over other cotton centres New Orleans possesses, are the result of the energies of those who suggested and assisted the great display of the Southern staple and the illustration of Southern progress which the world has been invited to view. Amongst those who are entitled to share in the credit of the magnificent World's Fair, the gentlemanly and astute proprietors of the Kentucky Press must be admitted to a place. Realizing the importance of the event and its direct bearing on their own concerns, they have contributed generously out of their means and encouraged others by their example to take part in it. They have thus displayed a commendable public spirit that will not readily be forgotten.

## J. P. SARRAZIN'S SON &amp; CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, etc.; Store and Tobacco Factory, 91 and 93 Chartres Street, corner Conti; Branch and Belle of Orleans Cigar Factory, 66 to 72 Poydras, cor. Tchoupitoulas; Leaf Warehouse, 69 Conti st.



The house of Sarrazin's Son & Co., widely known as the largest engaged in this city in the manufacture and sale of tobacco and cigars, was founded forty-two years ago by J. P. Sarrazin, whose successors the present firm, composed of J. Rene Sarrazin, Chas Vatinel and J. Stans. Landry, is. The premises occupied are described in the headlines to this article. The factories are equipped with all the latest modern improved machinery and appliances requisite to a successful and economic prosecution of the business. The reputation of the house for manufacturing only first-class goods is second to none, nearly half a century having been spent in earning that character. The establishment employs over 300 hands,

keeps numerous traveling salesmen on the road, and distributes its goods throughout every State in the Union. Leaf tobacco, fine-cut, chewing and smoking tobaccos, smokers' articles of every description, snuff and cigars, are the principal articles exported by the firm.

An exhaustive and most interesting article might be written descriptive of the various operations at the factories of this vast establishment. Suffice it to say that in all probability there are none of such extent outside of the great city of New York, and it is doubtful if any there will rival them. The various brands dealt in by the house are widely and justly celebrated. In the manufacture of the finer grades of cigars they take especial pride, importing therefor their own leaf. The manufacture of lower grade cigars is also made a special feature of the business, and is necessary in order to supply the demand abroad for superior and pure low-classed goods. Sarrazin's Son & Co. also deal in leaf tobacco of the finest quality, supplying from this branch of their house a most extensive trade. As they sell only the very best manufactured goods, so also they offer none but the most superior and reliable leaf. The members of the firm of J. P. Sarrazin's Son & Co., are known everywhere throughout the United States as men of the highest business integrity and personal honor. A forty years' record cannot be gainsaid.

## J. E. AUVRAY.

Mississippi Iron Coffee Warehouses: Fulton, between Julia and St. Joseph streets; Office, 175 Front street.

The largest storage warehouses here (in accordance with the magnitude of trade) are devoted to the use of the New Orleans importers of coffee exclusively. These are the fine buildings on Fulton street, near Julia, covering two-thirds of the entire block. They are thoroughly fire-proof, and, having been built but recently (1857), are in the most complete order for all purposes. On an average they carry 4,000,000 pounds of coffee all through the year. They are provided with every facility and protection against loss or damage, risks thus being reduced to the minimum. Mr. Auvray was a member of the firm of J. O. Landry & Co. He continued the business upon their dissolution. He is a native of New Orleans and has the advantage over others of a life-long experience in his business. He is an agreeable, clever and spirited man of affairs, and having solid investments outside of his warehouse interests in the city, is set down as a representative of his class, the substantial and solid citizens of the city, who, when engaged or interested in any public service, give it the same consideration they would their own concerns. This is most evident in the encouragement he has privately and publicly given the Exposition project.

It is contemplated in the near future to extend these warehouse buildings so as to make them one-half larger than at present, thus proportionately increasing their storage capacity.

**A. A. WOODS.**

General Insurance Agency: No. 194 Gravier street.

**COMPANIES.****ASSETS.**

Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.....	\$53,000,000
Scottish Union and National, of Edinburgh (Fire).....	33,636,835
Royal, of Liverpool (Fire).....	25,982,206
Commercial Union, of London (Fire).....	11,250,000
Queen, of Liverpool and London (Fire) .....	10,000,000
New York Underwriters' Agency (Fire).....	3,500,000
Germania, of New York (Fire).....	3,000,000
Merchants' Insurance Company, of New Jersey (Fire) .....	1,164,171
California Insurance Company (Fire).....	1,000,000
Union Insurance Company, Philadelphia (River Insurance) .....	1,519,561
Louisville Underwriters' (River Insurance) .....	735,494

Total Capital Represented.....\$144,788,267

A. A. Woods was established as an Agent for Foreign and Eastern Insurance Companies in the year 1868. As may be seen in the above list, he represents in New Orleans and vicinity some of the foremost corporations engaged in the issuance of policies, and the taking of risks. Although much of the patronage acquired by him in the State of Louisiana has come to him for personal reasons, a large part of the favoritism to the office at 194 Gravier street is undoubtedly because the companies for whom he transacts business are the strongest of the home, and the safest of the foreign establishments. A glance at the headlines in which their assets are quoted shows clearly what progress has been made in the underwriting profession as well as it does the tremendous strength of many of the great companies.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York, has the largest surplus of any life company in the world—\$13,000,000. It has not a contested claim upon its books. The foreign fire companies as everybody is aware, are conducted with the most scrupulous conservatism, but are well-regulated by the stringent laws of Great Britain, which, however, it must be admitted, are not more binding than the enactments now in force in many of the older States. Woods' Agency represents no companies that are not entirely reliable and thoroughly secure, whatever the disaster that may overtake the general public, be it fire or pestilence.

Mr. Wood especially invites risks upon dwellings and furniture. Losses paid in New Orleans.

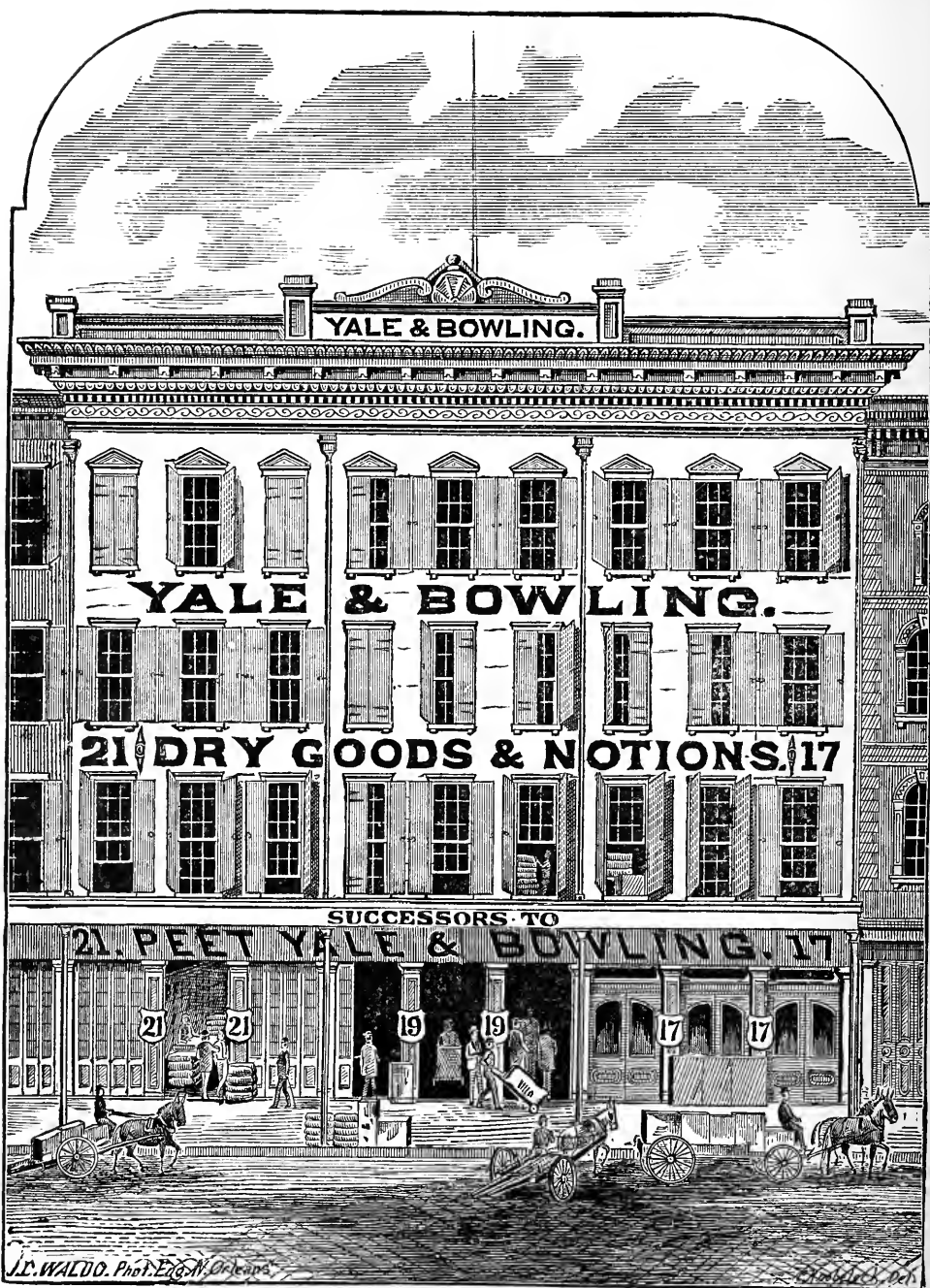
**THE SHIPPERS' COTTON PRESS AND YARDS.**

Boyd &amp; Herrick, Proprietors: Corner of Peters and Henderson streets.

Established in 1844, this convenient and efficient accessory to the cotton traffic of this port, has been enlarged greatly over its original area. It now covers three squares of land, and has an actual storage capacity (room under cover) of 40,000 bales. Its claim to the title of the largest Southern Press is therefore well warranted. Ninety workmen and laborers find employment within its premises—a force that is also an indication of superior facilities and accommodations to the trade. Its 75-inch Tyler Press can be worked up to a capacity of 1,000 bales a day.

Sam. Boyd and Richard Herrick, the proprietors of this press, are citizens of some note in the community aside from the cotton industry. Mr. Boyd is prominent also as a director of the New Orleans Pacific Railway. Mr. Herrick is a director of the Hibernia Insurance Company, of New Orleans, as well as one of the Board of the New Orleans Cotton Press Association. Mr. Boyd has lived here for forty-five years, Mr. Herrick thirty, and both have therefore considerably more than a mere sympathy with the progress and advancement of the city and its commercial affairs. Realizing the importance to this vicinity of the great World's Fair, they were among the first to urge its feasibility, and have been steadfast assistants of the good work in that behalf. Meanwhile, although thus identified with public affairs, they do not neglect their own concerns, but are considerate of the trusts confided to them by their patrons, and are devoted to expediting the immediate business of the Press, which they have furnished with all the most modern appliances and accessories of the traffic. Personally they have many claims to recognition as representatives of one branch of the cotton interests, and they are regarded, in all events, as upright, clever and thorough gentlemen.

Messrs. Boyd & Herrick are also proprietors of the Pelican and Amelia Presses, situated on St. Andrew, St. Mary, Tchoupitoulas and Religious streets. Their joint storage capacity is 35,000 bales, and compressing capacity 2,000 bales per day. The Amelia is one of the largest presses ever built. Together they employ about 150 men. Boyd & Herrick's P. O. address is Box 902.



(See opposite page.)

**YALE & BOWLING.**

Wholesale Dry Goods and Notions, 17 to 21 Magazine and 88 Common.

Since 1840, when this house first ventured into commercial life, there have been many changes in the designation of the establishment, but the trade and patronage have steadfastly stayed with the old house, whatever its location or title. Cyrus Yale, of New York City, and Joseph Bowling, of New Orleans, are the present proprietors. In the fancy goods line this house carries the most complete and best assorted stock, without exception, south of Chicago, but the specialty of this establishment is its full line of heavy staple and domestic dry goods manufactured in and around New Orleans, in such quantities, and by means of peculiarly advantageous facilities, so that the goods can be sold in this market cheaper than any other stock. Besides its own manufactures, the house sells largely of fine fancy dress goods, Yankee notions, novelties of all sorts, gentlemen's furnishing goods, white goods of every variety, shawls, cloaks, rubber clothing, etc., all imported from the fountain heads of manufacture and distribution in Europe and the Eastern cities. These goods are of the newest and latest styles and designs, and being bought upon terms only to be obtained by having particular connection with the first hands, are presented to the trade upon exceedingly low margins.

The aggregate sales of this house are immense. Its shipments extend everywhere North, East and West of this point and even into Mexico and Central America. Throughout all its long and useful career this house has maintained the prestige acquired in its earlier years, strict integrity, thorough business habits, and sound principles characterizing its management at all times. As one of the establishments whose conduct has elevated the commercial standard of the Crescent City, and contributed to the credit of the whole community, it is entitled to conspicuous mention in a work like this. Parties at a distance desiring the advantages to be derived from dealing with a first-class house, can rest assured that this one is amply prepared, by reason of its capital and ample resources, for any emergency of the Southern and Southwestern trade, and that it is eminently trustworthy in all particulars.

**S. DALSHIMER & CO.**

Notions, 76 and 78 Canal street.

Dalsheimer & Co. were established in 1863, the firm name then being N. Dalsheimer & Co. S. Dalsheimer and S. E. Worms are the present partners in the house. This live and energetic concern has lately removed to numbers 76 and 78 Canal street, which has been reconstructed especially for the use of the firm, and they have now all the conveniences for the facilitation of business.

Few of the business houses in this line of trade can advance so many claims for the public favor as the firm of S. Dalsheimer & Co. It has had a creditable history as well as a most prosperous career of twenty-one years. Statistics show that the average life of a wholesale house is less than ten years. One that survives twice that length of time can well be credited with good management.

The removal spoken of above was necessitated by the pressure on the sales departments of the house. A larger stock will now be carried and many minor inconveniences of the traffic discontinued. The term Notions, as used in the trade, is so comprehensive as almost to include the whole range of human desires. Certainly a stroll through the large double building in which this firm is located, 70x120 feet in size, would impress a person with that idea. Messrs. Dalsheimer and Worms are worthy representatives of a class of merchants whose success is due, not to speculation and that sort of thing, but to their own legitimate efforts.

This firm makes a specialty of Gents' Furnishing Goods and have an entire floor of the building devoted to that branch of their business.

**BASSETTI & XIQUES.**

Importers of Wines, Cognacs, Gins, Rums, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, also Vermouth, etc.: 67 and 69 Decatur street.

U. Marinoni was the founder of this house. He was a distinguished merchant in his day, and was the proprietor of this concern from 1850 to 1878, the firm of Bassetti & Xiques then succeeding him. No liquor house of the city has a better reputation than this one, both with respect to its credit, capital, resources and transactions, as well as for the grade of importations which it handles. It holds the agencies for some of the strongest and best foreign houses, among these:

Laboure Gontard, Clos de Vougeot Mousseux, Nuits, Cote d'Or; E. Gregoire & Co., Cognacs, Angoulême; Comandon & Co., Cognacs, Jarnac; P. & E. Rudelle, Fine



Wines in Cases, Bordeaux; Chas. Bernard, Burgundy Wines, Beaune, Cote d'Or; L. P. Baron, Clarets, Bordeaux; Coutreau Fils, Clarets, Branne; Feyret & Pinsan, Olive Oil, Bordeaux; J. Fiton, Aine & Co., Alimentary Preserves; Ihlers & Bell, Bass' Ale and Guinness' Porter, Liverpool.

It is also a direct importer of: Plagniol Olive Oil; Noilly, Prat, Vermouth, Muscat and Cassis; Martini Rossi Vermouth; Ed. Pernod, Absinthe and Kirshwasser, Benedictine Chartreuse; Henke's Gin; Sir Robert Burnett Old Tom Gin; Fernet Branca, Angostura Bitters; Italian Paste; Olives; Italian and Castile Soaps; French and German Vinegar; Brandy Fruits, etc.; Cordials, Maraschino, Curacao and Anisette.

Messrs. Bassetti & Niques, as the resident representatives of these great European concerns, will attend to their interests at the Exposition, to which scheme, it may be remarked, they have contributed liberally. The trade of this house is principally with the South and West, but it also ships to West Indies and Mexico. Everywhere that it has transactions it is well regarded, and not without reason, for it is a splendid example of a house of the very best order.

### THE ALABAMA AND FACTORS' PRESS.

Sawyer Hayward, Proprietor: Tchoupitoulas, Terpsichore, Robin and St. Thomas streets.

The Consolidated Presses herein described, situated in adjoining squares, have each a history. The Factor's Press is one of the oldest in the vicinity of New Orleans. Prior to 1850, it was the Tobacco Shell Warehouse. In that year it was remodeled, additions were built to it, and it was made into a cotton press. It covers the entire block of ground bounded by the thoroughfares above mentioned. Its plant consists of one of the Morse powerful 94-inch compressors, capable of turning out 800 bales of cotton a day. A force of sixty men are required to satisfy the demands of the trade. The Factors' press is thoroughly fire-proof. Its storage capacity is 15,000 bales.

The Alabama Press was erected about thirty-two years ago. It is now used solely for storage purposes. Its capacity is 18,000 bales. Here also a sufficient force of men is retained to ensure perfect safety as regards destruction by fire. The system of fire service has been thoroughly perfected. There is an ample water supply, pumps, fire plugs and hose throughout the yard and sheds. The combined Presses handle about 150,000 bales a year.

Mr. Hayward has operated the establishment on his own account for some eighteen or twenty years. He is a British subject, but has been domiciled so long in New Orleans as to have strong local attachments, large business interests, and the general welfare of the community at heart. Accordingly, recognizing the importance of the great Cotton Exposition and its probable effect upon the trade, he has unostentatiously furthered the project and contributed his influence for the common good. By his associations of the Cotton industry he is regarded as a gentleman of high character, with thorough commercial interests, ample pecuniary resources, and great influence with foreign consumers of the staple product of this section.

### THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON PRESS CO.

A. J. Landauer, President; C. J. Meyer, Vice-president; S. S. Eiseman, Manager: South Peters, Callope, Gaienne and Erato streets.

The buildings now occupied for the purposes indicated in the above headlines, were erected in 1867, and were formerly known as the International Press. About two years ago the management was changed to the present style, the International Cotton Press Company assuming the proprietorship. The premises are extraordinarily extensive, four whole blocks of ground being included in the property. The company has a wide patronage and it finds use for two hydraulic and steam compresses, a pattern of machinery only in use at their establishment. These are powerful apparatus. They require far less fuel than other steam compresses, and can easily compress 1,000 bales a day. The storage capacity of the place is 25,000 bales. The sheds and stores are all fire-proof and have the most complete extinguishing arrangements and water supply of any presses here located.

Manager Meyer is a brother of the well known Cotton Factors, V. & A. Meyer, one of the heavy firms of New Orleans in that line. He is thoroughly conversant with all the details of his business, and has devoted much time to increasing the efficiency of the press which he supervises. His efforts have been principally directed to secure expedition and entire safety as regards fire and other risks in the handling of the staple committed to his charge, and in retaining the present moderate schedule of rates. The interests and responsibilities confided to him by the International corporation are in safe hands. He is a diligent, competent and courteous official.



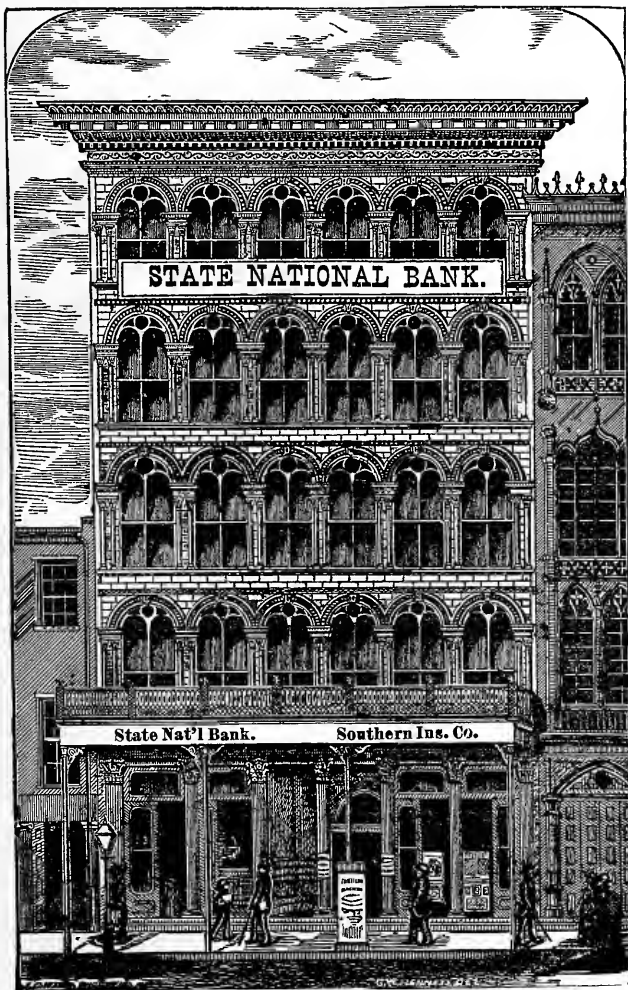
**JOHN ZUCCA.**

Jobber and Broker in Fruit and Commission Merchant: No. 10 Canal street, corner of Front (P. O. Box 1566).

The merchant whose name heads this account transacts a general commission business, but he buys mostly for outside firms. The handling of oranges and lemons has been made by him a special feature of his transactions. That his judgment for the selection of these perishable commodities is excellent is shown by the confidence with which relations have been maintained with him by customers and purchasers. Consignments, advances and like operations of the produce market made with him, may be relied upon to be strictly business-like, advantageous and reliable.

**THE STATE NATIONAL BANK.**

President, Samuel H. Kennedy; Vice President, Pierre Lanaux; T. R. Roach, Cashier;  
W. P. Nicholls, Ass't Cashier, 31 and 33 Camp street.



The State National Bank, the fiscal agents of the State of Louisiana, was first chartered in 1818 as a state bank, and is therefore the oldest institution of its kind in New Orleans. In 1871 it was nationalized. Its capital, as may be seen from the re-

port of its condition at the close of the season ending, June 30th 1884, is \$425,000; surplus fund nearly as much, circulation \$325,000, undivided profits, \$99,881 21, a remarkable showing.

## RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts .....	\$1,201,169 56
U. S. Bonds, par value .....	425,000 00
Other Bonds, Stocks and Securities .....	218,907 72
Real Estate .....	171,620 20
Five per cent. Redemption Fund .....	19,125 00
Premiums paid on U. S. Bonds .....	46,209 02
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid .....	36,562 07
Demand Loans .....	\$466,375 71
Exchange .....	119,858 28
Cash, including Checks on other Banks .....	584,033 62
	<u>1,170,267 61</u>
	<u>\$3,288,861 18</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock .....	\$ 425,000 00
Surplus Fund .....	325,000 00
Circulation .....	376,000 00
Undivided Profits .....	99,881 21
Dividends Unpaid .....	12,801 54
Due Banks and Bankers .....	\$ 175,698 59
Due other Depositors .....	1,874,479 84
	<u>2,050,178 43</u>
	<u>\$3,288,861 18</u>

This bank is officered, besides the managers above named, by the following directors: Sam'l H. Kennedy, Alfred Moulton, Julius Vairin, Frank Kennedy, Joseph L. Harris, Pierre Lanaux, John B. Vinet.

This bank deals largely in foreign and domestic exchange. Its London correspondent is the London Joint Stock Bank, its Paris correspondent, the Société Général Paris. The State National also represents "the American Exchange in Europe," (Henry F. Gillig, Manager). Its New York correspondents are the Bank of New York, N. B. A., and the National Bank and Chemical National Bank. By means of its connections, traveler's credits, circular drafts and notes, etc., are issued available throughout the world. Money may be transferred by cable, and collections made at home and abroad. This institution has assisted with its accommodation many of the greatest commercial and manufacturing enterprises of this vicinity, thus contributing to the advancement and development, not only of New Orleans and Louisiana, but of the whole great Southern belt.

## MACHECA BROS.

Importers and Wholesalers of Tropical, Mediterranean and Domestic Fruits; Managing owners of the New Orleans and Belize Royal Mail S. S. Co: 129 Decatur st.

The house now known as Macheca Bros., has been for sixty years a conspicuous one in New Orleans. Founded by Jos. Macheca, Sr., the spirit, intelligence and activity of its first proprietor seems to have descended to his sons and successors, John and Michel. This is a firm that carries a stock of California's fine fruits continually. It was about the first house to open up a market in the far north for tropical fruits, exchanging with Iowa, Minnesota and the Northwest region, the products of the tropics for the luxuries of the temperate clime. If not the oldest fruit house in the South, it certainly is the oldest in New Orleans. The brothers Macheca have been in the fruit line all their lives; so also had been their estimable parent. He came here when a mere boy and by thrift, prudence and business tact, succeeded in laying broad and deep, the foundations of a great mercantile establishment. The New Orleans Fruit Importing Company is managed by them. Its specialties are Sicilian lemons, oranges, etc., and Mediterranean luxuries. Macheca Bros. are the largest shippers of Louisiana oranges to the north and west of this point.

The vessels of the New Orleans and Belize Royal Mail S. S. Co. plying to Belize, Livingston, Guatemala, Port Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Spanish Honduras, Isabel and

Panzos, and for which Macheca Bros. are the agents and owners, are the American-built vessels, *City of Dallas*, Reed, master, and the *Wanderer*, Captain Clark. Macheca Bros. are under contract to carry the English mails by these vessels. Through Bills of Lading are issued from 129 Decatur street, or by the sub-agencies, to or from any of the above ports, and to New York, London and the Continent. Passage reasonable with fine accommodations. No freight received on sailing days.

This line is seven years old. General merchandise is sent out by it; fruit, coffee, rubber, hides, sarsaparilla, mahogany, Spanish cedar, and all the tropical products returned. The boats run on British Government Schedule-time, steamers leaving New Orleans every 9th and 12th day alternately (i. e., 4th, 16th, 25th, and 6th, and so on.) Following are the foreign agents of the line: John Hunter, Belize; Anderson & Owen, Livingston; W. C. Mirrielees, Puerto Cortes.

Connecting Lines: In New York; Office of Morgan Steamship Line, Pier 36, North River, and Office of Cromwell Steamship Line, 86 West Street. In Livingston, Guatemala; Steamer Georgia Muncy, for Isabal, Panzos and Gulf of Dulce. In Puerto Cortes, Spanish Honduras; Interceanic Railway, for San Pedro Sula and Interior. In New Orleans, Morgan and Cromwell Steamship Lines for New York; Compagnie Commerciale de Transports à Vapeur Française for Havre.

### S. O. THOMAS & CO.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants: 38 Perdido street.

This house, one of the strongest and busiest on 'Change, is the successor to the well known firm of D. R. Carroll & Co., which was established so far back as 1842, and which always during its existence maintained an unimpeachable reputation. The gentlemen now conducting the affairs of the house have long been identified with the Cotton Traffic. As prominent members of the Exchange, the volume and character of their transactions has always a perceptible effect upon the market, influencing the prices and movements as the operations of few other houses can. Mr. Thomas, the senior member of the house, is on the Exchange's Committee on Cotton Exhibit at the Centennial Exposition, having been chosen for that especially, because he is an authority in such matters. The house has thus been brought into close relations with the Exposition management and considerably more service and assistance has therefore been expected of it than of the ordinary concerns in behalf of the great Southern display. The contributions, both of time and money for the benefit of the project, made by it, have not been meagre, and all the wide-spread connections of the house have been enlisted in the work. For this it deserves the highest praise.

S. O. Thomas & Co., like their predecessors, have ample facilities, capital and resources for the prosecution of concerns of breadth. In their advances upon consignments, commissions and other charges, they have invariably shown liberality towards the producers and shippers dealing with them. Firmly established and eminently sound, their standing at home and abroad is particularly high.

### THE VIRGINIA AND MISSISSIPPI PRESSES.

Lewis & Lynd, Proprietors: Tchoupitoulas between Richard and Market streets.

The combined Virginia and Mississippi Cotton Presses cover two and a half blocks of land. They were first established in the year 1867, and are therefore built upon the most recent and improved plans for such institutions. They contain room enough to store 27,000 bales of the staple easily, and more on a pinch. The 78-inch Tyler Compress with which they are equipped has a capacity for 1,000 bales per day. They give steady employment to a force of fifty men and are an accommodation to the cotton trade of this section, unsurpassed in general and special facilities by any in this vicinity, absolutely safe as regards storage risks from fire, etc., and unexcelled with respect to expedition in the handling of the product left in their care.

The firm of Lewis & Lynd consists of R. N. Lewis, Wm. Lynd, Sr., and Wm. Lynd, Jr. The elder Lynd has an identity of his own, not alone in the cotton business, but in other public affairs. He was at one time a director of the Claiborne Street Railway, and with his associates of the Virginia and Mississippi Press, is now considerably interested in the conduct and success of the Exposition, to which, as a contributor, he has added his weight and influence. He and his partners have always, during their management, shown a disposition to assist the Trade by every possible means, and patrons of their concern enjoy special privileges. The P. O. address of these presses is Box 1857. Telephone connection with the Cotton Exchange is maintained.

## THE NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING CO.

J. C. Morris, President; Edward Toby, Cashier; J. B. Montreuil, Ass't Cashier; corner of Camp and Gravier Streets.

This institution, popularly known as the "Canal Bank," was incorporated March 5, 1851, by State charter, and has therefore fifty-four years of successful operation to recommend it. It has for its correspondents.

The National City Bank, New York.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

Merchants National Bank, Boston.

And responsible connections at all other business centers.

Boatmen's Savings Bank, St. Louis.

Bank of Commerce, St. Louis.

Britton & Koontz, Natchez.

The directors of this sterling and representative institution are: I. H. Stauffer, of Stauffer, Macready & Co.; E. J. Hart, of E. J. Hart & Co.; W. B. Schmidt, of Schmidt & Ziegler; A. H. May, of Richardson & May; J. B. Lallande, Commission Merchant; and the President of the Bank, J. C. Morris.



From the last quarterly statement of the bank, dated July 3d of the year 1884, which is here republished, it appears that its paid up capital is \$1,000,000, and that its surplus is \$200,000.

### RESOURCES.

Real Estate.....		\$102,800 00
Invested in Bonds and Stocks.....		51,950 00
Loans on Mortgage, maturing after ninety days.....	\$309,390 51	
Loans and Discounts, maturing after ninety days.....	449,288 08	
Loans and Discounts, maturing within ninety days.....	956,674 19	1,715,352 78
Suspended paper valued.....		17,328 87
Foreign Exchange in suspense.....		5,320 72
Loans on demand.....	595,317 66	
Sight Exchange.....	\$160,784 23	
Coin, Currency and Checks for Clearing House		
Exchanges.....	858,359 30	1,019,143 53
		1,614,461 19
Total.....		\$3,507,213 56

## LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus.....	200,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	12,950 20
Dividends Unpaid.....	28,348 47
Deposits subject to check.....	2,240,280 08
Circulation.....	8,617 50
Due to Banks.....	16,917 30

Total..... \$3,507,213 56

**THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

J. A. Chalaron, President; Maurice Stern, Vice President; Louis Barnett, Secretary: Office, 188 Gravier Street, opposite the Cotton Exchange.

The Hope Insurance Company was established in New Orleans in the year 1857, its articles of incorporation giving it an existence of twenty-five years. In 1882, it became necessary, therefore, to re-incorporate, and this was done with the following changes: The capital stock was increased to \$250,000. The real value of its assets then being \$128,000, an additional \$122,000 subscription was opened, and such was the confidence of moneyed people in the institution, that it was taken up immediately. The Directors of this company are John I. Adams, Henry Beer, Maurice Stern, G. Lehmann, A. J. Gomila, Victor Meyer, F. M. Ziegler, A. R. Brousseau, Jas. A. Renshaw, John Holmes, J. A. Chalaron, B. F. Bengston, Pearl Wight, Pierre Poutz, Geo. Denegre, all of whom are highly esteemed in the world of commerce and finance. Under their guidance and control the business, both of stockholders and insurers has been wisely and ably managed. All losses are paid or settled promptly, litigation, as a useless and costly expedient, being avoided as much as possible. The management is exceedingly particular concerning the risks it assumes, and having the whole South, as well as the home community to choose from, takes only the safest and most desirable. The business is in fire, marine and river risks, principally the former. Having extensive connections with all parts of the country by means of selected and responsible correspondents, this is one of the most useful institutions of New Orleans, and a reliable stay to those who depend upon it. It is in every sense a worthy representative of the city's commercial and financial supremacy.

The business of this company has been three-fold greater for the year ending 1884, than for the year preceding, showing \$343,996.27 against \$113,046.10. Its assets are \$372,089.65, against \$293,852.49 in the previous year. A dividend of ten per cent. was paid to stockholders, and a large reserve fund, amounting to \$83,989.25, has been set aside.

**ALFRED MOULTON & CO.**

Agents for the Cromwell Steamship Line for New York direct: Office, 41 Carondelet street, New Orleans; Pier 9, North River, New York.

The Cromwell Steamship Line has the reputation, both here and in New York City, which are its home ports, of having the fastest boats running between these points.

The following first-class iron steamships compose this line: *Louisiana*, *Hudson*, *Knickerbocker*, *New Orleans*. One of the above steamships is appointed to sail from New Orleans for New York, direct, every Wednesday at 8 A. M., from the Cromwell Steamship Line landing, head of St. Louis street. They have unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. Cabin passage, New Orleans to New York, including meals and berth, is \$40.00; Steerage passage, New Orleans to New York, including meals and berth, \$20.00.

Alfred Moulton & Co. (A. Moulton and Alex. Harris), a house that has done business in New Orleans for thirty years under this or other designations equally well known, are the resident agents for this favorite line. The four steamers are from 1,400 to 2,000 tons net carrying capacity. This is the only passenger line between here and New York, and its saloons and staterooms are sumptuously prepared for the accommodation of the traveling public. It is the oldest steam line running between New Orleans and the great metropolis, and notwithstanding its length of service, has never met with a serious accident or delay.

These fine craft leave New Orleans at 8 A. M. on Wednesday of every week. Freight for Bremen, Havre and Liverpool is taken by this line, and through bills of lading given for the same. Insurance on cargoes, three-eighths of one per cent. Samuel H. Seaman is in charge of the New York office of the line, which gets its name from having been established by H. B. Cromwell & Co. This is by all odds the safest, most comfortable and reasonable route from hence to New York.

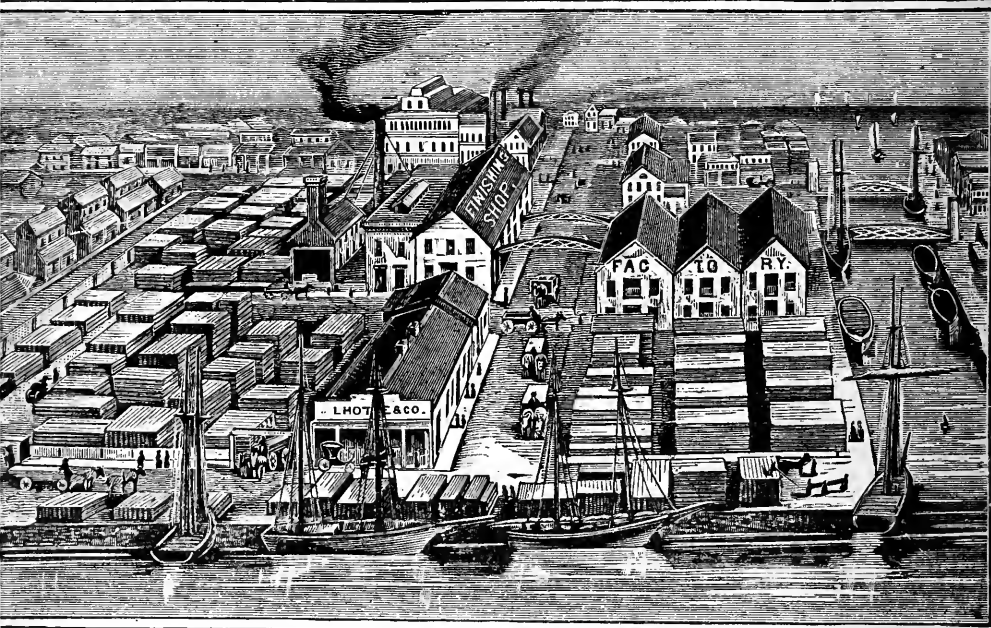
**CHAS. H. SCHENCK.**

Dealer and Importer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Nuts; No. 70 South Peters street and No. 3 Common street, near Poydras.

Particularly deserving of mention, not only for energy and enterprise, but for the breadth of territory over which his house has dealings, is the reputable merchant whose business is located as above indicated. Throughout the North and West, as well as the South, is it recognized as a representative establishment. Everything in the line of foreign and domestic fruits and nuts is carried and handled in large quantities by him and it is conceded to be a sufficient recommendation and guarantee to say that goods were shipped by him. Particular attention is paid to filling the orders of commission houses, and in this direction an immense trade is done in all quarters. The house is deservedly a favorite on account of the scrupulous carefulness and promptness of its dealings, not alone with regular but with transient customers as well.

**LHOTE & COMPANY.**

The "Old Basin" Steam Sash, Door and Blind Factory and Lumber Yards: Office, corner of Franklin and Toulouse streets.



The members of the Lhote family are proprietors of the planing mill and yards which bear their name, with George Lhote as the manager. This establishment was started some thirty-five years ago by the father of the present proprietors. He is now deceased. The factory and yards connected with this concern cover a great area, and employ fully seventy-five men. The trade is with all parts of the South and Southwest, having communication with New Orleans, together with a fair share of the local patronage. The stock kept on hand or manufactured to order, includes:

Glazed Sash, Ceiling, Blinds, Doors, Frames, Flooring, Moldings, Rough and Dressed Scantling, Base Boards, Weather Boards, Rustic, Feather Edging, Balusters, Rounds, Poles, Newels, Walnut, Scroll Work, Poplar, Ash and Mahogany.

Intending purchasers are invited to send for estimates on wholesale orders for Sash, Doors, and Blinds. Address, P. O. Box 3025. Illustrated Catalogues mailed on Application. Branch office on Carondelet street, between Gravier and Union.

As is well known the Lhotes have ample resources, and are thus enabled to have their business run on at all seasons, and to accommodate patrons as few other establishments can. This one from its age, standing and general characteristics, is indeed a representative house of New Orleans.

**DOUGLAS WEST.**

General Insurance Agency, 28 Carondelet st.

—REPRESENTS—

INCORPORATED.	CASH ASSETS.
1797. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England.....	\$8,598,468
1820. Guardian Assurance Company of London.....	\$19,955,540
1880. Fire Insurance Association of London.....	\$5,417,860
1710. Sun Fire Office of London.....	Unlimited

Douglas West established himself in business in New Orleans in 1867, for the purpose of effecting insurance in first class companies and from any portion of this continent. The offices of the agency, for Mr. West is the resident manager for the great corporations whose names are in the head lines to this sketch, have always been in the neighborhood of the Cotton Exchange, 28 Carondelet street being their present location. A sufficient staff of clerks and solicitors is employed, all inquiries addressed to whom, concerning rates, conditions, rules, etc., will be courteously and promptly answered. The special lines to which the agency gives particular attention are the insurance of cotton, sugar, rice, merchandise and buildings. The only companies taking risks on plate glass are represented by this agency. Having unsurpassed facilities for placing risks in any part of the United States, the Canadas or the West Indies, West's Brokerage enjoys a widespread patronage. Applications forwarded to the office will be placed in companies satisfactory to the insurer or property owner. These applications must give full forms and diagrams, state the highest rate paid, and give a list of the prominent companies carrying the risk. All losses are promptly adjusted and are paid in New Orleans. Liberal commissions, paid to agents and brokers, have brought to this agency a fine share of the interior patronage, sub-agencies having also been established. The interests of the companies cited in the beginning of this account, under the vigilant management of Mr. West, have met with uniform progress. Identified with the community as a resident, he has been careful, while advancing the business of these various companies, by all fair methods, to protect the insured also.

Mr. West is ably assisted in his business by his competent and courteous nephew, Mr. John N. Conrad.

**G. W. DUNBAR'S SONS.**

Packers of Semi-Tropical Products; Distillers of French Cordials and Manufacturers of Fruit Syrups:  
Office and salesroom, No. 3 Tchoupitoulas street.

If anything indicates correctly the steady growth and extension of this great Southern market, it is the certain prosperity that attends the efforts of those far seeing individuals who are not afraid to venture their capital and resources in the development of those lines of industry that are founded upon the natural advantages of situation, etc., that the city enjoys. One of these enterprises at least, assisting as it does the general welfare, should receive its proper share of commendation; that one is the manufacturing institution which, considering its merits, is too briefly touched upon herein.

In 1865, Geo. H. Dunbar, a most enterprising and spirited gentleman, began in a modest but still aspiring way, the business of canning semi-tropical products, such as Fresh Gulf Shrimp, Potted Shrimp, Green Turtle, Preserved Figs, Orange Preserves, Figs in Cordial, Okra, etc., with the distillation of fine French Cordials and Fruit Syrups as an accompanying industry. The concern now supplies a trade and patronage located all over the wide world. Geo. H. Dunbar and F. B. Dunbar, Geo. W. Dunbar's sons, that being the style adopted as the firm name in 1878, have now two canneries, one on the River, the other on Bayou St. John. Their chief distributing points are the principal cities in England, France, Germany, Spain, Mexico, and the United States. They have certainly the largest manufactory (cannery) of its kind in New Orleans, and in all probability in the district south of Baltimore. Their specialty is fresh Barataria shrimp, from the Mexican Gulf, sufficiently cooked for salads, mayonnaise, and all cold dishes, and ready for the table. This preparation was awarded the silver medal of merit at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and also at the International Fisheries Exhibition, London, 1883. Encouraged by their successes abroad, the house is making a grand display of its prime goods at the present World's Fair, and will compete for the honors of award for general superiority. Both the gentlemen above mentioned as proprietors, are natives of New Orleans and here were bred to their business, making this concern of theirs distinctly a home institution that should receive home patronage. Mr. Geo. H. Dunbar is sufficiently well esteemed to have been chosen as a director of the Southern Insurance Company. An examination of their exhibit at the great Fair will well repay dealers and the trade.



## THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Ernest Miltenberger, President; H. Gally, Vice-President; Scott McGehee, Secretary: 31 Camp street.

The Southern Insurance Company, of New Orleans—capital \$300,000, assets \$387,948.94—issues policies covering "Fire, River and Marine Risks," at the lowest current rates; allows the customary cash rebate, and in addition distributes at the end of each fiscal year (31st December) one-half of its profits among all the assured in the company, whether stockholders or not, *pro rata* on the net earned premiums of each. While offering these extremely liberal terms, the company is established on the most solid and conservative basis, and offers ample security to its assured, the capital stock being entirely unimpaired, and the charter providing for a reserve fund which cannot be touched except for the payment of losses. All losses are equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

The directors of this company are all of them sufficiently well known in this community to need no further commendation. Although of recent establishment this company has already displayed, in the adoption of a sound financial system, that it is in the hands of thorough-going underwriters. Whilst welcoming all the business of this vicinity that comes to it, it has, as its name implies, struck out into a field that covers far more territory. In fact, it has gone further, and its agencies are in every important city of the continent. It already bids fair soon to absorb a large portion of the patronage possessed by non-progressive rivals.

## ELKIN & CO.

Dealers in all kinds of Carpeting, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Upholsterers' Goods, etc., 100 Canal street.

Louis Elkin, long since deceased, began the trade now carried on in carpets and upholstery from number 100 Canal street, in 1854. Mrs. J. M. Elkin and F. Stringer, who is the active manager, succeeded to the business about seventeen years ago. Situated on the most prominent business thoroughfare of the city, this house occupies quarters, second in size to none of the neighboring mercantile establishments. It has, without exception, not only the largest, but the most expensive stock in its line, of any New Orleans house. The magnificent variety of fine goods includes rugs, matting, curtain damasks, lace curtains, window shades, plain and fancy, upholsterers' articles and household adornments of the very finest quality, and from the first class of foreign and home manufacturers. Supplying a trade that is almost exclusive to it, spreading out over Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Georgia and Mexico, as it does, this house is well and favorably known, as much by its uniform and kindly treatment of patrons, as by the scope of its transactions. Ample prepared for all irregularities of the trade by reason of its capital and resources, this house, scales its prices in accordance with the times, proposing to do business, not for to-day, nor for a season, but permanently, and constantly.

## S. JAMISON'S SON.

Dealer in Sugar Lime, Sulphur, Fire Brick and Building Materials: Warehouse, 91 Fulton and 109 Peters street; Office, 69 Carondelet street.

Irwin Jamison, who is the sole agent for the celebrated Shelby County, Alabama lime, is the proprietor of the establishment at 69 Carondelet street, so well known to the business community by the above title. This house was established in 1865 by the senior Jamison, who as Street Commissioner, member of the City Council, and a Louisiana Legislator, rendered public services, that are not yet forgotten. He was notable also in other affairs of a quasi-public nature, having been one of the founders as well as a director for years, of the Mechanics and Traders bank, President of the Mechanics Association, and before the war, distinguished for his wealth and public spirit. He was a very old resident, having come to New Orleans about the year 1830, and was one of the first to recognize the expansion of the city, by encouraging the building of additional conveniences for traffic and residence in the upper part of the same.

His son maintains to a great degree, the prestige of the house, and has many of his father's energetic characteristics. The building trade is dependent to a marked extent, on this sound and accommodating concern. As a heavy dealer in materials, many and varied building operations have been assisted by it. The principal merchandise in which the house has transactions, briefly enumerated, are; the celebrated Crescent Sugar Lime, "Our Best" Sugar Lime, as well as all other kinds of the same, Building Lime, Cement, Roll Sulphur, Fire Brick, Plaster Paris, White Sand, Hair, Laths and Building materials generally. The Shelby Lime is nearly 99 per cent. lime, and is considered the strongest and purest to be found in the United States. The kilns are in the county of the same name, in the State of Alabama. "Our Best" Sugar Lime is certainly the finest and most desirable for sugar making, as well as the most popular in.



this and adjacent markets. The kilns are in Tennessee. An ample field for the sale of these materials is found in this state, in Texas and in Mississippi. Prices and terms of the house are extremely moderate. Mr. Irwin Jamison has conducted the business since the death of his father in 1880. He is a man of high principle and careful methods, accurate and yet generous, dispatching his own and his patrons affairs with equal promptness and expedition. The house from its direct connection with the manufacturing and building industries, is a fine representative of the solid interests and advancement of the community.

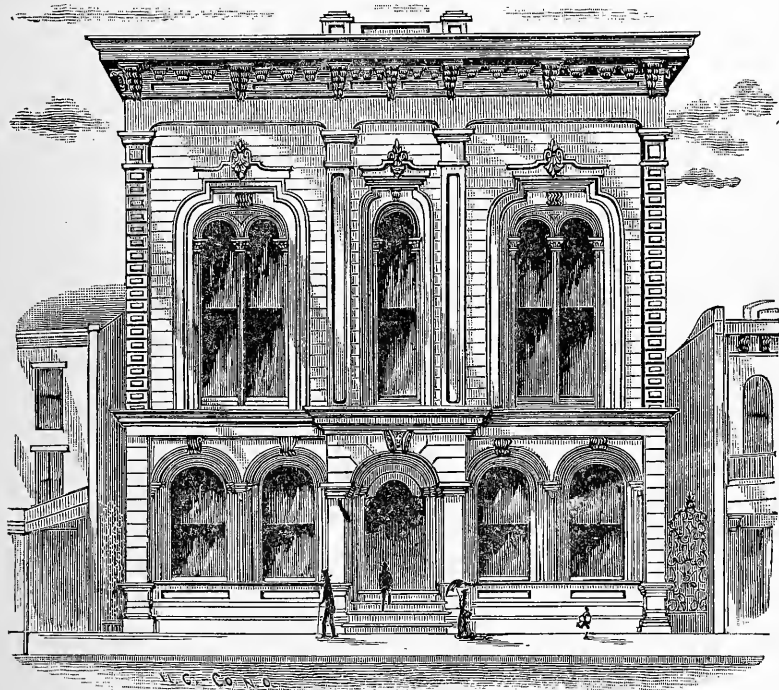
### THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK.

Joseph H. Oglesby, President; A. Luria, Cashier: 120 and 122 Common street.

This bank was the first bank nationalized in New Orleans. It had been previous to that time incorporated under a State charter. It is now about twenty-five years old.

Its directors are: Thomas L. Airey, Chas. Lanier, W. H. Matthews, John V. Moore, R. M. Walmsley, Louis Bush, Joseph H. Oglesby.

Its capital is \$1,000,000; surplus \$200,000, and undivided profits \$235,000.



Following is its last published statement, acknowledged Dec. 31, by the cashier, A. Luria:

#### RESOURCES.

Bills discounted .....	\$1,529,802	61	
Demand loans.....	513,051	75	\$2,042,854 36
United States bonds, par value.....			900,000 00
Other bonds and securities .....			36,050 00
Banking house and other real estate.....			162,526 43
United States Treasurer.....	\$	40,000 00	
Due from banks and bankers.....		38,597 46	
Domestic exchange.....		394,888 12	
Cash.....		862,074 59	
Checks for Clearing House.....		348,076 38	1,683,636 55
Total.....			\$4,825,067 34

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in .....	\$ 1,000,000 00
Surplus fund .....	200,000 00
Undivided profits .....	190,711 83
National Bank notes outstanding .....	799,950 00
Dividends unpaid .....	160 00
Individual deposits subject to check .....	\$ 2,293,850 53
Due banks and bankers .....	340,394 98
	<u>2,634,245 51</u>

Total ..... \$ 4,825,067 34

This bank transacts the heaviest business of any in the city. Its New York correspondents are the Third National Bank and Winslow, Lanier & Co.

**COOPER'S COTTON PRESS.**

S. E. Coulon, Proprietor: Corner of Thalia and Tchoupitoulas streets.

A. W. Cooper (deceased), built and established the fine press, which still bears his name, before the war. The institution covers the half block at the intersection of Thalia and Tchoupitoulas streets. Its present proprietor, Mr. S. E. Coulon, is a young man who received his business education in this State, and whose attainments, decision and natural executive qualifications especially fit him for the management of a large property, the direction of a strong staff of employes, and the conduct of the matters confided to him by patrons.

This press has a fine plant and plenty of room for storage purposes. The compress is one of Tyler's 76-inch cylinder steam presses, with accompanying machinery and accessories. Its capacity is 1,000 bales a day. Seventy-five men are employed in and about the yards and Compress. Fire plugs, hose and apparatus is in position and condition for immediate use in case of fire throughout the premises, and should additional assistance be required the watch, by means of alarm connections and telephone, can speedily summon the Fire Department.

Mr. Coulon, the proprietor of this useful and accommodating concern, has obtained recognition as a superior business man principally by his own efforts. All that he owns is here in New Orleans, and as by family ties, property interests, and preferences, he is strongly attached to this vicinity, it may be relied upon that his best efforts will be directed in the future as they have been in the past to advance the trade with which he is so honorably connected. He has taken more than ordinary interest in the Cotton Exposition and has endeavored to assist it to the best of his ability and resources.

**THEO. LILIENTHAL.**

Photographer and Picture Frame Manufacturer: 121 Canal street.

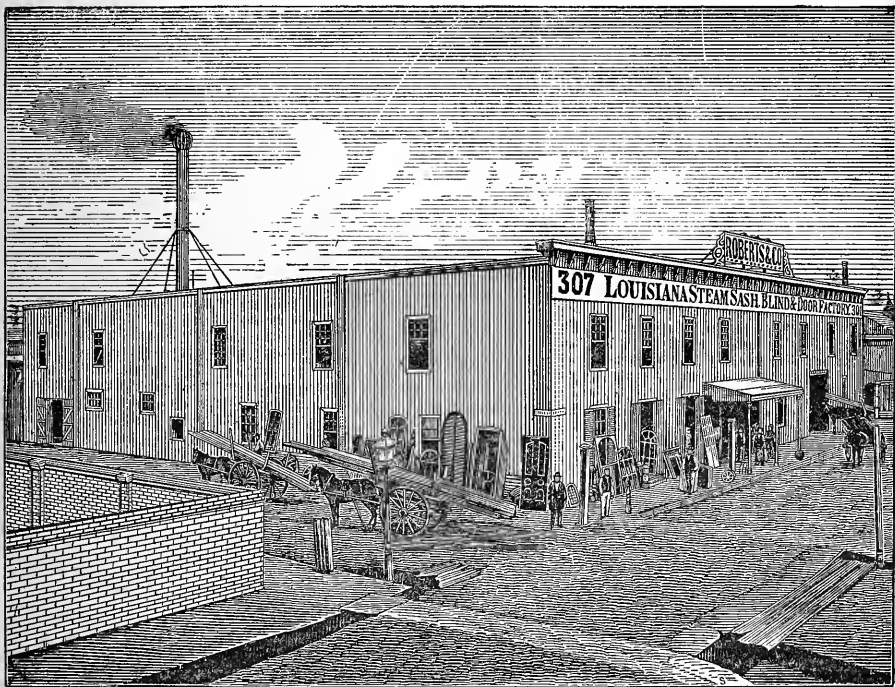
The subject of this sketch is an example of what perseverance, business abilities and ambition can accomplish. Theodore Lilienthal, who enjoys the distinction of having a Photograph and Art Gallery inferior to none in America, first ventured into the field as proprietor in the year 1854 with a nominal capital and extremely limited resources. Fortune favored him to some extent, but his success is largely due to his own activity and energy. When he began he had little more than \$200. Now his establishment represents more capital than all the rest of the photographers in New Orleans combined, and his custom comes from all the Southern States. Some five years ago he started a manufactory of picture frames on Chartres street out of the profits of his previous undertakings. It has been a most successful venture, and now employs between thirty and forty men and women operatives. This factory has everything in the way of late improvements and machinery to assist the production of frames. The gallery and salesrooms on Canal street are specially arranged for the display of the work performed within and of the imported engravings and other fine works of art on sale. The show windows are themselves a miniature gallery. The photographing department is fitted up for the finest and most artistic work. In it Mr. Lilienthal has had executed the largest combination photograph ever finished in the United States, that of the members of the Pickwick Club. This magnificent work was accomplished by the Never Fading Lambert process of which Mr. Lilienthal is the proprietor, he having the patent right for Louisiana. This is a celebrated work of art, and is now on exhibiton at his gallery. The business of the house now requires the whole area of the building at 121 Canal street, to accommodate the trade in Portraiture, Photographic Apparatus, Materials, Glasses, etc. Four floors of the building are occupied besides and this is the only

gallery in the South that has need of an elevator. The first floor is the general salesroom. The second story contains the photographic apparatus and materials that are kept in stock. The third floor has been set apart for the reception, dressing and general operating room. In the top story is the furnishing floor. On the roof is an extra building for the printing of photos.

Mr. Lilienthal will have a splendid display at the World's Exposition, competing there with the best galleries of Europe and America. He will use for the work to be exhibited there, the largest Camera in the South, one capable of producing life size and faultless pictures. His display will certainly prove that in quality and artistic excellence his work is unrivaled in this section of the world, and possibly it may be approved as of more especial merit.

### THE LOUISIANA STEAM SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY.

Roberts & Co., Proprietors: Factory, numbers 299 to 307 Gravier street; branch office, 52 Carondelet street.



Robert Roberts established this most important manufacturing concern in the year 1850. As appears from the business card of the concern, that gentleman still remains in control of affairs, having, however, Mrs. Isabella Brownlee in partnership with him. The factory occupies a square or two of ground. It has an immense local trade and ships to all parts of the South. The average number of employes is seventy. This establishment is distinguished not only for the extent of its trade, but for the substantial and enduring qualities of its manufactures. Only the very best seasoned material is used in the construction of its woodworks. Machinery of the latest and most improved patterns enables it to turn out work speedily and at less cost than lesser concerns. Great care is exercised in satisfying the architectural niceties and more artistic demands of these latter days. The managing proprietor, skilled by long experience in every branch of the business, gives his personal attention to all the various departments. Orders from abroad are filled with precision, and as rapidly as freight communications will permit. Figures are furnished upon application and contracts entered into when desired.

**B. J. WOLF & SONS.**

Steam Manufacturer of Jeans Pants: 46 Chartres street.

This, the only steam manufactory of jeans in the South, it is gratifying to note, is in a highly prosperous condition. As an additional source of wealth to the community in which it is established, the smallest sort of a manufacturing concern has claims to attention, but one whose operations are of the magnitude and proportions that this assumes, can not be overlooked in an account of the industries of a great city. The house and factory run by B. J. Wolf & Sons is not only the largest of its kind hereabouts, but its facilities are the most complete of any in the trade. The first productions of the concern were presented to the public in 1868, by the elder Wolf, who started with the idea that a superior article must attract trade. Such was the fact. The business has now reached proportions that require the assistance of the sons, I. J., A. J., and M. J. Wolf, each of whom, although having a thorough understanding of the whole trade, attends to his own branch of it, thus insuring thoroughness.

The house and factory occupies the two floors, 50 x 125 at 46 Chartres street. It employs 200 men and women. The plant includes a seven horse-power gas engine which runs the sewing machinery. The trade comes from all over the South, from Mexico and Cuba. One floor is used for storing the reserve stock, the other is for the workmen and women. The proprietors have lived here all their lives and have always been connected with this business. From the fact that their goods are made on their own premises by skilled white labor and with power, they are of uniform quality and durability, hence the house can offer a better made article for the same prices that other houses put upon inferior stuffs. All the jeans stamped with Wolf & Sons' name are warranted not to rip. This house will be found by intending purchasers to be a most satisfactory house to deal with.

**JAMES A. RENSHAW.**

Cotton and Sugar Factor and General Commission Merchant: 32 Perdido street.

Back to the year 1830 is a retrospect of uncommon length, yet the house designated as above computes its term of mercantile service from that pioneer date. Robert C. Cammack, who has long since been laid to rest, was the founder of it, and the spirit infused by him into its management still survives and is perceptible in all the operations and transactions of the house, as it is conducted at present. The house is still located at No. 32 Perdido street, which office has been occupied by its predecessors since 1858. This is in itself a noteworthy fact.

Confining its operations to the wide field provided in the various parishes of Louisiana where it has connections reaching back to its foundation, and to the staples, cotton, sugar and rice, it maintains its prestige, dignity and prosperity against the continual opposition of rival concerns. And aside from his every-day pursuits, Mr. Renshaw has claims to recognition as a business man; for, in addition to his membership in the Cotton Exchange (which body, by the way, has selected him Chairman of the Committee on Information and Statistics, one of the most important branches of its administration), he is a director of both the Sun and Hope Insurance Companies, and of the Metairie Cemetery Association, the latter indicating his personal qualities and the esteem in which he is held. He was born and bred in New Orleans, was trained in the cotton traffic, and is bound up by every investment and interest he has, in the welfare of his native community.

This house pays particular attention to orders for the purchase of all descriptions of produce, and makes liberal advances on consignments.

**JAMES J. REISS.**

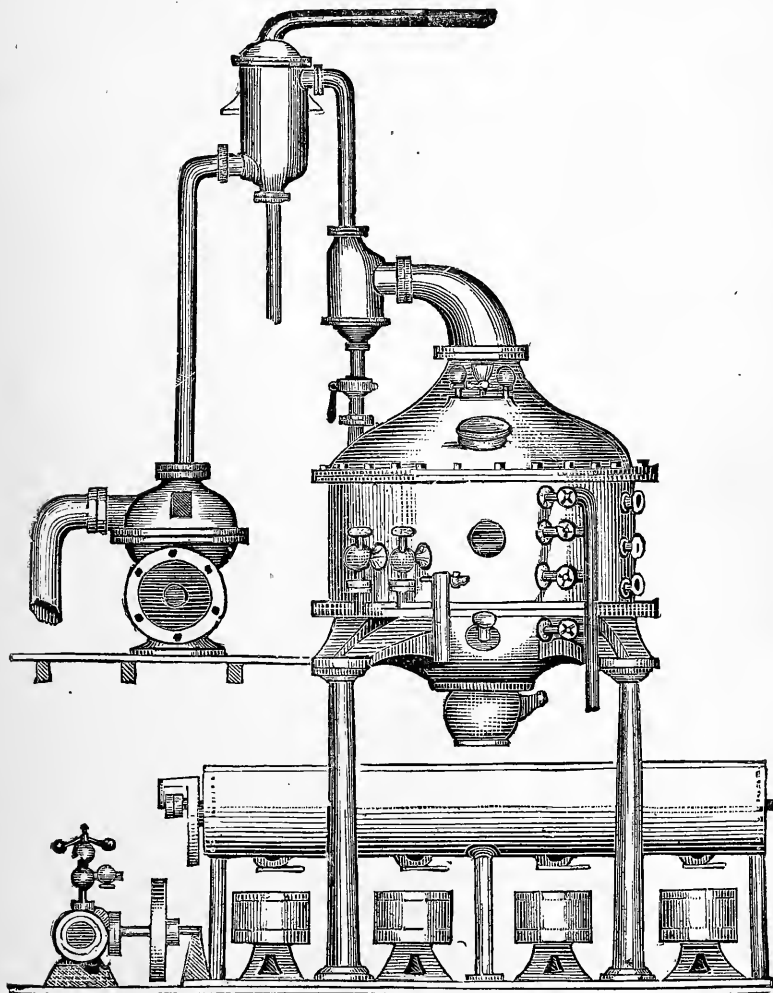
Steam Cracker and Confectionery Manufactory: 93 and 95 Decatur street.

A shining example of persistency, pluck and energy, is the subject of this sketch. When he first started in life in New Orleans, a quarter of a century ago, he peddled his wares out of a basket. To-day he is, by his industry and determination, at the head of one of the finest manufacturing concerns of the city, that at 93 and 95 Decatur street. This concern was started in 1860, in a small way by Norman & Reiss. In 1877 Mr. Norman died and the establishment has since been operated under the name at the head of this article. The house manufactures macaroni and vermicelli, and has about the largest bake oven in New Orleans, thus showing its importance. It employs from sixty to seventy-five men, is three stories high, and 100 feet by 250 feet in extent. Its specialties are crackers and confectionery, in which lines it has facilities of the very first order. It is a great house in all respects.

## EDWARDS &amp; HAUBTMAN.

Manufacturers of Sugar Making Machinery and Apparatus: 22 to 32 Front and 21 to 31 Delta streets.

A history of the industrial establishments of this city and State could not be written without conspicuous mention of this one. The name of Daniel Edwards, the father of one of the partners and founder of the works, is identified with manufacturing in New Orleans as a prominent pioneer of that line. He began business in the year 1846 and was succeeded by his son, James D. Edwards about twelve or thirteen years ago. About six years ago the marvelous development of the trade compelled an addition to the management, and Leon F. Hauptmar, who had been the superintendent of



the works for twenty years, was admitted to partnership. While the greater part of the firm's trade is with this immediate section, it is not altogether confined thereto, but extends to Texas, Florida and other distant States, and as far abroad as South America. In the construction and repair of steamboat machinery these shops have always been regarded as expert, and of sugar making apparatus they have made a special study. The works cover probably the largest premises of any similar concern in the South, occupying as they do a space of 150x150 at the junction of Delta and Front streets. Sixty

skilled workmen are the average number of employes, but in the busy season so many as 200 and more are frequently on the pay rolls.

The following material when stamped with this firm's name is preferred to all others: All kinds of Distilling Apparatus; Vacuum Pans; Hepworth's Centrifugals Mixers; Steam and Doctor Engines; Steam Pumps; Steam Trains; Cylinder and Flue Boilers; Clarifiers; Evaporators; Sugar Wagons; Iron Juice, Syrup and Molasses Tanks; and Copper, Brass and Sheet-iron work of every description.

Mr. J. D. Edwards, of the present firm, was elected and served as one of the city administrators (Water Works Department) to the entire satisfaction of the citizens, displaying in the conduct of the affairs of the public the same application and business qualities that characterize his own concerns. Among other recent mechanical inventions introduced by this firm, for an establishment of this sort must keep pace with the march of progress, may be mentioned the improved columns for rectifying raw spirits, which are everywhere preferred over all other apparatus intended for that purpose.

### BORNIO & BROTHER.

Tobacco and Cigars; Havana Lottery Prizes Cashd: 45 Camp and 120 to 126 Gravier street. P. O. Drawer 188. Established 1848

This, the oldest house in the city devoted to the manufacturing and importation of cigars, was founded by the father of the present proprietor fifty years ago, and its solidity since then has never been questioned. The firm was composed, till 1874, of Domingo Bornio and Manuel Bornio—the last of the two, residing always at Havana, fully contributed to the success and prosperity of the business—until the death of his partner and brother in 1874, in which year he abandoned the city of Havana and made New Orleans his permanent home, where he took personal charge of the business of the firm and has been at the head of it ever since. With enough capital and the natural relations built up here and in Havana, Cuba, in that long lapse of time, it is easy to understand the success and popularity of this house.

In its early years, when this house had the lion's share of the business of the city, it was noted for its choice selection of the best stock only, and from this character it has never departed. Everywhere over the South and Southwest the name at the head of this article is a synonym for genuineness and responsibility.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON PRESS.

Johnston & Randolph, Proprietors: Corner of Front and Erato streets.

This historical institution was erected about thirty years ago, by A. B. Reading, for the compressing and storage of cotton. It then covered a great area, but about ten years ago an additional square was added to the premises and the establishment was greatly improved. Mr. Reading ran the concern about twelve years. During the war it was used by the Federal authorities for a powder magazine, but it has since, as may be surmised, been entirely devoted to more peaceful purposes. Mr. Reading sold his rights to H. H. Stanley. He died two years thereafter, and the place came into the possession of Messrs. John Chaffe, Geo. Johnston and J. E. Randolph, gentlemen sufficiently well known in the community to attract to it an extended patronage.

The press yard and sheds now occupy a space 500 by 319½ feet. The compress, one of the Steers-Morse patent, is an 82-inch cylinder machine, having a pressure per bale of 4,400,000 pounds, and a daily capacity of 1,100 bales. There is storage room to put 22,000 bales under cover. About eighty-two men are employed—white and black—twelve of them in and about the press-room, and seventy or more in the yard. It will thus be seen that this is one of the very largest presses now in service. Its patronage comes from all the southern section shipping via this port. It is a grand concern, and even with the very moderate tariff established by the Trade does a prosperous business.

### BERKSON BROTHERS,

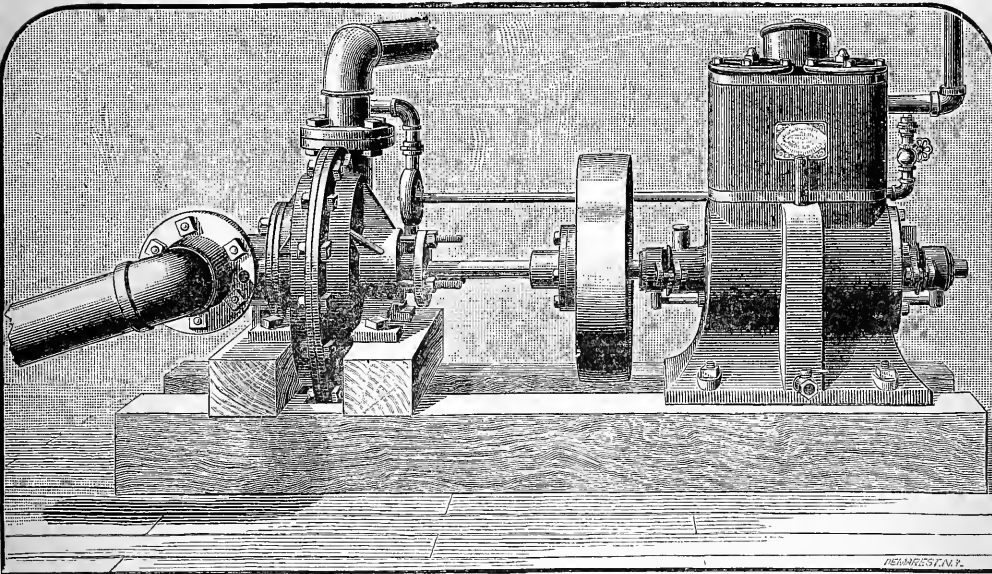
Rectifiers, Compounders and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries: 12 and 14 South Peters; 12 and 14 Tchoupitoulas street.

Theodore and Simon Berkson are wholesale grocers and compounders of liquors at 12 and 14 South Peters street. An idea of the extent of their patronage and stock may be got from the fact that their establishment runs through from thence to the corresponding numbers on Tchoupitoulas street. The house is an old as well as a staunch one. It was established about the close of the late civil war, and has maintained a high prestige in commercial circles ever since. Besides the rectifying and improvement of liquors the firm makes a specialty of the four great staples, coffee, sugar, molasses and rice. It is a thoroughly sound, fair-dealing and liberal firm, known as such in all these parts and abroad as well.

## EDMUND M. IVENS &amp; SON.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Plantation Machinery, etc.:  
South Peters, Lafayette and Commerce streets.

These grand Machine Works were established fully thirty years ago, upon not nearly so extensive a scale as that upon which they are now operated. Nevertheless they have acquired the patronage of the best part of the whole South. The partners of to-day are Edmund M. Ivens, who was one of the original founders of the works, and Harry K. Ivens, his son. Drainage and Irrigating Pumps, and Cotton Presses are the specialties of these Works, the proprietors claiming, and with sufficient reason, superiority for their manufactures in these lines. Realizing that, in the remarkable progress of this Mechanical Age, the inventive faculty is a prime factor, the senior Ivens early exerted himself in that direction, applying for the first time numerous improvements in the machinery most in use, and acquiring the rights to others that were valuable. Amongst other useful and meritorious apparatus that have met with general favor, may be mentioned the Ivens Double-Quick Self-Returning-Screw Cotton Press, of which the firm are patentees, and the Ivens Draining Machines, the grand prize medal exhibit of the New Orleans Fair of 1866.



Ivens Cotton Press is the favorite in all the cotton states of this vicinity. It has a lock-chain box-fastening, oil-well base, improved hinge timbers, top-roller stops, and a thoroughly bolted box, and is made for steam or horse-power. The Drainage Pumps made at these works, are in many respects a marvelous construction. For the irrigation of rice fields, the drainage of overflowed plantations, the raising of sunken craft, and for dry dock purposes, it is the nearest approach to perfection that has yet been made. Many of them have been in successful operation throughout this section for the past five years. The Ashland Plantation, owned by Hon. D. F. Kenner, was drained with one of these pumps to the entire satisfaction of that gentleman. The steamship *Minnetonka* was floated out of twenty-one feet, six inches of water, without removing her cargo, in less than five hours, and the machinery which accomplished this wonderful operation was soon after sold for \$10,000. The beauty of this pump is that it will do its work at one-fourth the cost of any other similar machine now in use.

In affairs exclusively mercantile the managers of these extensive works have a reputation corresponding with the esteem in which they are held as manufacturers. Shrewd, proficient and off-handed in their dealings, they have earned the favorable opinion of all classes and are regarded as representatives in this community of the prevailing American ideas of advancement and progression.



**E. K. CONVERSE.**

Commission Merchant: 97 Poydras street.

Mr. E. K. Converse is held in such esteem by his associates of the trade that he has been the President of the Produce Exchange ever since its organization, excepting one year. He is one of the most popular citizens of the city, has been importuned to accept political office, but has invariably declined, his aspirations taking the more useful channels that are congenial to a prosperous merchant. He is also a director of the People's Bank. As may well be imagined, the house of which he is the proprietor stands high in the credit of the mercantile classes. The firm of Price & Frost first established the house in the year 1842. Seven years after Mr. Converse entered the firm, which has borne since then the various designations Price, Frost & Co., Price, Converse & Co., Price, Converse & Smith, Converse & Kennett, and finally his alone. The house deals in Pork, Bacon, and Western Produce. Its trade locally is large, and also heavy with the South and West. The high commercial standing of the house has given it influence abroad and wealth at home. Mr. Converse's influence upon the market has always been exerted for the good of both producer and consumer. He has never inclined to those speculative methods that upset commercial communities. Foremost in every public enterprise, the concern which bears his name shares in the general credit and prosperity of the metropolis with which his fortunes have been identified for so many years. This house, having ample resources, is enabled to carry large stocks and to give its patrons the most favorable treatment and terms. Office, 97 Poydras street.

**PLANTERS' CRESCENT OIL COMPANY.**

D. C. McCan, President; Ed. Ivy, Vice-President; James M. Winslip, Secretary: Office, 9 Delta street: Mills in Gretna and Algiers.

In 1881 there was incorporated a consolidation of the Planters' and Crescent City Oil Companies under the compound name of both, and for the purpose of jointly continuing the manufacture of cotton seed oil. The present officers and location of this immense concern, the greatest of its kind in this vicinity and the most prosperous also, are given in the headlines to this account. Both mills are run at top speed. Day and night watches are employed and 400 men are on the pay roll. The capacity of the two mills combined may be roughly estimated at:

Tons of seed used per day.....	350
Barrels of crude oil per diem.....	275
Barrels of refined oil produced.....	1500

This and the other product finds ready sale in all the markets of the world, commanding the best rates on account of its quality. Some idea of the strength and standing of the concern may be gained from the fact that the capital stock is all paid up, and is held by the stockholders, none being up as collateral.

President McCan is one of the solid men of the community. He is a Director of the New Orleans National Bank, is a member of the firm of D. C. McCan & Son, foundrymen, and owns several large plantations. He is a fair sample of the class of business men who have invested in the Planters'-Crescent Oil Company. The mills' P. O. address is Box 206.

**R. SCHMUTZ.**

Successor to C. Duhamel, Optician: 14 Chartres street.

This house has been known by its most excellent optical goods and apparatus, for more than forty years; indeed, it dates its establishment from the year 1840. The original proprietor of it is long since dead, but he has a worthy and competent successor in the clever optician whose name heads this account. Mr. Duhamel died in 1879, and Mr. Schmutz, who had been in his employ, managed the concern for his widow until her death in January of 1884, when he took charge, and still continues the business under the old name.

As the oldest and largest house of its line, this one has a most extended patronage. It sells to all the New Orleans jewelers, spectacles, eye-glasses, etc., and ships to all parts of the Southern States, to South America and the Spanish American countries. It supplies all the opticians here that do business in a small way, and is special manufacturer of sugar barometers, thermometers and other test instruments. It is the sole establishment that grinds convex, cylindrical and prismatic lenses, and has facilities for its business exceeding those of any other house here located. Having been in the business since boyhood, Mr. Schmutz is not only thoroughly posted in all the mechanical operations required, but is a clever business man as well. The house is one of high standing with the business community.



**SCHMIDT & ZIEGLER.**

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Wines and Liquors: 49 to 55 South Peters street.



novelty in the way of grocers' goods, staple or fancy, that Messrs. Schmidt and Ziegler do not add to their stock. And everything is of the best, the firm being too proud of its well earned reputation to jeopardize it by dealing in inferior articles of any sort. That is why this house has been successful where others failed. Schmidt & Ziegler are the sole agents in New Orleans for Otard, Dupuy & Co's. Brandies, Seignoret Freres' Wines, and G. H. Mumm & Co's. Champagne, all of which have a world wide reputation.

**E. C. PALMER & CO.**

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Paper, Stationery etc: 93 and 95 Camp street.

The house which is the subject of this sketch, undoubtedly carries the most complete stock in the paper and stationery line to be found south of Chicago, and its variety is excelled by but few of the establishments of the great western metropolis. Occupying premises, fifty feet front by one hundred and eighty feet deep, and three stories high, stocked with the full line of stationers wares, it is easy to understand how this fine house maintains its eminence in the trade. The building containing the ware-rooms of this house, are intended to hold a \$50,000 stock, that amount being necessary to supply the widespread patronage of this concern, which has credits upon its books representing the whole section from Florida to the City of Mexico. The most notable display in the stationery line at the great Exposition is being made by this house, whose prestige has not been permitted to decline for a moment since its foundation in 1864. The enumeration of the staple articles alone displayed by this house upon its shelves would fill a great catalogue. It is sufficient to say, this is the distributing depot for numerous great mills, and for all grades of wrapping, printing and writing paper, cotton and paper flour sacks, manila bags, twines, pocket books, papeteries, envelopes, fancy stationery, etc.

This establishment has also the sole wholesale agency for the following great manufacturing firms, whose wares are noted for superior and general excellence.

The Holyoke Paper Co., of Holyoke, Mass., Fine Ruled and Flat Papers; The Whiting Paper Co., of Holyoke, Mass., Ruled and Flat Writing Papers; The Old Berkshire Mills, of Dalton, Mass., Fine Ledger Papers; Crane Bros., of Westfield, Mass., "Warranted All Linen" and "Japanese Linen" Papers; Taylor Nichols & Co., Papeteries and Fancy Papers; Kitterlinus Printing House, Manufacturers of Fancy Chromo Cards; George Bruce & Son & Co., the New York Type Foundry; R. Hoe & Co., Printers' Material and Presses, New York; H. D. Wade & Co., every variety of Printing Inks; The Dennison M'f'g. Co., of Boston, Shipping Tags, Gum Labels, Sealing Wax, Notarial Seals, Dead Lock Fasteners; The Prouty Press Co., of Boston, Job Printing Presses; Van Ribber & Co., Cincinnati, "Rough and Ready" Roller Composition.

Wrapping paper, printed to order, with advertisement on each sheet. Price lists furnished on application. Shipments made exactly as directed. Samples forwarded by mail.

### A. GEIGER & CO.

Importer of Foreign Cloths and Tailors' Trimmings. Agent for Attakapas Cottonade: corner of Char-  
tres and Customhouse streets.

As the oldest house of this line, that known as above takes precedence of every other, and easily retains its position by the amount and volume of its operations. It is about the only house here that imports direct from the first hands French, English and German Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Merino, Velvets, Drillings and Tailors' Stock. It has a history covering some fifty years. Mr. Melville, the founder of it, was drowned at sea, and Mr. Girard, one of his clerks, became Melville's successor. Then the house was Girard & Coteaux, and finally A. Geiger, who was employed by the house in responsible positions, succeeded to the control about the year 1875. Business was thus continued until his death, Nov. 3, 1884, when Mr. Geo. Weidemann became the manager. He had been with the house from 1876, had acquired an interest some few months before Mr. Geiger's death, and is now the surviving partner.

The house trades with both City and Country, principally in cloths, cassimeres and tailors' trimmings. It is a very strong house as well as an old one, and occupies a position with respect to the trade that is of great advantage to it.

### CRESCENT CITY SELTZ AND MINERAL WATER COMPANY.

E. Deblieux, President; S. Brulard, Secretary: 270, 272 and 274 Royal street.

This important manufacturing industry was not in the beginning the strong establishment it now is. It was started about thirty-five years ago by S. Pablo & Co., who for many years transacted a fine trade with it. About the year 1876, seven or eight different firms engaged in the business, concluded, for mutual benefit, to consolidate their capital, resources and patronage. This happy thought resulted in the organization of the present company, which is the largest of the kind in New Orleans, and the strongest in the South. It manufactures and sells more of its products than all the other Soda and Mineral water concerns of this vicinity combined. It has splendid facilities on the three Royal street lots occupied by it, having recently been refitted and had the very latest improvements in its line applied to its outfit, so that customers may now be satisfied that the Seltz and Mineral waters supplied by it are of the purest and very best quality, and can be furnished in quantities to suit, free of drayage, to any part of the city. Orders for shipment carefully attended to and deliveries made free on shipboard.

The company is also engaged in the soda water trade, supplying fountains and other goods, such as soda waters, ginger ale, vichy and Saratoga waters, natural as well as artificial waters, and also complete bottling outfits, especially adapted for country use, the low price of which will enable the bottling business to be carried on profitably in towns of very small population.

### THE WHITNEY IRON WORKS COMPANY.

Geo. Pandely, President; Newell Tilton, Manager; Wm. J. Cummings, Secretary and Treasurer: Tchoupitoulas, St. Joseph and Foucher streets; Offices 181 Tchoupitoulas.

This, the most extensive iron works in this section, and one of the greatest in the South, was established by an incorporated company of capitalists, after the Morgan Railroad changed hands, May 19th, 1883. At that date Messrs. George Pandely and Newell Tilton, in conjunction with Messrs. C. M. and George I. Whitney, having in mind the possibilities for such a concern, bought the property situated as described above and organized the company. All four are sufficiently well known in this community without further introduction. Mr. Pandely will be remembered as the superintendent for the Morgan Company, and Mr. Tilton as the chief engineer and assistant superintendent for the same. A capital of \$100,000 was paid in by the subscribers, and the old New Orleans Foundry and Machine Works were bought of Mr. Charles G. Johnson the former owner. Improvements were made to the works and greater facilities added immediately to carry out the purpose the new owners had in view, viz: the manufacture of sugar making machinery, plantation and railroad work. Accordingly some of the most complicated constructions in the mechanical line have since been built, and a number of the largest sugar mills ever ordered.

The establishment is the most complete of its kind in the South. It has the largest riveting machine, the finest planer and lathe in all this section. The annual business closely approaches a quarter of a million dollars in amount. The pay roll for the 150 employes calls for \$8,000 per month.

Steam boilers and steamboat machinery make up a large part of the trade. Competent consulting engineers and draftsmen are employed by the works which with their assistance will furnish estimates and contract for the construction of all kinds of ma-

chinery and iron work. Material, workmanship and date of delivery guaranteed in all cases. Thorough preparations for the repair of railroad, steamship, steamboat, saw mill and plantation machinery. The following supplies on hand or made to order:

Steam Fittings, Gas Fittings, Boiler Tubes, Tube Scrapers, Sugar Mills, Boilers, Rubber Belting, Rubber Hose, Hose Nozzles, Hose Couplings, Rubber Packing, Hemp Packing, Patent Packing, Straightway Valves, Globe Valves, Powell's Valves, Water Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Screw Wrenches, Pipe Cutters, Pipe tongs, Foot Valves, Steam Whistles, Patent Lubricators, Safety Valves, Pully Blocks, Furnace Mouths, Ratchet Drills, Oil Pumps, Cylinder Cocks, Belt Hooks, Washer Cutters, Boiler Fronts, Bab-bitt Metal, Lifting Jacks, Engineer's Supplies, Portable Railroads, Hoisting Engines, Machine Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Saw Mills, Vacuum Pans, Vacuum Pumps, Cotton Presses, Gin Saws, Grate Bars, Steam Engines, Blake Pumps, Steam Guages, Vacuum Gauges, Iron Pipe.

### THE SOUTHERN BREWING CO.

Lager Beer: Peter Blaise, President; Geo. Faehnle, Vice President, H. H. Bierhorst, Director, Ernest Pragst, Jr. Secretary: Office and Brewery, corner of Villere and Toulouse streets.

This is one of the most remarkable examples of a successful venture to be found in all the South. Scarcely more than a year ago, May, 1883, the establishment was opened, and such has been the popular approval of its beverage, that its field of operations is growing daily. This is the only concern brewing lager in the South, aside from one small institution in Texas, which does not pretend to rival it. Such is the demand for the most excellent product of this brewery, that it has to be run both day and night, to keep pace with the consumption of its lager. The trade is mostly local, but a patronage in all the States contiguous to this, is fast developing.

This brewery employs forty men, that number with the improved facilities in use, being sufficient to brew a quantity equal to what double that many would once have been required for. The new Air-Cooling process is used to prepare the brew, and get it into salable condition. The lager lays in the cooling cellar ninety days before being sold.

The management of this concern is a guarantee that the high standard adopted for this lager (in some respects it excels the St. Louis and Milwaukee article), will be retained. The President of the company is Mr. Peter Blaise, who is proprietor of the Hope Brewery (city beer). He has been twenty-five years in the business, having started as a wagon driver and worked his way up to his present exalted position in the trade. Mr. Faehnle is the well known lumber dealer. He is an old resident, and is firmly attached to this community by ties of kindred, property, etc. Mr. Bierhorst is in the Grocery business. He is also a very old and substantial citizen. Secretary Pragst was raised in this city. Although his connection with the brewing industry dates from the commencement of this enterprise, he has already shown a marked adaptability for it.

This institution is one of the foremost manufacturing concerns in the city and has the good wishes of the whole community.

### A. LAMBERT.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Pittsburg, Anthracite and Cannel Coals, 24 Carondelet street.

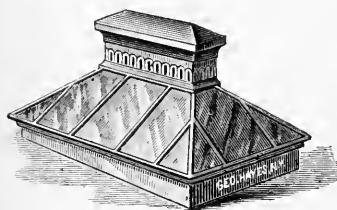
This is a house that has a strong trade with the country parishes, its principal patronage coming from the sugar planters of the Coast and Bayou Teche region. A fine city trade is also done however, the establishment having always maintained a character for square dealing and expedition in the filling of orders. Mr. Lambert began business in 1878, with a partner, but in 1881 he assumed the sole management, greatly to his own and his patrons' satisfaction. He is regarded in all quarters, wherever he has had transactions, as an upright and conscientious merchant, accommodating and prompt. Particular attention is paid by him to plantation orders. His landing is located on the Levee, foot of Esplanade street, opposite the U. S. Mint.

Notwithstanding the introduction of cheaper and inferior coals from Alabama and Tennessee, the Pittsburg coal still holds its own in this market. For many purposes no substitute has been found for it. To satisfy the public demand, be it of whatever nature, Mr. Lambert furnishes any sort that may be desired, and at prices that compare with the cheapest shippers of this vicinity. He has no prejudices and is only desirous to satisfy his patrons. Since he acquired the whole business, his affairs have been exceptionally prosperous and his soundness is indisputed.

It may not be out of place to add that Mr. Lambert has been selected as a director of the New Orleans Insurance Association because of this very standing and his fine business qualifications.

## THE CRESCENT CITY CORNICE WORKS.

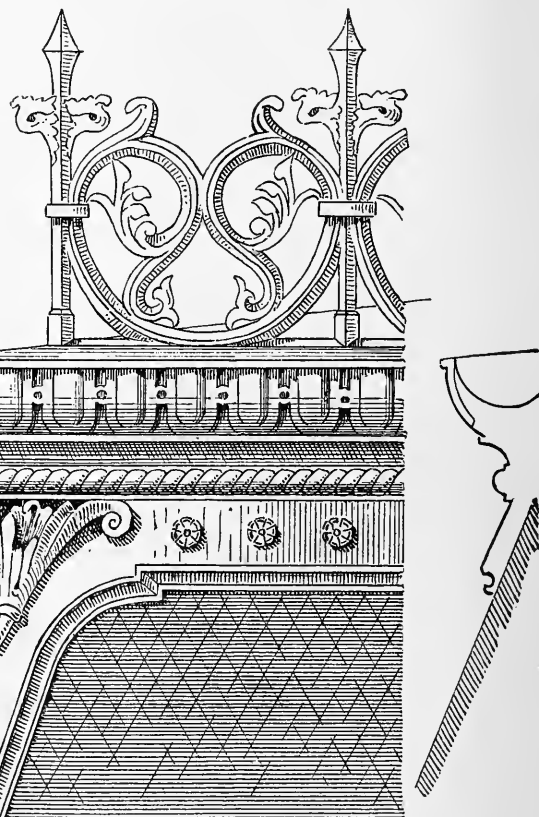
Backus & Brisbin proprietors; Skylight and Tin roofing: 247 to 251 Magazine street.



tainly the largest establishment of its kind in the South, and the only one in Louisiana.

The premises they now occupy are 90 x 125 feet in area, thus showing that they propose to do business on a broad scale. They employ about thirty hands and have already secured sufficient patronage to keep that large force busily engaged. The principal manufactures of the concern are Galvanized Iron Cornices and Window Caps, and the Hayes Patent Skylight, which is the most popular improvement of the sort all over the United States for stores, halls, etc.

The establishment just described is a most welcome addition to the manufacturing industries of the city and is well worthy the success which it now bids fair to achieve.



## HENRY LOCHTE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers and Liquor Dealers: 46 and 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

Henry Lochte and Wm. G. Murtagh, the successors of Lochte & Cordes, comprise the wholesale and importing firm of Henry Lochte & Co., a house too well known in city and country to need encomium of any sort. The house is now thirteen years old, a length of experience which has given its managers a thorough knowledge of the different grades of groceries and liquors. Thus in the collection of stock it is enabled to select the purest and the best. Messrs. Lochte & Co. always carry a large stock of the most popular brands of whiskies in the market. Besides this firm's splendid local trade, it satisfactorily supplies an extensive demand from all parts of the South. It is a prominent feature of the provision trade of the city and has been one of the most active and efficient agencies in the promotion of that important industry.

## THE A. DELPIT FACTORY.

Alfred Dufilho, Proprietor; Manufacturer of Snuff and Tobacco: Nos. 11 to 17 St. Louis street.

This, the only snuff factory in the South, and the oldest tobacco factory in Louisiana, was first started in Algiers, so far back as the year 1808. There it remained until 1826, when it was removed to New Orleans. The salesrooms of the concern had always been in this city however. Julien Delpit was the founder of the business. He was succeeded in process of time, by his nephew Adrien Delpit, who, dying in 1883, was in turn succeeded by Alfred Dufilho, who had been the manager for some seven years previous, and who purchased the business in the year above mentioned.

This factory employs from eighty to one hundred hands. In addition to its manufacturing interests, all kinds of cigars are handled by it. The establishment has taken premiums for its excellent products at all the great Expositions, notably, at the Paris Exposition of 1867, when the gold medal of merit was awarded it for superior snuff. A fine display is also being made by Alfred Dufilho, at the present World's Fair, which can be seen at DD, 9 and 10, Main Building.

Mr. Alfred Dufilho is also largely interested in other important ventures. He is a director in the Southern Insurance Co., and is also a partner in the banking and real estate house of Lafitte & Dufilho. Having business relations with about all the world, and large local investments, Mr. Dufilho and his establishment has been selected as representative of one of New Orleans' foremost industries and as such is given this space.

## THE COMMERCIAL PRESS.

Smith & Goldsmith, Proprietors: Market, Chippewa, St. Thomas and Richard streets.

This fine and most complete institution has this advantage over others of its kind—it is directed by men who may almost be said to know no other business. Hence the character it has retained for expeditious manipulation of the material entrusted to it, despatch in filling directions and safety in the matter of storage. The gentlemen owning it are expert in all the affairs connected with compressing and storage. Mr. George Smith has been a resident of this locality for thirty-nine years, and has served a life-long apprenticeship, having been employed in various positions in and about presses before he obtained control of this one. Mr. Ferdinand Goldsmith succeeded his father, who was in his lifetime Mr. Smith's partner. He too has had a thorough training since his boyhood, in all matters connected with the trade.

The Commercial Press, as has been intimated, is one of the largest sort, as well as one of the most perfect in its appointments. It covers two and one half squares of land. It is fitted with a magnificent Leeds Compress, equal in every respect to any now in operation. Seventy-five hands are employed in the numerous processes of press work. A hundred bales an hour is not beyond the capacity of the compress, which is equal to 150,000 bales during the season, and the storage room is sufficient for 35,000 bales under cover.

The business-like proprietors of this Press have not been behind their neighbors in encouraging by every means at their command, the grand World's Exposition project which is stimulating the pride and concerns of the whole South. Their subscription to the funds was just what was expected of them. The firm thus maintained its character as the representative of its line of business.

## THE SOUTHWESTERN BRUSH-LIGHT CO.

Electric Light and Power Furnished. Chas. E. Black, President; W. A. Phelps, Vice President; S. H. Bell, Secretary and Treasurer: Office, 35 Union street; Works at Union and Dryades streets.

Notwithstanding that the electric light is no longer a novelty, and that it is actually a necessity, this, the Southwestern Brush-Light and Power Co., is the only company that has successfully operated in New Orleans and its vicinity. The Southwestern company, which has an authorized capital of \$300,000, and is officered by the responsible and sterling gentlemen named in the headlines to this account of it, has the sole right to use the Brush lighting apparatus, which is the only practical system and the latest that has been perfected. The company has been running, since 1881, remarkable works at the point indicated above. Included in its plant is a magnificent new 800 horse power engine, sufficient to furnish all the necessary facilities for 1,000 electric lights. At present the company is furnishing to the city and to private parties, 600 lights; which have enlivened and beautified the city to the satisfaction of its patrons, the public, and all concerned.

There is no sort of doubt but that the electric light is the light of the future. New discoveries and appliances are rapidly developing fields heretofore unthought of for it..

And at present, for street lighting, it cannot be dispensed with. But there are numerous other uses to which this marvelous illuminating force may be put. Apparatus is now constructed for out-door lights and for large public places, which this company only has the right to furnish in this vicinity. The Southwestern Brush Company have and will continue a grand display at the Exposition while it lasts; making perhaps the finest exhibition of the brilliancy and utility of the powerful and illuminant electric agency that has yet been made. Persons interested can then behold the perfection to which this method has been brought. Courteous and prompt attention to inquiries, orders, etc., at the Union street office of the Company, No. 38.

### THE PELTON SUGAR REFINERY.

Joseph Dunbar, Proprietor: 122 to 130 Magazine street.

Hanna & Co. built the Pelton Sugar Refinery in the year 1861. J. M. Pelton was their successor. Mr. Dunbar became subsequently a partner and is now the proprietor of the refinery. The building occupies a square 100x200 feet in size, and fronts on Magazine street. It employs about thirty hands. Its specialty is the making of the celebrated Nonpareil Golden Syrup, the finest here manufactured. This favorite brand is manufactured expressly for family use from Louisiana sugar, and is guaranteed perfectly pure and entirely free from deleterious chemicals. It is wholesome and delicious in flavor. This syrup retailers say, gives greater satisfaction to customers than any article made North or South. It is put up in barrels, half-barrels and five gallon kegs.

Besides this specialty the refinery keeps constantly on hand at market rates all the various grades of refined and raw sugars and molasses.

### MAXWELL & PEALE.

Cotton Factors: 52 Union street.

Robert Maxwell and W. A. Peale were, up to 1881, the "Co." of the firm of Hugh Allison & Co., well and widely known from the volume and character of its transactions, and esteemed for the high and honorable course of its business affairs. In that year, however, the demise of the senior member brought about the change to the present style of the house. The establishment has a straight history. Twenty-six years ago, Mr. Allison founded it. It has had continuous transactions since, and principle has prevailed with it always.

Mr. Maxwell has been a resident of New Orleans for a quarter of a century. He followed other mercantile pursuits until 1875, which was the year of his entry into the cotton business. Mr. Peale is a native of the Crescent City, and has been "in cotton" all his life. Mr. Maxwell, it may be remarked in passing, has a sufficient stake in this community to be eligible, and to be chosen as a director of the New Orleans National Bank, and to be selected for a similar responsibility by the stockholders of the Mechanics and Traders Insurance Company. Both gentlemen are members of the Cotton Exchange and are prominent in that concern. Following the example of their fellow members, they have gone into the Exposition scheme with heart and soul and have subscribed toward its expenses. Theirs is a notable house.

### SUTHERLAND'S COTTON PICKERY.

Thos. Sutherland, Proprietor: Corner of Tersichore and Chippewa streets.

This thriving establishment has been so many years in operation that its foundation is almost lost in obscurity. Certain it is, however, that it will long continue to add to the general wealth of the community by the economical services that are performed in the concern. Here, nothing in the way of damaged cotton is permitted to go to waste, thus adding just so much to the general wealth. The processes through which the spoilt material is put are too well known to require elaborate description. Burnt cotton is so prepared as to be fit for felt. Cotton which has been wetted and thus lost its natural oil, is repicked, baled and shipped to European markets, where it finds ready sale for the manufacture of shoddy goods and cheap wearing apparel. These stuffs may then be distinguished by the harsh surface which they present to the touch. In this country, by the way, there is no machinery for the making of such goods, and the distribution abroad of this inferior raw material, as it may be seen, is most beneficial to all concerned in the cotton production.

The conductor of an institution devoted to a frugal pursuit of this sort is a public benefactor. One such man is worth a hundred middlemen who produce nothing and yet extract a living from the industry of others. Of course there always will be brokers, factors, and what not, whether or no; nevertheless proper credit should be given to whom credit is due, and such enterprises as Mr. Sutherland's ought not to be overlooked

in a work like this which professes to describe the representative men and industries of the Crescent City.

The name of Tom Sutherland will be found among those who have contributed willingly and liberally toward the Exposition expenses. It is gratifying to be able to record that Mr. Sutherland's business is prosperous and his concern entirely responsible.

### THE HIBERNIA NATIONAL BANK.

President, Geo. R. Preston; Vice President, John G. Devereux; Cashier, Chas. Palfrey: 15 Camp street.

This bank, when first organized in 1870, was conducted under a State charter, but three years later was reorganized as a National Bank. The directors of the institution are: Geo. R. Preston, John G. Devereux, Andrew Stewart, Adam Thomson, J. W. Stone, H. M. Preston, G. R. Westfeldt.

The Hibernia's New York correspondents are the Importers and Traders National, and the Hanover National Banks of that city. This bank (the Hibernia) exerts an extensive influence in the financial affairs of this section. It has correspondents throughout the country and has been a strong support to all the business interests of the city, promoting all substantial enterprises that applied to it. The stockholders are gentlemen interested heavily in manufactures and trade, and the directors are shrewd and efficient managers of the interests confided to them.

### PHIL. D. MAYER.

Cigar Manufacturer and New Orleans Agent for the Germania Life Insurance Company, of N. Y.: 50 Decatur street.

Although also engaged in the insurance business, as indicated above, the major portion of the capital and the chief interests of this well-known citizen, are centered in the large cigar factory owned and operated by him on Decatur street. Here he employs steadily from 125 to 150 hands, according as the season may be brisk or the reverse. Into this line of manufactures Mr. Mayer first ventured so far back as 1856, as one of the firm of Mayer Bros., which designation was changed in 1882, when Mr. Mayer assumed undivided control.

This factory has a trade reaching well over the South. It occupies a four-story business house at the number mentioned in the headlines to this account, which has recently been entirely refitted and prepared to accommodate the expanding necessities of this market. Its most excellent and long since assured reputation is based upon the following superior and popular brands of cigars: "La Flor de Magnolia"; "De Mi Gusto"; "La Flor de America."

These brands are handled by all the best houses in the city, and throughout the South. They have come into popular favor on account of their many and genuine merits.

Mr. Mayer's responsibility and repute in this vicinity doubtless influenced the Germania Life Insurance Company in confiding to him the direction of its affairs in this locality. Singularly enough there is not a real Life Insurance association of any sort organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana. The companies from abroad therefore transact a business in direct proportion to the popularity and sterling influence of their representatives. Hence the favor of the Germania Company, which has a good business here, as much on account of the standing of its agent as because of the soundness, stability and high character of the Company itself.

The Germania Life Insurance Company issues two kinds of policies: Whole Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance. In the first case, the amount assured becomes due by the death of the deceased; in the latter, the amount assured by a policy may be made payable after 10, 15, 20 or 25 years; but if the insured should die before the expiration of the stipulated term, the amount becomes payable. The Company issues any number of policies on any one life—to the total amount of \$20,000 only, however. The privileges in regard to traveling are extensive, the whole of Europe being included. This Company owns its own buildings in New York City, as well as in Berlin, receiving therefrom a large rental, which is an addition to its other resources. From its organization, in 1860, to the end of 1883, the Germania Life Insurance Company has paid to its policy holders for claims by death, \$8,316,500.76; matured endowments, \$1,032,406.44; annuities, \$76,894.18; dividends and surrenders, \$5,472,298.09; total, \$14,898,099.47. The total amount assured in force on January 1st, 1884, was \$39,535,091; annual cash income during the year 1883, \$2,011,413.68. The total assets of this Company are \$10,402,355; surplus as regards policy holders, \$1,350,807.

Any further information concerning the methods or system of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the courteous principal, his son or his employes, at number 50 Decatur street.

## THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.

Carl Kohn, President; Stephen Chalaron, Cashier: Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.

This institution has a history reaching over a half century, during the greater part of which it was operated under a State charter; but in 1871 it was nationalized. Its directors are the following well-known citizens, all of them men of means and capacity to direct financing affairs: Wm. Hartwell, N. D. Wallace, A. J. Gomila, C. Kohn, John P. Richardson, Adolphe Meyer, Thomas C. Herndon, J. D. Hawkins, E. F. Laville-beuvre, J. Aldige.

This Bank has a capital stock of \$500,000, a surplus fund of \$100,000, and undivided profits of \$52,715.02. But the following statement or Cashier's report of the condition of the Union National, published December 31, 1884, shows more clearly the splendid resources and extensive operations of this thorough-going institution:

### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$1,414,212	76
Overdrafts .....	2,107	84
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	50,000	00
Other U. S. Bonds .....	50,000	00
Other stocks and bonds .....	\$182,346	41
Premiums paid on U. S. bonds.....	23,263	00
Furniture and fixtures .....	3,000	00—208,609 41
Currency and coin .....	279,790	72
Checks on Clearing House.....	422,334	71—702,125 43
New York sight exchange.....	267,098	24
Due from banks and bankers.....	30,951	04—299,049 28
Five per cent. fund with Comptroller.....	2,250	00
Total.....	\$2,728,354	72

### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—paid in.....	\$ 500,000	00
Surplus fund.....	100,000	00
Undivided profits.....	52,715	02
Dividends uncalled-for.....	1,461	06
Dividends payable January 2.....	20,000	00
Individual deposits.....	\$1,552,114	07
Due banks and foreign bankers .....	457,064	57
	2,009,178	64
Circulation .....	45,000	00
Total.....	\$2,728,354	72

The National Park-Bank and the First National Bank of New York, are correspondents of the Union National. Exchange on New York, Paris and the German cities is bought and sold, and banking transactions of every sort carried on—with all the principal cities of the United States.

## J. & M. SCHWABACHER.

General Commission Merchants: 66 to 72 Magazine; 91 and 93 Poydras street.

The old firm of Schwabacher & Hirsch commenced business in New Orleans some eighteen years ago. The firm of J. & M. Schwabacher, composed of the brothers Julius and Morris Schwabacher, became its successors three years since. Western produce is its great specialty, together with meats, which the firm's agency in Chicago, the great cattle and hog market of America, presided over by the senior partner, is enabled to deal in to advantage over less substantial houses. The handsome office and capacious store-rooms of this house are located in the four-story building 60x100 feet on Magazine and Poydras streets. The business at New Orleans requires fifteen salesmen, clerks, etc. The trade of the house extends over the whole Southern States and even beyond the United States borders. Liberal cash advances are made on consignments to the firm's address in New Orleans, or to that of Schwabacher & Co., No. 5 and 6, Union Bank Building, Chicago, Ill., who also solicit cash orders for the purchase and shipment of provisions, etc. This is a responsible and reliable house in the fullest sense of the words.



**MARSHALL J. SMITH & CO.**

General Fire, Marine, River, Life, Accident and Guarantee Insurance: 64 Baronne street.

This firm, which consists of Marshall J. Smith and E. P. Roux, represents at New Orleans the following sterling Insurance Corporations;

Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia; Lancashire Insurance Company, Manchester, England; Sun Fire Office Company, London, England; Providence Washington Insurance Company, Providence; Phoenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn; Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company, New York; Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford.

The only Insurance that is reliable is that guaranteed by well established and prosperous corporations such as those in the above list. Policies in the mushroom and experimental concerns, unfortunately so plentiful nowadays, are dear at any rate. The insurance company holds the funds of the insured in trust, and in selecting a company insurers should patronize only those long-established and time-honored institutions that rely for their patronage not upon prescribed limits, but have the world for a field. Such is that sound and substantial company, now 90 years old, the Insurance Company of North America, whose central office is in Philadelphia, and which does a general fire and marine business. Its capital stock is \$3,000,000; surplus over all liabilities \$3,211,964 65; total assets \$9,071,696 33.

The Phoenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York, (established 1853) has a capital of \$1,000,000; gross surplus \$2,759,035 98; gross assets \$3,759,035 98. This company takes risks on cargoes, freight and hulls at easy terms.

The Lancashire Insurance Company, of Manchester, England, with which has been merged the Scottish Insurance Company, has in the United States, a net surplus of \$755,628, and its cash assets in this country amount to \$1,624,810 96.

These three companies, and in fact all that are in the list at the head of this article, offer with most abundant security, rates low as they can be made consistent with honest profit and success.

Smith & Co. devote also considerable attention to Life Insurance. The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, for which they act, has assets amounting to \$101,000,000—the greatest of any such company in all the world. Its surplus over all indebtedness is \$12,000,000. In point of fact this company has not reached these marvellous proportions by any remarkable experience; it has had a gradual and slow accumulation of profits extending over years of operation, and is conducted upon conservative principles that have been approved by time, and trial. And in this particular it is noteworthy that a recent English writer in the *Quarterly Review* points out how and why by the prompt payment and settlement of claims, the great American companies have prospered more than British companies in the same time, and illustrates his argument by citing the very company which is here described.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company, of New York City is another good and secure concern with which the firm at 64 Baronne street have relations.

Messrs. Smith and Roux have been in business here since 1874, during which time they have had pleasant and confidential relations with thousands of insurers throughout the city and state, in all cases giving entire and undivided attention to the interests of such as entrust them with underwriting affairs.

**W. A. POLLOCK & CO.**

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants: 50 Union street.

W. A. Pollock, well known in this section as the substantial President of the Bank of Greenville, Mississippi, and C. S. Farrar, of New Orleans, are the partners in the house herein paragraphed. The latter gentleman is an old resident of the city, and for many years has been identified with its business concerns, having been in several mercantile occupations before he finally adopted the cotton line as his avocation. Mr. Pollock, the senior member, resides at Greenville, where he has large property interests. Besides his financial investments he is an experienced and successful cotton planter.

These connections, interests and influence, thus give the house a high standing in the trade. There is no sort of doubt as to its responsibility and resources. With such advantages it operates over a wide field, taking in about the whole adjacent States with its transactions. It was established only last year, but its prospects are entirely satisfactory, for a wide patronage is already assured. The house has acquired a reputation for the handling of staple cottons, more especially the Allen long staple cotton, which has taken all the premiums so far offered for long staple cotton. Messrs. Pollock & Co. handle two thirds of all of that kind of cotton that comes to this port.

## THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO.

Lloyd R. Coleman, President; George H. Frost, Secretary: 14 Carondelet street.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company was incorporated in 1869. Its cash capital is \$375,000; its surplus \$170,000. It solicits Fire, Marine, and River risks, which it takes at the lowest current rates. Its business was sufficient to warrant a 20 per cent dividend last year; 5 per cent on its stock, and 15 per cent on its premiums. Its risks are largely on city property, but its River business is excellent and its Marine trade first class. The Trustees of the company, who are to an extent as much its guarantee as its capital is, are the following exceptionally responsible business men: J. A. Braselman, J. D. Britton, T. J. Carver, P. J. Cockburn, H. T. Cottam, O. Elmer, J. M. Frankenbush, Walter C. Flower, P. G. Gibert, J. D. Hill, Chas. Holloway, I. L. Lyons, Laurent Lacassagne, T. L. Macon, H. J. Mullan, Robt. Maxwell, Emile J. O'Brien, F. J. Odendahl, Wm. A. Phelps, Ben O. L. Rayne, G. W. Sentell, A. M. Silbernagel, W. B. Thompson, P. A. Villermin, Jos. Vignes, J. M. Walsh, T. S. Waterman, Frederick Wing, W. Y. West, W. G. Wheeler. Lloyd R. Coleman. F. C. Gregory is the Assistant Secretary and Fire Clerk, J. M. Crawford (late Secretary of the Union Ins. Co.) the Marine and River Clerk, F. Auzont is the Inspector and R. C. Shortridge the Collector, all of them experienced and competent underwriters. Following is the

### FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY:

Fire Premiums.....	\$185,079 77	
River Premiums.....	37,713 22	
Marine Premiums.....	11,395 79	
Unearned Premiums, December 31, 1883.....	76,000 00	
		\$310,188 78
<b>Deduct—</b>		
Unearned Premiums, December 31, 1884.....	\$ 70,000 00	
Returned Premiums.....	20,941 80	
Reinsurances.....	33,049 17	
Rebates and Commissions.....	25,379 42	
		149,370 39
<b>Net Earned Premiums.....</b>	<b>\$160,818 39</b>	
<b>Add Interest.....</b>	<b>33,371 38</b>	
		<b>\$194,189 77</b>
<b>Total Receipts.....</b>		
<b>Less—</b>		
Fire Losses paid.....	\$72,912 66	
River Losses paid.....	9,240 88	
Marine Losses paid.....	962 31	
Unadjusted Losses.....	30,113 13	
Taxes and Licences.....	3,313 96	
Office and Agencies Expenses and Board of Underwriters.....	30,839 02	
Profit and Loss.....	1,548 50	
		148,936 46
<b>Net Profits.....</b>		<b>\$45,253 31</b>

### DIVIDENDS DECLARED DECEMBER 19, 1884.

In addition to the semi-annual interest declared July 1, 1884.  
 5 per cent. Second Semi-Annual Interest on Capital Stock.  
 15 per cent. Dividend on Participating Premiums.

### ASSETS.

State Consols and City (Crossman) Bonds.....	\$238,794 35
Bank and other Stocks.....	146,375 00
Bills Receivable.....	242,173 35
Cash on hand.....	81,897 75
Real Estate.....	29,391 90
Harbor Protection Company.....	1,000 18
Premiums in Course of Collection.....	41,888 60
	\$781,611 13

## LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$375,000 00
Bills Payable.....	100,000 00
Reserved for Unearned Premiums.....	70,000 00
Reserved for Unpaid Losses, 1881-82.....	6,200 00
Reserved for Unpaid Losses, 1884.....	30,113 13
Dividends unpaid.....	30,298 00
Surplus Fund.....	170,000 00

\$781,611 13

**L. GRAHAM & SON.**

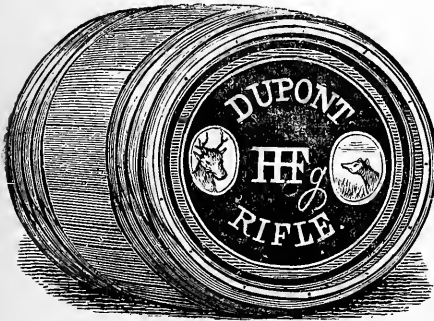
Book and Job Printing; Dealers in Printers' Supplies, etc.: 99 and 101 Gravier street.

This one, as the most complete printing office in all its appointments in this section, has been selected for representation herein. This book, printed by the house which is the subject of this sketch, is a sufficient indication of the superiority of their work without further comment. The house of Graham & Son was established by the elder Graham just after the war, the resources of that period permitting but a moderate attempt. In process of time, with the re-establishment of trade, the house prospered, and has been expanding its operations constantly since. The junior member of the firm was admitted in 1880. This house employs about forty men steadily. Its specialties are fine book and job work, for which it has better facilities than any local establishment, and which has brought to it a trade from all over the South. The senior Graham has been a resident of the city for forty years and he has always been esteemed as one of the cleverest in his avocation. Mr. L. S. Graham is a native of the city, and having been bred to that part of the business, manages the commercial concerns of the house, which include the agencies of the following manufacturers of printers' material, machinery, etc.:

The Central Type Foundry's Copper Alloy Type, St. Louis; Campbell Press Co., of New York; Brown Folding Machine Co., of Erie, Pa.; Golding & Co., of Boston, Presses and Printers' Tools; Geo. Mather's Sons, Printing Inks, New York; Hamilton & Katz, Holly Wood Type; Liberty Job Printing Presses; Black & Clawson, Perforators; Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, Roller Compositions; Dorman's "Baltimore Jobber" Printing Presses; Child's "Acme" Cutting Machinery, and other large concerns that manufacture everything that is required in a printing office. A large and varied stock of all sorts of printers' necessities is carried constantly, so that a newspaper outfit complete can be furnished in twenty-four hours after receipt of order. Printers themselves, they have practical knowledge of what printers want. This firm has a fine display of printing presses, types, inks and printers' material at the Exposition, at D-DD, 34-38; CC, 36-38; QQ-R, 48-49, Main Building.

**W. D. HOYLE.**

Agent Dupont Powder Co., Hercules Powder Works, and St. Louis Shot Tower Co.; 32 Canal street.



Hoyle's gunpowder agency is the oldest establishment of its kind in this vicinity. It was founded in 1864, by J. M. Hoyle, father of the present proprietor, and was conducted by the widow of J. M. Hoyle from his death until 1880, when the son succeeded to the business. The premises now occupied by the concern are located in the conspicuous angle formed by the corner of Canal and Tchoupitoulas streets, from which point distribution is made of ammunition, all over the South and into Mexico, Central and South America. The Dupont and Hercules powders have each a world wide reputation. The Dupont powder is of all grades from sporting to blasting strength.

The Hercules as its name implies is a powerful composition intended for railroad, mining, and other great works of utility. The merchandise of the St. Louis lead pipe and shot works has a wide spread circulation and is considered, wherever it is in use, the best in the market.

## DAVID BIDWELL.

Proprietor of the Academy of Music, the St. Charles Theater and the Grand Opera House.



*D. Bidwell*  
J.C. WALDON D.

The name displayed at the head of this sketch has been familiar to the public of all the principal Southern cities for thirty years and more, as that of a great theatrical manager. Coming to New Orleans in 1846, Mr. Bidwell was for a time in commercial affairs, but having drifted into the entertainment of the public by purchase of the well known Phoenix House, he engaged in what he has since made the vocation of his life somewhere early, in the fifties. He was manager of the Academy of Music in 1855, and the next year was in partnership with Spaulding & Rogers in the amusement line. About the close of the war, Messrs. Spaulding & Bidwell built the Olympic Theater in St. Louis, one of the first-class houses of the country, and leased other fine theaters in Memphis and Mobile. They played their attractions alternately on this circuit, thus inaugurating the present system of traveling combinations.

In 1867, Bidwell, Spaulding and Avery Smith, projecting and carried out what is now a historical piece of theatrical enterprise, by taking the great American Champion Circus to the Paris Exposition of 1867. In that year they had running theaters in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, St. Louis, Havana and Paris, all of them in successful operation. Since the dissolution of the old firm (1871), Mr. Bidwell has conducted his affairs without assistance, and has displayed the same broad perceptions as to popular taste and fancy that he did before. At present he has three houses running in New Orleans; the Academy of Music, built in 1853, the scene of some of Dan Rice's early triumphs, and having a seating capacity of 2,000; the St. Charles, the historical house of the city, in which the elder Booth, Macready, Forest, Kean, Julia Dean, Jenny Lind and other great professionals played, and which, like the Academy, has been specially refitted and remodelled for the occasion of the Exposition, and the beautiful Canal street Grand Opera House, unsurpassed in all the requisites of a first-class house on the American continent. Mr. Bidwell is still in his prime, and is as progressive, energetic and enterprising as of old. The people of this vicinity have reason to be well satisfied with the attractions offered and announced by him for the season of 1885.

## WOODWARD, WIGHT &amp; CO.

Wholesale and Retail Ship Chandlers, Grocers, Commission Merchants, Forwarding and General Agents; 40 and 42 Canal street.

A house that had only a quarter of the business that this one enjoys, would still be classed in the wholesale district as a very respectable establishment. The size of its premises alone is a sufficient indication of its vast resources and patronage. The building occupied by it at 40 and 42 Canal street, is 75 x 200.

Thirty accountants and salesmen are required to keep account of stock and direct the sales, shipments etc. This firm first opened business in 1867, and continued until 1882 under the name of Woodward & Wight. In that year, Mr. Charles W. Mackie,

the third member, was admitted to partnership. All three are men of financial resources, recognized as such not only here, but in New York, Chicago, Boston, and the other great trading and manufacturing centres.

The house makes a specialty of Ship Chandlery merchandize, but that is a small part of the stock which it ships to the Gulf region, from the western border of Texas to Florida, and from Central American latitudes to the Ohio River. There is nothing pertaining to ships or vessels that has been neglected in making up their stock. Including and in addition thereto, the firm, besides being large receivers of all kinds of groceries and general supplies, is sole agent for:—The Boston Marine Insurance Company; The Mexican Central Railway Company Limited; The E. D. Albro Company of Cincinnati, large importers of Cabinet Woods; The Averill Celebrated Mixed Paints; The Bridgewater Iron Company's Yellow Metal Sheeting and Nails; Portland Cotton Sail Duck; The American Ship Windlass Co's Steam Power Capstans etc.; Empire Chain Works' Coil, Cable and Mill Chain; The Jno. A. Roebling's Sons Co.'s Steel Wire Hoisting Rope and Standing Wire and Rigging; Stone's Ship's Pumps and Steerers; Carrollton, Michigan Oar Factory; Bagnal & Loud's Blocks, all kinds and sizes; Leonard and Ellis' Valvoline Cylinder and Machine oils; Downer's 300 degree Fire test Mineral, Sperm and other oils; Trenton Rubber Works; Belden & Reinhardt, Oil Manufacturers.

A full line of railway and steamship engineers supplies etc., comprising the most complete stock of any house in the United States and including Manila and Hemp Rope, Anchors, Boats, Copper Paint and Staple and Fancy Groceries, is always on hand. Besides all this variety the house receives from the West, Cereals, Meats and General Produce. It has the largest receipts of Salt Beef of any establishment in the city, being always ready to supply the Export and Marine trade.

Goods are invariably guaranteed as represented, and if they are not they can be returned at the expense of the house, which conducts its business on the old fashioned principles of honorable and fair-dealing transactions with all.

### BERNARD KLOTZ & CO.

Manufacturers of Crackers, Biscuits, Macaroni, Vermicelli, etc.: 74, 76, and 78 South Peters street.

This time-honored establishment, undoubtedly the oldest house in the city, is a veritable landmark of the business quarter of New Orleans. Founded at the close of the last century (1794) by Mullane, it has kept pace with the progress of the community, withstanding all the reverses of the times and weathering all the disasters of ninety years. To-day it is recognized throughout the South and Southwest as one of the great business institutions. The conduct of affairs in this house has always been distinguished by that old fashioned integrity, unfortunately so rare nowadays. Bernard Klotz & Co., (George E. Courtin, P. A. Joyce and Bernard Klotz) succeeded to the business in 1882, their firm name and designation supplanting that of the philanthropic Margaret Haughery, whose charities are commemorated in the statue erected in 1883.

The buildings occupied by this firm on South Peters street are 66 feet front by 135 feet in depth, and are three stories high. These immense quarters are necessary to accommodate the seventy odd employes, and the improved machinery which consumes in manufacturing the firm's products 300 barrels of flour per day.

There is not a point in the Gulf States that this firm has not dealings with. The excellence of its products has been remarked abroad, and in the West Indian and Spanish American States. A specialty is made of the ship and steamboat trade. The staple manufactures of the firm are bread, crackers of all sorts, cracker meal stock, yeast, macaroni, vermicelli, together with everything in the line of fancy biscuits, ship and pilot bread. Box 2117 is the P. O. address of this house.

### GLOVER & ODENDAHL.

Commission Merchants: corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets.

In the preparation of a volume like the INDUSTRIES OF NEW ORLEANS, from the contents of which an estimate may be formed of the standing and importance of the leading business firms of the city, notice has necessarily been taken of every branch of commerce, trade and manufactures, but the most prominent houses only have been selected for comment. It is with great gratification, therefore, that the subject of this sketch, the commission house of Glover & Odendahl (B. F. Glover and F. J. Odendahl) is added to the large number of kindred houses included in the work. But it is by the magnitude of their operations, the system of their management, the extent and weight of their transactions that they are distinguished, as much as by the standing and prominence of the proprietors themselves. Business confided to them will be attended to with regard to the interest of all concerned, faithfully and well.

**CAPT. H. M. ISAACSON.**

General Agent for the State of Louisiana of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York:  
No. 48 Carondelet street.

The subject of this sketch, Capt. H. M. Isaacson, has been for several years the resident agent of the celebrated Manhattan Life Insurance Company, of New York, one of the oldest and most secure of the United States Companies. Capt. Isaacson's length of service and business career, entitle him personally to a prominent position in a work like this, which contains sketches of representative men and establishments alone. He is recognized as a skillful manager and man of affairs, having expert knowledge, and great application for the particular line to which he has devoted his energies. In his hands the interests of the company, and of its patrons as well, have been shrewdly and conscientiously managed.

The Manhattan is a sure company. The first consideration of its directors, who happily for the assured, are Insurance men, and not mere dummies chosen as figure-heads, has been to secure certainty of payment of the sum guaranteed in the policies, and after that to reduce the cost to insurers as much as possible. Thirty-four years transactions show by the smallness of its death rate, the care and judgment of its officers and agents in selecting risks, while the low rate of expenses for conducting its business proves that it has been carried to its present unassailable position only by cautious and accurate administration. It has assets of over \$12,000,000, and a net surplus of \$2,000,000. Its surplus shows a larger percentage than that of any other company doing business in America. This is its chief recommendation to insurers, because it is testimony showing its sound and healthful condition at present, and evidence of perfect security for the future. These facts are particularly striking because of a distrust that has arisen in regard to Life Insurance, on account of failures resulting from reckless management and the inordinate prices paid for procuring business by wildcat companies. It should be remembered that neither Louisiana nor any Gulf State has chartered a life insurance company, pure and simple; hence, as a choice must be made from abroad, this company with its thirty years of sound business here to recommend it, should have any preference that may exist.

Applications for rates, tables, terms and other information directed to 48 Carondelet street will be promptly replied to, and every facility put in the way of parties at a distance who may have under consideration insurance propositions, to thoroughly understand the matters connected therewith.

**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.**

Sewing Machines: S. E. Rundle, Agent, Central Office, 185 Canal street, New Orleans; Branches at Shreveport and New Iberia, La.; Birmingham, Ala.; Natchez and Vicksburg, Miss., and in Pensacola, Fla.

The New Orleans agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company has the general management and supervision of the Southern stations mentioned above. A most capable and efficient administrator in the person of Mr. S. E. Rundle, has been selected for the responsible position thus established. The Singer Company, as is well known, has the largest manufactory of the sort in the wide world. It owns three factories in the United States, one in Canada and four in Europe. Last year (1883) this Company sold 610,000 machines, which was seventy-five per cent of all the number disposed of by all the branch offices. In its various works it employs over 40,000 men, and it has over 1,500 branch offices, with local agents in every city, town and village in the country. Singer's was the first practical machine sold. Mr. Singer invented the first shuttle and first made the sewing machine of practical service. His principle for the machine stitch is still unchanged and all the lock-stitch machinery is made after his pattern.

The Improved Family Singer Machine, with oscillating shuttle, is the latest popular favorite. This and all other styles of the machines are sold at 185 Canal street, on the monthly installment if desired, a liberal discount being given for cash.

Four floors are occupied by the New Orleans agency. The first floor is devoted to the city trade, the second is the general office, the third contains the adjusting department and the fourth is used for a store room.

Manager Rundle has lived here since 1863. He came as an officer of the U. S. Army. He was book-keeper and cashier for the Company at this point until 1873, when he took charge of its affairs. When the Company first opened its offices in this city, it was in 1869 at No. 7 Camp street and in a room but 17x30 feet. It now occupies more space than all the other sewing machine agencies together.

The Singer Company is the only one that has prepared for a grand and special display in the great Exposition, with steam power.

## THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

E. Pragst, President; M. Popovich, Vice-President; P. M. Schneidau, Secretary; 12 Carondelet street.

Organized in 1871, and reorganized to meet its enlarged business requirements in 1876, the People's Insurance Company takes fire, marine and river risks at the lowest tariff rates. At the present time the company is officered by the gentlemen named at the head of this sketch. In addition to these executive officers, A. M. Liambias is the Fire Clerk and J. B. Fassy the Collector. The directors are sound business men, whose financial standing and integrity is beyond reproach. These gentlemen are: E. Pragst, M. Popovich, B. Saloy, M. Abascal, D. Hughes, A. D. Finley, Theo. L. Sugg, Charles Steigler, C. Trumpy, P. Thormahlen, Peter Blaise, A. Walz, F. Aufmkolk, Wm. Fagan, H. Schroeder, A. Bartholomew, A. Haber, S. M. Miller, George Ellis, J. H. Menge, Ferd. Goldsmith, A. Xiques, B. Campiglio, Frank Barker.

The capital of the company is \$100,000. In conformity with the requirements of its charter, the company has presented to the public the following figures as its thirteenth annual statement, July 1, 1883, to December 31, 1884:

## PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

On fire risks.....	\$250,568 23
On river risks.....	17,302 99
On marine risks.....	10,127 68
	<hr/>
Add untermiated premiums of 1883.....	\$277,998 90
	26,401 09
	<hr/>

\$304,399 99

Add—	
Profit, loss and savings.....	\$ 15,523 61—\$319,923 60

Deduct—	
Return premiums and cancellations.....	8,600 31
Reinsurances.....	13,525 55—
	<hr/>

\$298,797 74

## Losses, etc., paid during same period:

On fire risks.....	\$156,660 06
On marine risks.....	9,916 03
On river risks.....	9,857 97
Printing and advertising.....	444 05
Taxes.....	3,432 42
Rebate.....	44,424 14
Board of Underwriters.....	2,949 41
Expenses, less interest and salvage.....	13,358 71—
	<hr/>

\$ 241,042 79

\$ 57,754 95

Reserved for untermiated premiums.....	\$32,854 95
Reserved for losses unadjusted and unpaid.....	14,900 00
Five per cent. dividend, January, 1884.....	5,000 00
Five per cent. dividend, January, 1885.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>

\$57,754 95

## ASSETS.

Cash.....	\$ 14,912 67
Premiums in course of collection.....	30,795 59
Real estate.....	39,017 49
Bank and other stock and bonds.....	38,772 76
Office furniture and fixtures.....	2,370 21
Notes secured by mortgages.....	16,219 76
Notes secured by pledges.....	6,409 68
Bills receivable at short terms.....	5,695 50
	<hr/>

\$154,193 70

From the reports of its officers it appears that the company's business is, considering the times, exceptionally prosperous. Its country patronage is enlarging rapidly. Careful and discriminating management, combined with liberality towards its insurers, has inspired the property-holding public with confidence in its ability to return them full indemnity for losses. Office at 12 Carondelet street.

**H. HALLER.**

Dealer in Stoves, Tin and Plated Ware, House and Steamboat Furnishing Goods: 55 and 57 Camp street

Paul and John Haller were the first proprietors of this house. H. Haller, the present owner, succeeded to the business in 1861, six years after it opened. This is a big establishment, one of the very first class. It employs from 75 to 90 men, in the manufacture and trade of tinware and house furnishing goods, and ships to Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, besides doing a first-rate city trade. In the line of stoves particularly its wares are of great excellence, durability and fine finish, having all the latest improvements. Among other favorite brands, may be mentioned the "Brilliant," "Favorite," "Early Breakfast," "Capitola," and "Splendid." The three large stores 60x100 feet on Camp street occupied as warerooms by this house, contain a diversified and complete stock of table and pocket cutlery, silver-plated ware, Japanned goods and hotel and steamboat furnishing stocks. Everything that goes out of this house is A 1, in every particular, whether manufactured by the firm or imported, it being an invariable rule in this establishment to accept no goods for sale that have not already the stamp of popular approval.

**PHILIP HIRSCH.**

Cooperage: Office and Warehouse 11 to 15 Bienville street, corner of Decatur.

This gentleman was one of the crack workmen in his line before going into business for himself some 25 years ago. McMurray & Hirsch were the founders of the fine business that is now his sole possession.

Mr. Hirsch has lived here a very great many years. He has never been in any business but cooperage. He has now about the biggest and longest operated concern of the kind in this vicinity. He combines with the cooperage some facilities aside from it, for the benefit of the sugar refiners. He furnishes barrels of all kinds for the refiners and planters.

For this and his manufacturing purposes he has an eight horse power engine running, and he employs always a strong force of men—sometimes as high as one hundred. His work goes all over the United States. His specialty is a fifty gallon molasses barrel, and he pays particular attention to trimming. He keeps constantly on hand sugar hogsheds and sugar barrels, molasses barrels, kegs and hoop poles. His manufactory is corner of St. Louis and Miro streets. Telephone in the office.

**ED. SMITH.**

Manufacturer of Rubber Stamps, Stencils, etc.; Dealer in Seal Presses, Brushes, Inks, etc.; 20 Natches street.

On account of facilities furnished by inventions of his own, Mr. Ed. Smith can do work in his line cheaper than any one here, and can even compete with New York. He has the finest set of stencil dies in the country, and owns also the largest set, one made by himself. These dies he makes for sale to the trade, shipping them as far away as the British Provinces. In the stencil cutting and rubber stamps line, his work is the favorite in the South and Southwest, regular custom coming to him from as far north as St. Louis, and southward into Central America. This is the house that supplies the banks with stamps and check-protectors. Badges of all kinds, brass checks, door plates, medallions, die sinking and metal engraving of all sorts furnished upon order.

Mr. Smith's business methods, as well as the mechanical merits of his wares, have received the approval of the entire Southern Section. He is a thorough business man as well as a clever artisan.

**J. C. THEARD.**

Cotton Pickery: Chippewa, between Terpsichore and Melpomene streets.

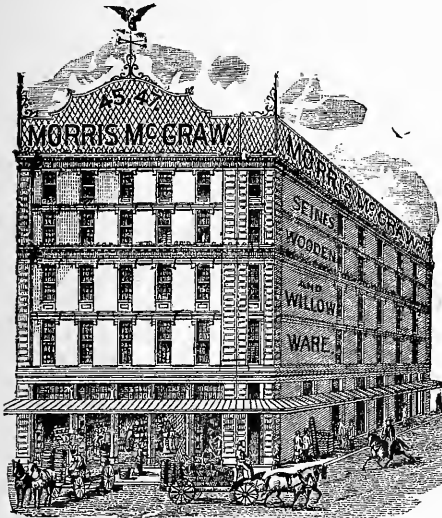
Amongst those names that are indelibly impressed upon the minds of people interested in the cotton trade, that which heads this article, is, from the long connection of the claimant thereto with the chief resources of this section, prominent and conspicuous. J. C. Theard has had years of experience with the raising, sampling, distribution and manufacturing of the great Southern staple. He is an authority of no mean distinction, upon so many of the everyday matters connected with the trade, as to be regarded as an expert in it. As now engaged, in the buying, repicking, and restoration to the condition of a marketable product, of damaged, inferior and rejected cotton, he is developing an unnoticed, although not altogether unknown resource, that should be counted in a summary of the Industries of this locality, such as is proposed in these brief chronicles of the business concerns of the Crescent City.



Mr. Theard's office for the sale and disposition of the renewed materials to brokers, shippers, and other dealers, is at 47 Baronne street, in the very heart of the cotton district of the city. His pickery is on Chippewa, between Terpsichore and Melpomene streets, handy to the points of storage and shipment. Altogether, he employs about fifty hands, including accountants, laborers, etc. Although the generous proprietor of these works is not conspicuous in the management of the Exposition, he has done his share, with his associates of the trade, in the matter of the funds, and he takes a proper pride for New Orleans and the South, in a fitting finale to it.

### MORRIS MCGRAW.

Wholesale Dealer in Wooden, Willow, Glass and Tinware, Paper, Cordage, Fireworks, Fishing Tackle, and General Furnishing Goods, 45 and 47 Tchoupitoulas, 7 to 13 Natchez street.



NOS. 45 & 47 TCHOUPITOULAS ST  
7, 9, 11, 13 & 15 NATCHEZ STREET.

If there is anything from a needle to an anchor, as the business card of this house facetiously suggests, that cannot be found within the four walls of its ware-rooms, this work, which proposes to deal in facts, will forfeit its copyright. It is because of the very variety of its diversified stock that its patronage is so wide-spread, for there is no corner of the South that it has not transactions with. For twenty years the name at the head of this chapter has distinguished the premises, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Natchez streets, a name significant of mercantile probity and honorable conduct.

Among the thousand and one articles dealt in by the establishment may be mentioned:

Axe Handles, Axle Grease, Alum, Bird Cages, Barrel Covers; Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Buckets, Blueing, Blacking, all kinds; Bowls and Trays, Bungs and Plugs, Bottles and Flasks, Bath Bricks, Bung Starters, Bung Boreers, Brass Hand Lamps, Blank Books, Bar Tumblers, Base Balls and Bats, Boys' Carts, Wagons, Velocipedes, Wheel Barrows; Butter Paper in Reams and Rolls; Butter Trays, and Prints; Childrens' Carriages; Cotton Twine, Stages, Trout Lines, Rope, Sash Cords. Mops, Cards, Chalk Lines; Cedar Churns, Pails, Chests, Faucets; Counter Dusters, Concentrated Lye; Clothes Lines, Pins, Humpers, Baskets; Croquet Sets, Cheese Safes, Corks, Corkscrews, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Candle Wicks, Clocks, all kinds, Coffee Roasters, Cigar Lighters, Chamois; Dippers, Tin, Britannia, Coconut; Dusters, Feather, Hemp, Hair; Demijohns, Dice, Dolls, Door Mats, Egg Beaters; Fish Hooks, Lines, Poles, Line Reels; Flour Bags, Sieves; Fire Crackers, Fire Works, Furnaces, Furnace Stands, Field Cans; Faucets, Wood, Metal, Brass, Measuring, Beer, Molasses, Vinegar; Fike Nets, Flax Wheels, Gun Caps, Gun Powders, Glassware, Gauging Rods, Hammocks, Horse Brushes, Ham Tryers, Hatchets, Ink, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Boxes, Ice Picks, Jugs and Jars, Japan Ware, Julep Straws, Kegs, Keelers, Knife Boxes, Kitchen Crystal Soap; Knives, Kiechen, Butcher, Table, Lead Pencils; Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Lanterns, Ladders, Lye, Lemon Squeezers, Lard Barrels, Lard Cans, Looking Glasses, Lashes and Whips, Lightning Rod Fixtures, Matches, Measures, Mats, Marbles, Mops, Mucilage, Mincing Knives, Musical Instruments, Oakum, Oil Cans, Oak Ware, Oil Tanks, Oars, Oyster Baskets, Pipes; Paper, Bags, Pads, all kinds; Plow Lines, Paper Dishes, Potash, Playing Cards, Potato Mashers, Pencils, all kinds, Poker Chips, Quill Tooth Picks, Refrigerators; Ropes, all kinds; Rope Reels, Rolling Pins, Riddles, Rat and Mouse Traps, Reddening, Rules, Stationary, Slates, Slate Pencils, Stove Polish; Scoops, all kinds; Sealing Wax; Sieves, all kinds; Scrub, Shoe and Stove Brushes; Fancy and Toilet Soap; Sapolio, Sal Soda, Shot, Stone Ware, Tin Ware, Tin Ware, Tacks, Trays, Tumblers; Twine, all kinds; Towel Rollers, Trucks; Tubs, Painted, Cedar, White Pine; German and French Tapers; Umbrella Stands, Venetian Red; Wash Boards, Wood, Zinc, Double, Combination, Patent; Well Buckets and Wheels; Whisk Brooms, Wire Clothes Lines, Willow Ware, Water Coolers, Wooden Boxes, Yellow Wash or Curcuma. "Everything from a needle to an anchor."

**WM. C. STRATTON.**

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant: 115 Poydras street.

One of the busiest establishments of the wholesale district of New Orleans, furnishes material for this short sketch. Mr. Wm. C. Stratton, the genial and spirited proprietor of it, succeeded the firm of Bryant & Stratton in the fall of last year. The change has not materially affected the business of the house, and, if anything, is an advantage to it. The house deals mainly in Coffee, Rice, Sugar and Molasses, and handles Provisions, Butter and Cheese, on commission. The city and country trade, particularly, is catered to. As agent for the Camp-Spring Mill Company, of St. Louis, whose standard brands of flour are favorites of this market, it has a profitable and expanding field to operate in.

Mr. Stratton is one of the younger generation of merchants, thoroughly imbued with those modern business principles that surprise our elders as much as they delight the purchasing public, who are not slow to recognize merit when it is combined with good bargains. Having relations with shippers of produce not easily obtained, abundant means and plenty of confidence and energy, Mr. Stratton assumes the sole control of the business of his house, with some little satisfaction. On 'Change this establishment stands high, for in the two years since it began business it has displayed the very qualities that a house should have, to be successful.

**ED. & JAS. O'ROURKE.**

Steam Boiler Manufacturers: 183 and 185 Fulton, 213 South Peters streets.

The O'Rourke Boiler making establishment, situated as above, has a reputation for thoroughness and mechanical excellence possessed by few similar concerns hereabouts. The works were started in 1853 by O'Rourke & Megher, but have been run under the designation heading this account since 1872. They employ 75 men, filling orders for boilers for sugar houses, saw mills, cotton gins, rice mills, etc. The firm builds all kinds of boilers and their fixtures to order, and keep on hand a stock of new and second hand ones at all times. For the latter purpose they have an immense storage yard where they keep their surplus stock.

The Messrs. O'Rourke own the property on which the shops are situated, and being under less expense can do better and cheaper services in their line than less fortunate rivals. Low pressure, locomotive, flued and cylinder boilers, clarifiers, filters and juice boxes are made by them at the shortest notice. They will also make contracts for boilers and all necessary connections, such as Fire Fronts, Grate Bars, Steam and Stand Pipes, Valves, etc., Chimney and Breeching, all of which will be furnished at the lowest foundry prices. All the work done at this establishment will be guaranteed equal in point of workmanship and material to any in the city or elsewhere. Planters and merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine their work and prices. Repairing promptly attended to.

**B. J. WEST'S SON & CO.**

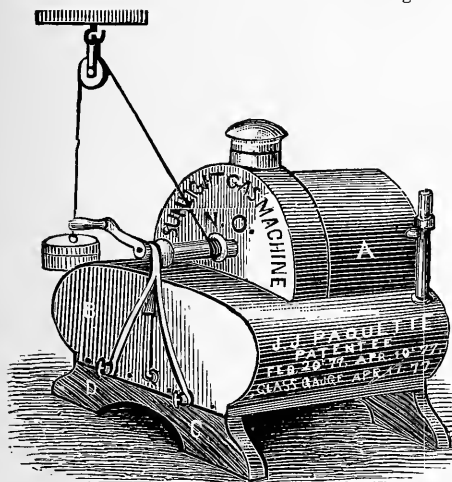
Plantation Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Machinery: 115 and 117 Magazine street, between Lafayette and Poydras.

B. J. West, an enterprising English merchant, came to New Orleans about the year 1850 or '51. He established himself in the business now conducted by his son, in 1856, in conjunction with I. E. Vase. From the start they were successful in building up a large and profitable trade. Mr. West afterward became the sole successor of the firm, and when he died was in turn succeeded by his heirs, with his son, W. Y. West, as the active partner. The buildings occupied by the house are the largest used by any firm in their line, covering, as they do, an area of 120 by 170 feet on Magazine street. Fifteen employees are required to meet the demands of patrons in Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Mexico, and as far south as Central America. Many of the implements dealt in can only be purchased from this establishment, they having the exclusive right of sale in this market. The very latest improvements in machinery are always kept in store, the firm making it a point to keep pace with the mechanical progress of the day.

The trade of the house is not confined to any particular locality. It extends wherever the wide-spread commerce of the city is carried. In Mexico and Central America, and the Spanish American countries, the goods and machinery of this house seem to be preferred to all others. The annual sales of the imports and manufactures of this company excel those of any other house in their line in this city, and the manner in which their business increases is a marvel to the trade.

**J. J. PAQUETTE.**

Manufacturer of the Sunlight Gas Machine; 49 Chartres street.



The Sunlight Gas machine was invented by a citizen of New Orleans, the gentleman whose affairs are briefly touched upon in this sketch, Mr. J. J. Paquette. About twelve years ago, he established himself here in the plumbing line, and was in that trade in 1876. In that year, he devoted all his mechanical skill and time to perfecting the Sunlight machinery, and meeting with much success in displaying its merits to the satisfaction of the public, he gave to the distribution of this economical apparatus his whole attention. The usefulness of these machines has now been thoroughly demonstrated, and they have long been successfully operated in this section, the favorite device of the sort. As the only one of the kind manufactured in this section they have had exceptional sale. They are made at Mr. Paquette's factory, 49 Chartres street, and from thence are shipped all over the world. Agencies for the sale of them have

been established in Havana, Cuba, in the principal Mexican cities, in the United States of Colombia, in South America, and in all the States of this Union. A branch of the New Orleans establishment has been opened in Bordeaux, France, and is run by J. N. Lafargue under the firm name Paquette & Lafargue.

Mr. Paquette has lived in New Orleans since 1861, and in all his dealings with the business world since, has maintained a high character, and complete credit.

**A. SAMUELS.**

The Enterprise Steam Sash, Blind and Door Factory, Planing Mills and Lumber Yards: 170 to 180 St. Louis street, head of Old Basin; Branch Office 32 Carondelet street.

The proprietor of the well known Enterprise Lumber Yard and Mills, Mr. A. Samuels, has lived thirty years in this state, and has been continuously engaged for all that time in the mill business. Formerly he was in partnership with Lhote & Co., their connection extending over some seven or eight years. In 1881 a change was made, Messrs. Samuels & West then establishing the Enterprise Mill, the sole proprietorship being subsequently transferred to Mr. Samuels. The firm is admitted to have the finest and most complete machinery for house work in the country. Every part of the machinery is new, and the latest labor saving and finishing apparatus has been put into the mill. As a consequence the works have acquired a reputation for the excellence of its products, which are mainly doors, sashes, blinds, window and door frames, cornices, rustic siding, etc. A fine trade is done with Louisiana and the Southern States, but the largest and most profitable business of the mills are its shipments of lumber and manufactured stock to Aspinwall and other extreme points, for and on account of the Central and South American trade. Mr. Samuels is regarded as a courteous and obliging gentleman, whose ample capital and resources give him special facilities for the accommodation of his customers.

**ALBERT MONTGOMERY.**

Live Stock on Commission; Stock Landing.

This gentleman is a son of the late W. B. Montgomery, the renowned Mississippi breeder of Jersey cattle. He was brought up to that line, and it may therefore be safely said of him that he is thoroughly conversant with all that there is to know about live stock. Mr. Albert Montgomery has been established in this business at the Stock Landing for about five years. He deals in cattle, hogs, and sheep, receiving consignments from all over the country, and selling the same on commission. His patronage is not confined to one section of the United States. He has dealings with all of it. He has a recognized standing in the Trade and is one of the heavy dealers, with whom it is most satisfactory to have transactions. Mr. Montgomery's P. O. address is Box 3006-Communications addressed to him will be promptly responded to.

**A. NORDEN & CO.**

Cotton Shippers: 37 Perdido street.

A. Norden & Co., of Charleston and New Orleans, are as well known in the European markets as they are at home. In 1874, this house was established in Charleston, S. C., where it is one of the great concerns that control, or at least govern, the market. Mr. Norden first ventured his capital in cotton projects in the South, about the year 1869. His good fortune therein and the congenial circumstances attending his affairs have bound him to this branch of trade ever since, although his operations have been conducted at widely different points. The many and varied experiences he has had in the trade, have given him an insight into the movements of cotton that few dealers possess, and his efforts having been mainly directed in the channel of shipment, he has been long regarded as particularly expert in that line. In 1876, Mr. Carl Wernicke entered into partnership with Mr. Norden, and has had an interest with him ever since. Their joint European connections busily employ them during the shipping season, and gives them facilities enjoyed by but few of the distributing concerns of this locality.

Whilst they are to some extent independent of local influences, A. Norden & Co. have taken a broad view of the matters connected with the Exposition. The indirect benefits accruing to them, in common with all dealers in the staple, were sufficient to enlist them, as partakers in the common profits of the cotton production, in the international project. Rising, therefore, above the prejudices of sectionalism, they have devoted themselves to furthering the display of Southern resource, and are exerting all their efforts to advance the scheme toward a successful culmination. They have contributed freely and are talking the matter up wherever their engagements lie. It is true that in union there is strength, but much depends upon individual assistance, and herein lies the virtue of their co-operation.

**THE FIRE-PROOF PRESS.**

J. P. Moore, Proprietor: Corner of Front and Robin streets.

The proprietor of that much favored institution, the Fire-Proof Press and Yards, has lived in New Orleans for forty-five years, during which time the business public has never had occasion to lose faith in his sterling independence, complete probity and uncommon sagacity. Previous to the beginning of his thirty years' term of service in the Cotton trade, he was in the Wholesale Grocery line, the same characteristics distinguishing his business methods there that have since been remarked of him in a more extended field of operation. Having a press of uncommon size and capacity, Mr. Moore enjoys a correspondingly large patronage, which, gradually developed during the long years he has been in the Trade, is now the best indication of the prosperity and popularity of the gentleman. The Fire-Proof Press and Cotton Warehouse is just what its name indicates. The title is not a mere catchword, as in case of other institutions, not half so complete in their arrangements to protect the property of patrons as this one is. This Press was formerly a tobacco warehouse, and was prepared for its present purposes with exceeding care, and upon improved plans. No pains or cost was spared to make it just what its title expresses. It is furnished with hose, fire plugs, water supply indicators, and firemen specially instructed to their duties in case of accident. It is fitted with a Tyler 78-inch Press, capable of compressing 1,000 bales of cotton a day. There is warehouse room on the premises for 22,000 bales. The force of employes numbers fifty experienced hands.

The Cotton Exposition and World's Fair has been generously assisted by all those engaged with the staple, and Mr. Moore has not neglected the obligation that tacitly has been imposed upon all the cotton men. He has been liberal in his encouragement of this important scheme, just as he has at other times displayed his spirit for the general welfare. Telephone on the premises.

**SAMUEL M. TODD.**

Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Etc.: 61 Magazine Street.

Samuel M. and William S. Todd began business together in the year 1848, to deal in painters' stock and materials. Gradually the business was enlarged, and eventually the house became one of the solid establishments of New Orleans, known and patronized in all parts of the South—from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas. The house carries the fullest and largest line of paints in this section of the United States. As it handles nothing else, it must keep everything that comes under that head. Samuel M. Todd is now the sole proprietor. His price list includes white lead, paints, glass, brushes, varnishes, linseed, lard and coal oils, resin, naval stores, axle

grease, chalk, glue, sand-paper, whitening, and painters' and artists' material generally. The house is special agent for the glacier window decorative designs (McCaw, Stevenson & Orr's patent), made at Linenhall Works, Belfast, Ireland.

This is a series of transparent designs, from the simplest to the most elaborate and complex, enabling any person with a reasonable amount of taste and ingenuity to produce patterns on windows, having all the beauty of the real stained glass, at a very small cost. Unlike many things invented for the purpose of window decoration, this cannot be rubbed off the window or defaced by cleaning. Hotel keepers who usually have a great number of windows looking backward, will find the Glacier decoration invaluable in improving the appearance of their establishments. It is cheap, durable and artistic.

Besides many other importations, the house has the sole right of sale, or is agent at this point for the following choice wares: Noble and Hoare's celebrated English varnishes; Harrison Bros. & Co.'s pure liquid paints; Russell Manufacturing Co.'s palette and putty knives; Johnston's patent dry-sized kalsomine and fresco paints; Elaine, the unrivaled safety oil; John L. Whiting & Son's celebrated brushes; the Etowah (Alabama) Metallic Paint; and A. N. Bird & Son's (Cincinnati) Odorless Machinery oil.

### JOHN A. WAYNE.

Agent for Coast Packets to Bayou Sara, Vicksburg, Memphis, and Ouachita River: 52 Carondelet street.

John A. Wayne, of 52 Carondelet street, has been connected by business ties with the river traffic since his boyhood. For the past ten years he has confined his transactions principally to the Commission and Forwarding business, and to the conduct of a general Steamboat Agency, lines for which he is specially adapted by experience, training and tastes. Rates of freight and all other information concerning shipments by river, he has at his tongue's end, and he is a noteworthy example of the old fashioned courtesy in transacting business, now unfortunately so rare.

One of his specialties is the signing of Bills of Lading for River and Coast transportation. He represents in New Orleans, the Vicksburg and Memphis Packets, the former of which are the finest boats on the river, and the latter the largest carriers of freight.

Mr. Wayne is also special agent for the *John W. Cannon* and *Edward F. Gay*, undoubtedly the most elegant craft that run on the river below Vicksburg. Captain J. J. Brown of the "*Gay*" is one of the oldest commanders of this section. He dates back to a period long before the war. The *Ed. Richardson* now runs between here and Vicksburg. Mr. Wayne represents too, the *H. Hanna Blanks* for the Ouachita River points, the *J. M. White* for Vicksburg, Natchez, and intermediate points, the *Helena* and *Chas. P. Chouteau* for Memphis and the bends. Connections are made by these boats with all transportation lines at points terminal and en route.

### RICHARD M. ONG.

Paints, Oils, Building Materials, etc., 92 and 94 Magazine street.

Richard M. Ong is the successor to W. P. Converse, Jr., & Co., having been connected with the house of which he is now the head, for long years, ascending through successive stages from a minor position to the proprietorship. His qualifications are, therefore, those of experience and training. The house was first established in 1865. Mr. Ong succeeded to the business about four years ago, within which time he has enlarged its patronage considerably and widened its field of operations. Oils are a specialty of this house. A full line of all kinds is kept constantly on hand, including burning, lubricating, painting, and best refined cotton seed for cooking and salad purposes. The catalogue of wares also includes nails, fire-brick, lime, cement, sand, naval stores, packing yarn, brimstone, axle grease, paints, varnishes, glass, brushes, etc., all of which are first quality standard goods.

### MANADÉ & PEDARRÉ.

Country Produce, Cotton, Sugar, Rice and Molasses: 52 Decatur street, corner of Bienville.

For the whole of the ten years during which this house has been running, it has been rated with the best concerns of its kind. Both Messrs. M. Manadé and R. Pedarré are well known to the producers of the interior, not alone in this branch of trade, but in other kinds of merchandising in which at different times they have been engaged. Their trade is mostly with the country parishes and is largely in Cotton, Rice, Sugar and Molasses. The house is in uncommonly good repute with everybody who has ever dealt with it. It has capital, resources and credit, sufficient for any of its transactions.

**BOISSEAU & MARTINEZ.**

Wholesale Dealers in Hats: 10 Magazine street.

If the enterprise and commercial advantages of a city are more clearly established by one fact more than another, that fact is the rise of new houses of large dimensions on the great thoroughfares of trade, by the side of, and to do battle for patronage with, houses whose junior members have grown gray in the period of their firm's existence. Among such houses in New Orleans that of Boisseau & Martinez takes a prominent place.

Established in 1880 by E. Boisseau and A. A. Martinez, it has given its commercial competitors a lesson in energy and perseverance. It has already acquired a local trade and business with the interior of this state, as also Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama and Florida. Its goods are highly appreciated, being suitable styles for these markets, as well as of the best manufactured qualities.

This is a progressive and liberal house in every essential, and one that is ready at all times to meet competition, not barring any jobbing house in America. Boisseau & Martinez carry a full and most complete stock, including in it the entire line of Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Flowers and Feathers.

**THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO.**

W. R. Lyman, President; Chas. H. Dolsen, Vice-President; Chas. E. Rice, Secretary. 67 & 69 Camp street, corner Commercial Place.

This Company, which does a Fire, Marine, and River business, was organized as a Mutual Company in 1849, and reorganized on the Stock plan in 1880.

For over 35 years therefore, it has stood as one of the leading Corporations of the Crescent City, maintaining through all these years of change a high reputation for promptness, reliability and Conservation. During this period it has paid out over *Ten Millions of Dollars* for losses, showing that its income must have been large, and the beneficial results of its policies far-reaching.

Its present Charter extends to 1979. Its Cash Capital is \$600,000.

The present Board of Trustees is composed of the following well-known gentlemen: Joseph Bowling, Sam'l H. Kennedy, Geo. W. Sentell, Alfred Moulton, W. B. Conger, W. R. Lyman, U. Marinoni, Chas. H. Dolsen, John Calder, A. H. Siewerd, S. C. Coulon, Harry L. Flash, J. J. Reiss, Louis Prados, Lucien Delery, Charles Newman, N. D. Wallace, Sigmund Katz, M. Gillis, R. F. W. Bachman, C. K. David, Wm. Garig, A. Rosenfield, John D. Fisher, Chas. E. Rice, Joseph Kohn, Charles M. Whitney, James T. Rodd.

**S. T. BLESSING.**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Pictures, Frames, Moldings, Albums, etc.; Publisher of the Louisiana and New Orleans Views, Souvenir View Albums, etc.: 87 Canal street.

Among the industries that cut no insignificant figure in the sum total of New Orleans manufactures is that of which the indefatigable and energetic S. T. Blessing, of No. 87 Canal street, is a representative, the picture and framing trade. This gentleman has pursued the engaging calling, of collecting and distributing fine-art engravings, scenic views, works of merit in water and oil by the recognised masters of the times for nearly thirty years. One of his enterprises is the publication of the photographic souvenir of New Orleans, containing thirty-six elegant views of the city, covering the principal points of interest, and the views of Southern scenery, which have been much admired as displaying to the best advantage, the natural beauties of the interior of the state. Mr. Blessing employs a strong force in his manufacturing department, filling orders from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and the adjoining states, for frames and moldings, plain, neat, elaborate or costly, as the demand may be. The sales of this house closely approach \$50,000 a year. The stock includes Photograph and Autograph Albums, Scrap and Pocket Books, Stereoscopes and Views, Paintings and Engravings, Lithographs and Chromos, Artist's and Photographer's materials, and an endless variety of articles of virtu, bric-a-brac, etc.

Mr. Blessing is himself a man of fine taste in the arts, and is a connoisseur of no mean accomplishments. In a quiet way he has done much to encourage the cultivation of a taste for art and decoration, not altogether from business motives, but because his trade is a congenial employment for him. In all his transactions he has always been careful, prompt and painstaking, and is in most excellent repute with those who have had dealings with him.

**F. FREDERICKSON.**

Wholesale and Retail Druggist: 139 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

The predecessor of the present well known proprietor of No. 139 Canal street, was a Mr. Symes. He established the business of the house a quarter of a century ago. Mr. F. Fredrickson who has been forty-five years a resident of New Orleans and all his life long in the drug trade, has maintained the house in its present location for sixteen years. It contains a stock of drugs, medicines and supplies requiring a strong force of employes to handle them. The lower floor is devoted to the retail trade, which remains with the house largely on account of the reliability of its prescriptions and merchandise. The following, among other popular proprietary articles can only be obtained in genuine packages at this establishment:

Burnett's Iodo-Sarsa (the great blood purifier); Liebig's Extract Malt (with all its combinations); Cordial Elixir of Bark and Iron; Lethæan Liniment; Pulmonic Cherry Cordial; Compound Pulmonic Paste; Chlorate Potash Lozenges; Compound Syrup Hypophosphites; Hufeland's Worm Lozenges; Essence Ginger; Pure Berger Cod Liver Oil; Pure Berger Cod Liver Oil, with Soluble Phosphate Lime; Extract Witch Hazel; Gregory's Liver Tea; Richard's Carbolic Salve; "Emodina" (for Ring-worm and Tetter); Quinine Hair Restorer; "Philokon" Hair Restorer; Onorato's Wood Violet Cologne; Sea Salt (for baths); Rosodonto Tooth Powder; Rosodonto Tooth Wash; Mirabelle Toilet Powder; Carbolic Antiseptic Soap; Chardan's Celebrated Extracts; Chardan's Celebrated Toilet Powder; Poudre Celeste Satinée; Humphreys' Homœopathic Medicines.

This house stands high in the general repute. It does a fine trade, and is a most creditable representative of the drug trade of New Orleans.

**A. SOCOLA.**

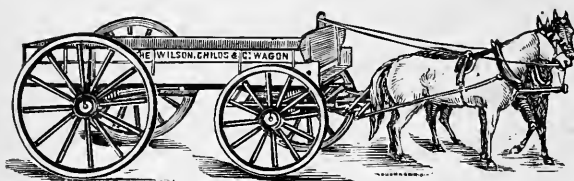
Louisiana Rice Depot: 138 and 140 Decatur street, corner of Toulouse.



If there is one man who, more than any other, deserves to be credited with fostering the rice interests of the State, it is the subject of this sketch. He is certainly the oldest dealer in the State. Twenty-five years ago there was but little of this great staple planted, and what there was harvested was all cleaned by horse-power and put into sacks. Now by means of facilities and improvements which have been furthered by such men as him who is here described, it is cleaned by steam machinery, is barreled afterward, and has been made one of the principal industries of the South. Mr. Socola has lived here about all of his life and has been in no other business than this for thirty-five years. His trade is principally with the lower coast, and is exclusively in rice. He is agent for the Empire Parish Mill Co., the Farmers' Mill, the Franklin Steam Rice Mill, and other concerns, all of which are in Plaquemine parish. His principal transactions are in supplying the wholesalers, shippers, commission merchants, etc. As an expert in rice and rice products, he is unexcelled, and as a business man well regarded.

**WILSON, CHILDS & CO.**

The Philadelphia Wagon Works, James Moulton, Manager, Manufacturers of Farm and Plantation Wagons, Carts, etc.: No 68, 70 and 72 Carondelet street, and 16 and 18 Perdido street, New Orleans.



The establishment maintained by the above firm, is the Southern Repository for the great Philadelphia Wagon Works, one of the largest of the Quaker City.

This house was established in Philadelphia in 1829, and for the past fifty years it has been represented in New Orleans by an agency in its own commodious store-rooms. It is, without doubt, one of the oldest houses of the Crescent City. The members of the firm are Charles N. and J. Henry Childs, Mr. W. M. Wilson having retired during the past season. The energetic and clever manager for the house is James Moulton, who has occupied that responsible position for the past eleven years.

Here can be found a large and most complete assortment of Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Timber Wheels and Cotton Wagons of all sizes, made of the very best material, of first-class workmanship and sold at the most reasonable terms. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Wilson, Childs & Co.'s vehicles have attained to a well deserved celebrity, warranted by the durability and satisfaction that they have always given. All wagons etc. sold out of this establishment are guaranteed to last a certain period without repair, according to the use to which they are to be put.

In fifty-five years manufacturing, the Philadelphia Wagon Works has turned out an enormous product, running up into the millions, and have constantly maintained the reputation acquired early in their experience with the trade. The agency at New Orleans supplies all the adjacent region and the Spanish-American states. We are particularly pleased to have opportunity to call the attention of our readers to this house and its wares.

**GUMBEL BROS. & MAYER.**

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants: 36 Perdido street.

Personally, the members of this firm are well regarded. Mr. F. Gumbel has resided hereabouts for twenty-five years. He was in the Wholesale Notions business until 1882. Mr. C. Gumbel had been about eight years doing the buying and assisting in the management of the business of Gumbel & Mayer's General Merchandise stores in Louisiana, when the change was made to the cotton traffic. Mrs. M. Mayer (*in commendam*) is the widow of the late Max Mayer, who died about a year ago, after having been in the firm from its start. The house embarked in cotton and the staples exclusively about three years ago. Mr. C. Gumbel is its representative in the Cotton Exchange. The trade of Mississippi and Louisiana is the best field this house finds for its operations. The movements of sugar, molasses and rice, are considerably influenced by the operations of this firm, which has great resources and ample capital. C. Gumbel and Mrs. Mayer own several large plantations, which fact, being generally known, gives an additional stability to the house.

Besides their Exchange assessment, the Gumbel Brothers have rendered efficient and gratuitous services to the Exposition management. They have taken something besides a mere business interest in the grand project, and have shown their approval of it and sympathy for the end desired to be obtained, by numerous kindly and open-handed actions.

**THE TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Fire, River and Marine Risks: No. 35 Camp street: Wm. B. Schmidt, President; Albert P. Noll, Secretary.

The Teutonia Insurance Company of New Orleans was organized in 1871, and was reincorporated in 1876, with a cash capital of \$250,000. It has been one of the most successful of the local companies. The Fire Insurance Companies of New Orleans, like her banks, are noted for prudent and careful management, a character that the company which is the subject of this sketch enjoys to a degree that has extended its opera-



tions all over the country. The first president of the company was Emil Bode. Mr. F. Rickert, who was elected vice-president at the same time still holds the office and is the general manager of the company. He has been a prominent figure in the wholesale grocery trade for the last eighteen years and is much esteemed. The present secretary, Mr. Albert P. Noll, is an underwriter of wide and varied experience.

The directors are: H. Buddig, J. B. Camors, M. Frank, E. Frank, R. Frotscher, F. Fisher, H. R. Gogreve, S. Gumbel, A. J. Gomila, Gilbert H. Green, S. Hyman, Julius Keiffer, J. H. Keller, C. H. Miller, John Nelson, Frank Roder, J. E. Rengstorff, F. Rickert, Louis Ruch, A. G. Ricks, Wm. B. Schmidt, H. Schultz, Louis Schwartz, X. Weissenbach, all men whose credit is good abroad as well as at home in mercantile and financial circles. The following figures from the last annual report of the company, fully explain why the company ranks so high in the estimation of property owners:

SWORN STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1884.

Premiums received—

On Fire Risks .....	\$ 251,093 38
On Marine Risks .....	31,887 91
On River Risks .....	18,606 98
	<u>\$ 301,587 37</u>

Deduct—

Fire Losses Paid .....	\$ 75,198 54
Marine Losses Paid .....	17,159 87
River Losses Paid .....	8,593 41
Rebate and Commissions .....	37,901 59
Reinsurances .....	36,228 34
Return Premium .....	12,390 08
Agency Expenses .....	2,200 40
Expenses, Taxes and Licenses, less interest .....	8,016 52
Profit and Loss .....	334 55—\$198,055 30
	<u>\$ 103,564 07</u>

Reserved for Risks not terminated, Dec. 31, 1884 .....	\$ 98,764 07
Ten per cent. interest on Capital Stock and Five per cent. on net participating premiums .....	68,764 07
Ten per cent. interest on Capital Stock for the year .....	25,000 00
Reserved for Unadjusted Losses .....	9,800 00
	<u>\$ 109,054 92</u>

ASSETS:

Cash on hand .....	\$ 49,526 33
United States Bonds .....	67,100 00
City Consolidated Bonds .....	43,125 00
Other Stocks and Bonds .....	18,380 00
Loans on Mortgage .....	32,591 66
Loans on Pledge, Premium Notes and Bills Receivable .....	143,131 46
Premiums in course of collection .....	34,305 72
Real Estate, No. 35 Camp street .....	32,750 00
Office Furniture .....	1,000 00
	<u>\$ 422,000 17</u>

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock .....	\$ 250,000 00
Reserve Fund .....	80,000 00
Reserved for untermiated Premiums .....	68,765 07
Interest and dividends unpaid .....	936 10
Unadjusted and unpaid Losses .....	7,800 00
Interest and Dividend due January, 1884 .....	12,500 00
	<u>\$ 422,000 17</u>

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 15th day of January, 1885, it was resolved to declare a second semi-annual interest of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, making 10 per cent. per annum, payable on demand.

This company is as well known in Europe as here.

## STERN'S COMMISSION HOUSE.

Sol. Stern, Manager: 78 Decatur street.

Mr. Solomon Stern, although not having business relations with that company now, was the founder of the well known Stern's Fertilizer and Chemical Company. His name is still the commercial designation of that concern. He is a speedy man in his undertakings, was the first to manufacture Stern's bone fertilizer in New Orleans, and was the sole agent for the Southern States.

He has lived here some eighteen years, always having connection with that sort of business. In 1882, he enlarged his operations, and founded the establishment of which this account treats, combining the sale of fertilizers, etc., with a commission trade in country produce. He is prompt in filling orders from the interior for merchandise, and makes liberal advances on consignments. The fertilizers that he now sells are a fine St. Louis manufacture and are warranted first quality. He handles hides, pelts, wool, moss, beeswax, honey, tallow, corn, oats, bran, hay, apples, potatoes, onions, cabbage, rough rice, eggs, poultry, game, metals and all kinds of country produce, is sole agent for the Sol. Stern's pure ground bone, raw bone super-phosphate, and bone black, and pays the highest market price for dry bones. P. O. Box 2740.

## PENN'S COTTON PRESS.

J. P. Parker and G. E. Pitcher, Lessees: Corner of Terpsichore and Tchoupitoulas streets.

The Penn Cotton Press was a favorite storage yard and compressor, fifty years ago, although the institution presents a remarkable improvement on the crude methods in vogue at that early date. The concern was named after its founder, Mr. D. B. Penn, a man of some importance in those days, and considered to be a live individual. Messrs. Parker & Pitcher are the lessees of the premises, and of the plant. They have within the past few years greatly enlarged the compressing capacity of the place, by putting in one of the fine Morse 84-inch cylinder compressors, which has a capacity for working 800 bales a day. Some fifty hands are employed in and about the place, which covers the whole area bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Terpsichore, Hunter and New Levee streets.

The warehouse and yards are prepared to receive 15,000 bales. The sheds are all fire-proof, every necessary precaution in the way of fire plugs and hose, water supply, indicators, etc., having been adopted, to increase the safety of the valuable contents of the place. In a special department, the Press manufactures its own hoops and buckles for the purpose of baling. Every facility that the ingenuity of experienced cotton operators can devise is adopted to accommodate the trade. The Press has a good city trade, but takes many orders from the interior. The business practices of the office are just and agreeable. The lessees are accounted popular on account of their civility and courtesy.

## LAFITTE & DUFILHO.

Commission and Real Estate: 19 St. Louis street.

By all odds the oldest house in the business of country produce and lands, is that which is herein described. Excepting perhaps one of the Insurance Corporations, its foundation antedates that of any business establishment in New Orleans. Its history began with the adventure of L. Millaudon into merchandising, seventy odd years ago. The course of the succession since includes such well known tradesmen as Quertier & Boutin, Quertier & Albert, I. Albert, Leopold Icamet, Icamet, Quertier & Co., so that it may be seen, that the personnel of the house has always been distinguished.

Messrs. Chas. Lafitte and Alfred Dufilho are the proprietors at present. To the mercantile community, these names are sufficiently well known, without further introduction. Both of the gentlemen began their business lives with the house, were trained to its concerns, and have remained with it uninterruptedly from their first days' service.

Mr. Lafitte was employed as book-keeper for the establishment in 1847. He obtained an interest in 1855. Mr. Dufilho has been with the house since 1852, commencing like his associate, as an employe, but afterwards acquiring a partnership about the opening of the war. From 1860 or '62 until 1871, he managed the Paris branch office of the house, and returned here in the latter year when this department was discontinued.

The stability and conservatism of this solid concern, is happily illustrated by the fact that, although the proprietorship has changed with the natural course of human events, many times in the three score and ten years of the life of the old house, its location has steadfastly been maintained upon one spot. The transactions of the house,

as has been intimated, are in the Louisiana staples and lands. It must not be thought that the age of the house indicates any lack of enterprise or activity, for in these lines of business, its length of service has rather added to its other resources, reputation as an authority. Purchasers of country property will find it to their advantage to have the knowledge and experience of the gentlemen whose names adorn this page, at the head of this account of them. The producers of the interior can find no fairer treatment than at this establishment.

Mr. A. Baudean has been with the firm twenty years, and is now admitted to a partnership.

### CRESCENT COTTON PICKERY.

G. Kahn, Proprietor: Corner of Market and St. Thomas streets.

The largest and finest outfit in this line of business to be found in New Orleans is that of the pickery, which is described as follows: It covers a third of a square of ground; it employs fifty men and women; its trade comes to it from all parts of the South; it has been running for twelve years uninterceptedly, under one management; it is the most thorough and complete in a business way, as well as mechanically.

Mr. Gabriel Kahn, its proprietor, has been living in New Orleans now going on thirty years. As buyer for Lehman, Abraham & Co., for about seven years before he established his pickery, he was extremely well and favorably known to the trade, which fact doubtless recommended him for the patronage his concern now enjoys. He does the repairing and rebaling for about twenty of the largest cotton factors in this locality; buys rejected and damaged cotton, and works it over for sale to brokers and shippers. By repairing is meant, as it may perhaps be well to explain, the removal of the damaged stuff from the bale and rebaling for the compress.

Mr. Kahn is regarded as an eminently trustworthy business man by all of those who have had dealings with him. With others of his line, he was solicited to assist the Exposition project. His response was prompt and satisfactory.

### CHAS. H. ADAMS.

Manufacturers' Agent; Broker for the Wholesale Grocery trade: 82 Tchoupitoulas street.

For the four years in which he has done business as broker and agent at 82 Tchoupitoulas street, Mr. Chas. H. Adams has shown himself to be a competent and careful manager of mercantile affairs. He has had transactions with all the large houses of this city and the interior. Amongst other standard and celebrated goods for which he holds the special agency, may be mentioned Geo. V. Hecker & Co.'s Self-raising Buckwheat, Oatmeal, etc.; the Fruit Preserves, Jellies, Jams and Butters made by the celebrated P. J. Ritter Conserve Company, of Philadelphia; Colburn's Spices, hermetically sealed Mustards, and Blueing, and Mott's New York Cider; all of which goods are regarded as the perfection of their sort.

Mr. Adams is noted for his fine judgment in the matter of Teas. This is his particular specialty. He always carries large lines of samples from the celebrated house of A. Colburn & Co., of New York and Philadelphia. In whatever merchandizing he engages, Mr. Adams is universally regarded as a straight forward, trustworthy and clever business man, and as a broker of uncommon sagacity and shrewdness.

### H. S. SMITH, JR., & CO.

Cotton Brokers at 51 Carondelet street (up stairs): Cotton Gins (Smith & Jamison) Religious, near St. James: Cotton Pickery, Race and Religious streets.

From the number and variety of the enterprises enumerated above in the headlines to this sketch, it may readily be seen that the proprietor thereof is exactly what is colloquially known as a "live man" in his business. Mr. H. S. Smith has his capital invested in the cotton trade, and his expectations are all based upon the success of the matters connected with the trade. Hence the interest he has taken in the Exposition, and in conjunction with his partners, the liberal and hearty support he has given that popular Southern event.

Mr. Smith has lived in New Orleans some twenty years. He is thoroughly imbued with the ideas of this section, and may truthfully be said to be much prejudiced in its favor. His divers business interests attach him strongly to a community where prosperity and success have attended his efforts to raise the tone of manufacturing and commercial industries.

The ginnyery run by Smith & Jamison on Religious street, employs a process for which they have the sole right, and is not only the finest but the best of its kind in this locality. It has been especially prepared for the cleansing of foreign substances from,

and the ginning of Sea Island and Upland Cotton. The firm guarantees to take loose cotton and to make it straight, thus enhancing the value of this inferior staple from a half cent to one and a half cents per pound. Mr. Smith is the sole proprietor of the pickery at Race and Religious streets, but the other operations are conducted by himself and Mr. Jamison jointly. The pickery, like all the rest of such institutions, buys damaged and rejected cotton, and works it over for brokers and shippers, thus adding something to the general wealth by utilizing what would otherwise go to waste. Thrifty and intelligent management are characteristic of this as of other branches of the business. The credit and responsibility of all these concerns is far above the average.

### R. L. MAUPIN & CO.

Live Stock on Commission: Main Office, Mobile, Ala., Branch at the New Orleans Stock Landing.

R. L. Maupin & Co., are well known in Mobile as the heaviest commission dealers in live stock in that vicinity. The natural expansion of their business there having compelled them to seek a broader outlet for their trade, on November 1st, last, they opened a branch office at the New Orleans Stock Landing, being attracted hither, also, by the superior transportation facilities of that central distributing point.

Mr. John Mumford manages this branch for the firm. Having been connected with the cattle trade for years at Uniontown, Ala., it may be relied on that he is thoroughly competent to discharge the duties entrusted to him, not only to the satisfaction of his employers, but to that of their customers as well. Parties having dealings with him will find him a most agreeable gentleman to treat with. The agency of course is backed by all the strength, resources and capital of the main concern in Mobile, the name of Mr. Maupin being sufficient in that respect to ensure its stability. Commission services invariably prompt and full returns made therefor.

### HYMAN, LICHTENSTEIN & CO.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants: 34 Perdido street.

Sam Hyman and Hart Lichtenstein established this house in 1878, Mr. Jonas Hiller acquiring his interest three years later. All three have a personality aside from their cotton operations. Mr. Hyman is a member of the firm of Hyman & Bro., of Summit, Mississippi—General Merchandisers. He is a director of the Teutonia Insurance Company, of New Orleans. He has made New Orleans his home since 1878, and has landed interests and other investments in the city and Mississippi. Mr. Lichtenstein had lived here for more than twenty years, and was experienced in various mercantile lines when he adopted the factorage business as his vocation. Mr. Hiller was a business man of Summit, Mississippi, before his removal to the Crescent City, which, as a wider field for his energy and aspirations, attracted his attention some four years ago. All three of these partners have memberships in the Cotton Exchange.

The trade of this house lies principally in this State, in Mississippi and in Texas. It has a widespread and profitable patronage, which is retained by it because of its accommodating and clever methods of doing business, and it has thus become, in a short time, one of the leading houses of the day. The subscription of this firm to the Exchange's Exposition Funds, was becoming its standing on 'Change. The house, as may be gathered from this account, is one of the firmest, most active and influential of its line.

### THEO. BRIERRE & SON.

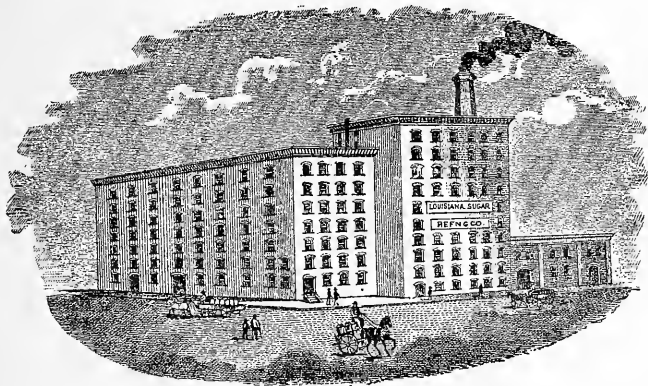
Sugar, Molasses and Rice Brokers: 33 North Peters street.

Among other notable men of the Sugar Exchange, the senior member of this house takes a conspicuous place. He has been interested in the sugar trade since 1851, and certainly knows all the ins and outs of supply and demand. Associated with him in the house at 33 North Peters, is his son Maurice E. Briere, who having been bred to the trade is nearly as familiar with its characteristics. This house has transactions with all parts of the United States. The elder Briere is a man of some distinction aside from his business. He has lived here some forty odd years and has obtained recognition and influence. He is a director of both the New Orleans Insurance Company and the New Orleans Insurance Association. He is one of the Exposition Committee, to whom has been confided the representation of the French interests of New Orleans, and is prominent otherwise.

This house is thoroughly trustworthy, and entirely reliable in every commercial sense. Transactions with it are bound to be satisfactory.

## THE LOUISIANA SUGAR REFINING CO.

John S. Wallis, President; Wm. B. Schmidt, Vice-President; J. P. Eggleston, Secretary; Corner of Front and Customhouse streets.



The largest sugar refinery in the South is the one owned by the Louisiana Refinery Co., of New Orleans. Its premises, 120 by 206 feet, built in 1884, contain machinery and apparatus of the latest and most approved pattern. The filter house is the only ten-story building in the city, and is a more massive structure than the U. S. Custom House. The refinery employs about 150 hands. It sends its sugars, which are favorite in all the markets where they have been introduced, North, East and West to compete with the best products of those sections. Representing the greatest industry of the State, as a successful and thoroughly well managed local manufacturing concern, this refinery is a credit to the enterprise and spirit of its energetic founders.

## JOHN CALDER &amp; CO.

Sugar Factors and Western Produce Dealers: 97 and 99 Peters street, corner of Lafayette.

John and D. R. Calder comprising the house above mentioned, have been in business since 1864, and may therefore be considered, as a representative house, to have a claim for space in this work. The natural course of trade with the sugar parishes obliging a general exchange of commodities, this house does not confine itself to one line, but diversifies its business, as the farmer does his crops, to suit the demands of the seasons and the different localities. Besides trading in sugar and western produce, as appears from these headlines, this house has a large trade in hay, corn, oats, bran and stock feed of all sorts, besides groceries and staple provisions. Buyer and seller alike commend the intelligent judgment and discriminating care with which this house has fostered and protected the interests of both producer and consumer, during the twenty years of its operation, and without prejudice to other houses in its line, it may be said that in this respect, its policy is well worthy of imitation.

## CLARK &amp; MEADER.

Importers and Dealers in Fancy and Staple Groceries, Wines and Liquors; 16 and 18 Carondelet street. Branch, corner St. Charles and Napoleon avenue; also corner Magazine and St. Andrew streets.

Clark & Meader are familiar names to the households of New Orleans. Three different establishments are conducted by this enterprising firm, the main concern at 16 and 18 Carondelet street and the two branches which supply the immense local patronage of the house, situated at the corner of St. Charles and Napoleon avenue and at the corner of St. Andrew and Magazine streets. This house has a reputation for the quality of the goods kept by it, and for dispatch in filling orders. In the line of fancy groceries, foreign wines and liquors, condiments, spices, etc., special pains are taken in the selection of importations, and the best grades only are dealt in. Sheldon W. Clark and Herman Meader are the proprietors of the house.

**AYCOCK, MICHELL & CO.**

Commission Dealers in Cattle, Hogs and Sheep: Stock Landing, New Orleans; P. O. Box 505.



This, the strongest and oldest house in the business, was established in 1852 at the stock yards by J. T. Aycock. For about seven years back the following gentlemen have been associated with him as partners—Henry Michell, James Gitzinger and W. Frank, all of them very old residents of this vicinity, and lifelong dealers in cattle. Mr. Aycock has been living in New Orleans since 1846, and has been in the trade since 1852. Mr. Michell is a native of the city. His connection with the trade began about fourteen years ago. Mr. Gitzinger has a thirty-five years record in this line, and Mr. Frank has put in at least twenty of the thirty-eight years he has been in the city at this one avocation.

It will thus be seen that in the matter of experience and age, the house wants for none of those essentials, which, gives a business concern standing. It lacks nothing in the way of credit, capital or resources to make it complete; and, having connections of so many years standing, its facilities for serving the public, either upon commission or otherwise, are unsurpassed in this market.

It has arrangements with correspondents all over the Southern and Western States for the disposition of the live stock of the various sections, and is everywhere regarded as a house that is not only safe, but profitable and agreeable to have transactions with. Cattle, hogs and sheep are its specialties.

**JOHN T. HARDIE & CO.**

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants: 67 Carondelet street, corner of Perdido.

Mr. John T. Hardie as President of the Mutual National Bank, and Wm. T. Hardie as Director of the Home Insurance Company, and President of the Young Men's Christian Association, have claims to recognition aside from their every day vocation, but it is by their connection with the great Southern industry, the distribution and sale of Louisiana staples that they are best known. These gentlemen, with Mr. T. G. Hardie, are members of the house whose offices are located at the corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets. This establishment has a history replete with incidents of mercantile interest, for it has been thirty-five years one of the foremost houses of its line, with transactions involving the producers of every Southern State and the consumers of foreign ports. Although a general commission business is transacted, the house has achieved its greatest commercial successes in the cotton trade, and this line is therefore a specialty of the concern. Aside from this employment, the brothers Hardie have always displayed a certain public spirit that has earned them the respect of all good people. In the development of the scheme for a grand World's Fair, now happily nearing a successful conclusion, they were not slow to assist with their counsel, and this encouragement they have followed with substantial aid to the full extent of their large interests in the community. In business affairs they have invariably conducted their house upon high moral principles, displaying also those other characteristics of the true merchant, independence, liberality and judgment. John T. Hardie & Co., Cotton Factors, may safely be presented as true representatives of their line in New Orleans.

**THOS. H. DILLARD.**

Live Stock sold on Commission: Office at the Stock Landing.

The gentleman whose affairs furnish the material for this sketch, has been a resident of this section for about four years, and nearly all of that time has been in the cattle trade. He was born in Alabama and came here from Mississippi, in both of which States he followed the same avocation, so that it may easily be understood that he is well posted in the business. In point of fact, he has been raising and shipping cattle all his life, and was bred to the business.

His principal business transactions are with the shippers of the Southern and Western States, cattle, hogs and sheep being his specialties. His sales average 1,500 head of cattle (exclusive of sheep and hogs) per week, a fact which best illustrates the extent of his business, and the confidence reposed in him. He is a thorough business man, and is of an accommodating disposition, active and energetic in all that he attempts.

**JOSEPH P. MACHECA.**

Fruit and Commission Merchant: 11 Front and 14 Fulton streets.

J. P. Macheca, Sr., one of the most enterprising and reputable merchants of his time, established the business still maintained at No. 11 Front and 14 Fulton streets by his live and worthy successor, J. P. Macheca, Jr., in the year 1879. As now conducted by the younger Macheca, the trading with the tropic ports for fruits and produce is the chief feature of the business, but the demand for domestic fruits and nuts is not altogether unappreciated. In other words, the house does a general commission and fruit business. Having established itself thus substantially, the house may be truthfully said to enjoy the cream of the intertropical trade. Mr. Macheca's reputation in business matters is that of a most courteous and competent gentleman. On this account, as well as for the excellence and variety of his stock, shippers often prefer dealing with him before any other firm.

Mr. Macheca was one of the first to foresee the expansion that must take place in the fruit trade with the Western markets, and has taken advantage of that change with true business sagacity. Packing and shipment have been reduced at this establishment to an exact science, and purchasers from abroad can rest assured that by dealing with this house they run as few risks as circumstances permit. Commission orders are promptly attended to, and margins are lightened so that shippers share with the house a fair proportion of the profits in all transactions. Liberal advances made to consignors.

**THE NEW ART GALLERY.**

N. Winther & Co., Photographers: 152 and 154 Canal street.

This gallery is managed by a firm of new-comers, who are, however, artists of twenty years' experience in Texas and other parts of the country. They do photographic work exclusively, all their pictures being taken by the new instantaneous process, by which many of the defects and inconveniences of the old methods are overcome or avoided. It saves time and the sitter's patience. It ensures accuracy and finish. And it gives the photographer an opportunity to perform his labor at less expense, a circumstance, of course, that redounds to the advantage of the patron, the margin of profit permitting not only a reduction of prices, but enabling the artist to put more spirit into his art. These special features of this fine, neat and commodious gallery, will commend themselves to the public, and Messrs. Winther & Co. have undoubtedly a promising and prosperous future before them, since there is ample room and patronage here for first-class photographers, as has been demonstrated by the success of those long established.

**E. M. HOGAN & CO.,**

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants: 44 Union street.

W. H. Hogan laid the foundation of this house in 1865. The business was directed by him until his demise in 1875, when his son, E. M. Hogan, continued the trade under the firm name of Craig & Hogan, and later as above displayed in these headlines, the firm now consisting of E. M. Hogan and H. F. Warner. Both gentlemen were born and bred here, their business training having been gained in cotton transactions, to which line they have paid almost exclusive attention, coupling with it as may be remarked, however, a general commission business. Liberal advances are made by this house on all consignments of cotton and prompt returns therefor upon other disposition. All orders for merchandise are dispatched promptly and in a general way it may be said that this house is one of the most competent to perform services of a commercial nature in business in the Crescent City. It is a live house, awake to the business methods of the present, and thoroughly responsible in all its undertakings.

**H. R. GOGREVE.**

Wholesale Grocer, Importer and Dealers in Wines and Liquors; 76 and 78 Tchoupitoulas and 21 and 23 Commerce street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets.

Twenty-five years old is the house owned by H. R. Gogreve. Its business has increased commensurately with that lapse of time. This is because the trade has been exclusively confined to the best lines of goods, these to be disposed of as the extensive facilities therefor will permit. In the commercial world, the principles that have been applied to the conduct of this vast establishment are thoroughly appreciated, and no house stands higher in the estimation of those who barter and exchange than Mr. Gogreve's.

**A. K. SEAGO & CO.**

Brokers and Commission Merchants; Specialties, Sugar, Molasses, Rice and Coffee: 27 North Peters street.

The partners in this house are A. K. and B. W. Seago, and Joe. L. Love. These gentlemen came to New Orleans in 1881, from Atlanta, Georgia, with an extensive business experience, to found a new establishment.

Mr. A. K. Seago conducted a wholesale grocery in Atlanta for some twenty-five years. The other gentlemen had ample experience and capacity for the enterprise they were then undertaking. The venture has proven entirely satisfactory, and the business is steadily increasing. From a circular, which they have published for the information of the trade, dated October last, some idea of their business methods may be got. It is worded as follows:

"We commenced our fourth year's business in this city on the first day of October. We have removed to No. 27 North Peters street, the second building from the Custom House, and very near the Sugar Exchange and Sugar levees. Our location could not be better. Our cash system in our business has proven an entire success; the number of our customers and the volume of our trade has constantly increased from year to year; we have not lost a single debt since our location in New Orleans. We invariably buy for cash. We buy fresh goods at lowest prices in the open market for each order. We therefore never have any hard old stock to work off. Through the sugar season we buy sugars and molasses on the levee, fresh from the plantation mills, and rice from the rice mills, and coffee from the largest importers. Our margins are always close. Direct open orders are largely on the increase; our customers from the Potomac to the Rio Grande are learning that their interests are safe in our hands. Honest dealings are the rule in our business. The open orders of our customers are as faithfully executed as if they had bought by sample." P. O. Box 2198.

**DENNIS HAGARTY.**

Cotton Pickery: Corner of Orange and Religious streets.

Thirty five years' residence in New Orleans, constant connection with the cotton interests in diverse capacities during that time, and a record of which any man might well be proud, is in brief the history of that well known citizen and competent business man, Mr. Dennis Hagarty. His cotton Pickery has been in operation for twenty-four years—fourteen of them in its present location at Orange and Religious streets. All this time he has managed his affairs without assistance, preferring to bear the burdens of administration alone rather than to entrust his interests to others. In this way he has avoided the many difficulties that naturally occur when authority is divided.

With the natural expansion of the cotton trade, the quantity of damaged and rejected staple has greatly increased. As one of the first to engage extensively in the restoration of such material to marketable condition, Mr. Hagarty deserves mention for his enterprise. It is satisfactory to note that his venture has been uniformly profitable. Industrious habits still bind him to the trade, and he continues in it more because it is congenial than of necessity. He employs a large force, pays the highest compensation for labor of any similar institution, and has rates to customers remarkably liberal.

Although unsolicited therefore Mr. Hagarty has contributed to the celebration of the Cotton Centennial in accordance with the interest he has taken therein. An affair of so much importance is realized by him to be an event that ought not to be passed without encouragement; so in accordance with the general desire to see an outcome worthy of the generous and liberal Southern people, native or naturalized, he has bestirred himself in behalf of the Exposition. Modest as his labors may have been, he is still entitled to commendation for them.

**HARRISON & BETTISON.**

General Commission and Produce Merchants: 69 Tchoupitoulas street.

This staunch and enterprising firm began the commission and produce business in 1879. The members of the firm are G. P. Harrison and Ulric Bettison, both so well and favorably known to the trade as to need no further introduction. Their trade is largely local, but is not confined to any particular spot, the interior presenting a rich field that has not been overlooked. The house transacts a miscellaneous business, but its most profitable trade is in Western produce, flour, corn, oats and hay. Special attention is paid to these lines. Shippers at a distance will find this house A1 in every respect, and purchasers need no guarantee as to its reliability. The specialties of the house are Butter and Breadstuffs.



**J. M. FROWENFELD.**

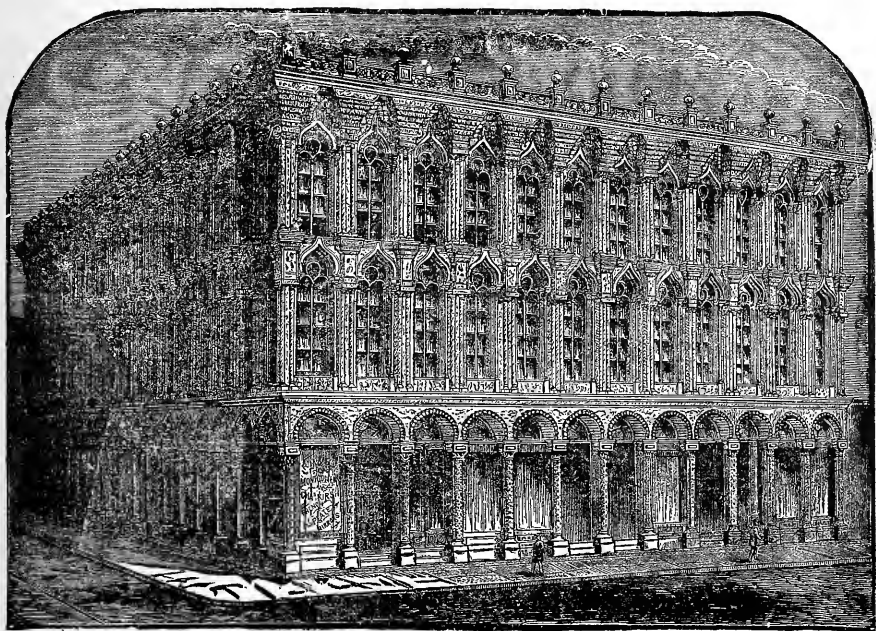
General Commission Merchant—Flour, Provisions and Grain: 65 and 67 Poydras and 55 and 57 Tchoupitoulas streets.

Mr. J. M. Frowenfeld was, until quite recently, one of the firm of Frowenfeld & Pfeifer. He severed his connection with that house some months ago, and is operating alone in the provision and commission business at 65 and 67 Poydras street, making a specialty of the trade in smoked and salt Meats, Flour, Corn Meal, and Grain, and applying himself to the supply of the Louisiana parishes almost exclusively.

Mr. Frowenfeld is generally accredited by his associates in merchandizing, with keen business perceptions, methodical habits and a profound understanding of his line. He starts out independently with capital, patronage and determination. These qualifications are bound to bring him success. Consignments of country or other produce shipped to him will receive due attention and returns be made thereon promptly. Orders filled also with the utmost alacrity.

**JOHN GAUCHE'S SONS.**

Importers of Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.; Moresque Building, 109 to 115 Camp street; Warehouse, 108 and 110 Chartres street.



This house is undoubtedly the oldest of its line now in New Orleans. It was established in 1838 by the father of W. W., G. T., and E. G. Gauche, who succeeded upon his demise, with his widow, to the business and to the fortune he had accumulated therein. Under their management the business is enlarging every day. They are men who take broad and liberal views in commercial matters and govern themselves accordingly. About thirty employes are on their pay roll. The Moresque buildings in which their salesrooms are situated, are an architectural feature of the city. They cover the block bounded by Camp, Poydras and North streets, and are a marvel of lavish ornamentation, unique design and substantial construction. The warehouses of the house are on Chartres street, where are stored the importations of the firm to await the replenishing of the main establishment. The stock is diversified in the extreme, the finest and the coarsest wares being kept to accommodate any and all demands of the trade with the West Indies, Mexico, the Spanish American States and Southern sections. It includes table cutlery, lamps, tinware, woodenware, silverware, and all sorts of household necessities. This house endeavors to make its relations with its patrons a mutual profit to them both. It is a good house to trade with.

## PHILIPP LEBER.

Merchant Tailor and Importer of Fine Goods: 7 Carondelet street.

Special facilities for ocean transportation between New Orleans and the great European markets, consisting in the numerous direct steamship lines running direct to Liverpool, Havre, Marseilles, and other sea-ports, have tended to cheapen the cost of foreign goods to consumers thereof here, and have attracted to this city artisans of superior ability in the branches of trade for which these are the raw material.

Dealers of discernment have therefore not been slow to foster a taste for genuine goods and the first-class tailors have prospered by the circumstances. Amongst those whose energies have been directed toward this end, the popular draper and tailor Philipp Leber, of No. 7 Carondelet street, is entitled to credit. Coming here in 1849, he early foresaw the opportunities spoken of above, and following his trade, of which he is a recognized master, he awaited the chance for a good venture of his own. This occurred to him in 1860, at which period he established himself in business. His patronage at first was limited, but his efforts were finally crowned with success, so that to-day, he not only has a fine run of custom in the tailoring and fitting line, but is conducting a great cloth house as well. In this latter department his taste and selections are noticeably fine. The latest patterns are forwarded to him from abroad with the most recent fashion plates. His cutter is one of the experts of that delicate branch and the "swell" patronage of the city consults him regularly. His prices are extremely moderate and his terms upon cloth sales, reasonable and accommodating.

## THE TURKISH BATHS.

Dr. J. C. Jonas, Proprietor: 40 and 42 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

The Turkish and Russian Bath has been so thoroughly endorsed by the best medical authorities and its benefits have been so completely proven by the experience of the patrons of it, as to be no longer a matter for controversy. The extraordinary usefulness of the hot air bath, and indeed the luxury of one, is appreciated by all who have ever given it a trial. It is not necessary to be in ill health to enjoy one, although its greatest advantage is remedial.

The St. Charles street Turkish and Medicated Baths were established ten years ago by Dr. J. C. Jonas. That gentleman has been a practicing physician for thirty years. In connection with the baths he administers Galvanic, Faradic and Franklinic electricity. Electric baths and Massage are his specialties. The present premises occupied by the baths are new, elegant and commodious. They have facilities for Turkish, Russian, Sulphur and Roman baths not surpassed in any city of the world.

These baths are not only an effectual means of preserving life and health, they are remedies par excellence for the speedy and thorough elimination of all impurities of the blood, catarrhal and other affections of the throat and lungs, disturbance of the circulation and gastric functions, indigestion, imperfect nutrition, rheumatism, gout, fatty degeneration of liver and obesity, neuralgia, paralysis, general debility and nervous diseases generally, etc. Hours for gentlemen, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

## THE LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Henry V. Ogden, Resident Secretary; J. P. Roux, Assistant Secretary; Clarence F. Low, Deputy Ass't Secretary; Southern Department, New Orleans, corner Gravier and Carondelet streets.

In every great city of the Union, remarkable alike for the breadth of its operations and for the good repute in which it is held, the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company's headquarters takes a conspicuous place. With strength, liberality and promptness for its motto, with enormous capital and resources, with agencies so scattered throughout the world that it has almost ceased to be regarded as a foreign institution, and has fairly become the universal corporation, this immense concern is undoubtedly entitled to all the confidence that is so very generally placed in it. It was organized in 1836 by such a charter that the stockholders of the company are liable to the whole extent of their property for the debts of the company. Its first agency in the United States was established in 1851, since which time it has paid in the United States over \$35,000,000 of losses—\$3,239,091 for the Chicago fire of 1871; \$1,429,729 for the Boston fire of 1872. Losses are invariably paid without discount as soon as adjusted. Fire risks are taken exclusively. It is not a speculative concern. Its directors are England's merchant princes. Its credit is stronger than that of many governments. *Its stock commands over 1000 per cent premium.*

The New Orleans directors of this company are; J. F. Schroder, chairman; Newton Buckner, A. Delvaille, Rudolph Woeste.

**SANTA CRUZ & INFANTE, JR.**

Dealers in all brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars, Cigarettes, Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos;  
 Corner Canal and Dauphine streets, 134 Canal street, and corner Common and Carondelet  
 streets.

F. Santa Cruz and J. Infante, Jr., cigar dealers, are both natives of Havana, but they have long been resident here, and are thoroughly identified with the cigar trade of the city. Mr. Santa Cruz has been sixteen years connected with the business. Mr. Infante was formerly with the well known commission house of J. Bourg, one of the great cotton and sugar houses of this section. About four years ago, Messrs. Santa Cruz and Infante conceived the idea of establishing a cigar business in such shape as best to reach the largest number of consumers. How well they have succeeded, the three conspicuous establishments bearing their sign board, best illustrate. Their first venture was at the corner of Canal and Dauphine, in 1880. This stand prospered so that two years later the store No. 134 Canal, was taken, and in 1883, a third place of business at the corner of Carondelet and Common streets was opened. This latter was made the headquarters of the firm. For it, they import from Havana, fine brands of cigars and cigarettes and ship to all parts of the United States. Their most popular imported brand is a cigar selling for ten cents, the "Favoritas." They have a domestic cigar of the same name, which they sell for five cents. Both these brands are manufactured especially for this house. Of other brands exclusively sold by them, may be mentioned the "Tip-top," a domestic Havana filled five cent cigar, and the "Flor de Mexico," sold at the same figure.

The favorite "Jockey Club" and "Centennial" cigarettes are manufactured by Santa Cruz & Infante. Smoking and chewing tobacco, snuff and other essentials, are carried in great variety. A large assortment of Mexican cigars, to be sold in lots, to suit purchasers, always on hand.

Country and steamboat orders promptly attended to.

**D. L. RANLETT.**

Cordage, Shot, Powder, Bagging, Lies, Brooms, Etc.: 28 South Peters street.

D. L. Ranlett has been in business in New Orleans for so many years that he is well and popularly known throughout the length and breadth of the South, where the quality and excellence of his wares has contributed to the esteem in which he is held. It is now forty-four years since the house over which he presides was established, during which time there has been but one change in the firm name, and none in the style of doing business, old-fashioned honorable dealings still being a characteristic of the house.

As agent for L. Waterbury & Co., of New York, manufacturers of cordage of all kinds; Tatham Bros., New York, manufacturers of drop, buck and chilled shot, and other standard merchandise, Mr. Ranlett has been enabled to do well by his customers of the South and Mexico. The purchasers of those sections know that they are certain to obtain from him the fairest considerations and best bargains. The Oriental Powder Mills have also confided to the house of D. L. Ranlett the management of their affairs in this vicinity. Communications addressed to P. O. Box 3050 will reach this house.

Mr. Ranlett's long residence here and thorough indentification with the commercial interests of the city of New Orleans, give him an undoubted right to representation in this work, as his record as a prompt, honest and faithful business man has earned him a high place in the public estimation.

**A. THOMSON & CO.**

Purchasing Merchants, making a Specialty of Sugar, Molasses and Rice: 28 North Peters street.

Mr. Adam Thomson came to New Orleans in the year 1845, and immediately assumed a prominent place in the mercantile community as a dealer in sugar and Western produce. In 1848 he started a sugar refinery in connection with his other operations and has been in that sort of business all the time since. He now handles sugar, molasses and rice exclusively. In the forty years that he has been doing business he has gradually been extending his operations, until he now has transactions with all parts of the United States, and with points so far distant as Boston and San Francisco. He is the veteran sugar factor of this vicinity, is a director of the Hibernia Bank, is one of the finance committee of the Exposition, and has been the founder of numerous manufacturing enterprises, such as refineries, cooper shops, etc. His P. O. address is Box 901.

**E. OFFNER.**

Importer and Dealer in China, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery and House Furnishing Goods: 174 Canal street.

The subject of this sketch has been twenty-five years in the business to which he has devoted himself—the crockery trade, having been salesman, clerk and manager for other good houses until the year 1857, when he branched out for himself with commendable spirit and energy. He labored under some disadvantages on the start, the season being a backward one for traffic generally: but subsequently his enterprise began to swell, and a more prosperous year following, his business enlarged and has continued to grow until he has now three great floors of his premises laden with a selected stock, and is now one of the largest as well as oldest houses in his line in New Orleans. His standing is appreciated so well abroad that his house has been chosen as the depot for Haviland & Co.'s Limoges Porcelain, the finest ware manufactured. This is the great French establishment that manufactured the world-famous "White House" set, or dinner service, for the President's mansion, in Washington, a wonderful ceramic masterpiece, that in beauty and novelty comes very near being ranked with the works of fine-art. The designs are by the renowned American artist, Theodore R. Davis. The cost of the set was \$10,000. The fish set, ornamented with representations of the choicest fish of our waters, is now on exhibition at Offner's. The mackerel, blue-fish and other choice varieties are so finely counterfeited in marine views and scenes from their stormy haunts, as to be fairly instinct with life. It is well worth examination, as it is the most magnificent ware made during this century.

This house carries a very full line of fancy goods, bric-a-brac, plated ware, etc. It has the reputation of being one of the most reasonable houses in its line.

**ADOLPH G. RICKS & CO.**

Successors to John Frank & Co., Importers of Leather and Shoe Findings: No. 142 Poydras street between Camp and St. Charles.

John Frank first opened this house in 1863, J. Frank & Co. succeeding him. The business was transferred to the possession of Adolph G. Ricks and George Muth, in 1881. This is the largest manufactory of boot, shoe and gaiter uppers in the United States. It employs 50 hands and ships to Mexico, Central and South America, as well as all over the South. Mr. Frank made for this house and its goods, a reputation which the present co-partners are careful to preserve. None but the finest shoe and leather findings are dealt in. The importations from Europe and the North are selected by the special agent of the house.

Besides shoe goods, oils, shoemakers', tanners' and curriers' tools, shoe-making machinery and blacking is kept on hand. As fine a line of oak harness and sole leather as can be found anywhere, is dealt in. Fine oak calf, veal kip, hemlock sole, French calf and kip, French and American kids, moroccos, etc., are handled in endless variety. To those houses that have helped to sustain the credit of the city abroad, this house must be added, a long and honorable record entitling it to have attached to its name the mercantile commendation—A1.

**R. M. FLAUTT & CO.**

Commission Dealers in Live Stock: Office at the Stock Landing.

This firm and well established concern is now eight years old. It was founded by the gentleman whose name gives the house its title, Mr. C. H. Crowley, of Houston, Texas, afterward acquiring an interest with Mr. Flautt. These gentlemen have had considerably more than the average experience in their line of business. Mr. Flautt was engaged in it at Memphis before he came here. So also Mr. Crowley had done business for something like ten years in the Lone Star State before his expanding prospects induced him to venture at New Orleans, a year or more ago. The connections of this house reach out into the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Missouri, in all of which sections they have customers. They have the second largest business here, selling, as they do, about 3,000 head of cattle a month, besides their sales of hogs and sheep. The solidity of this concern is undoubted. It has ample capital to accommodate its patrons, and is one of the most reasonable hereabouts in commission charges, every possible pains being taken to economize for those with whom it deals. Mr. Harry Crowley attends at all the trains by which stock for the house is arriving, and looks out for all details of that sort. Producers of the parishes, and abroad, will find it profitable to communicate with this house.

**THE PLANTERS' PRESS.**

And Crescent City Yard, No. 2; Thomas C. Herndon, Proprietor: Annunciation, between Richard and Market street.

The name of Thomas C. Herndon, with whose affairs this account deals lightly, is a familiar one to the commercial public of New Orleans, and is especially so to the older financial operators of this vicinity. Mr. Herndon has lived hereabouts for thirty-five years. In early life he was in the banking business, later was in commercial ventures, and about the year 1866 drifted into a vocation which has proved so congenial that he has remained in it ever since, that is to say, the storage and compressing of cotton. Penn's, the Kentucky and the Planters' Press were formerly run in conjunction by Messrs. Herndon & Krumbhaar. This arrangement was discontinued in 1881, and the Planters' Press and yards were managed by the firm until August of 1884, when the firm was dissolved and the sole proprietorship was transferred to Mr. Herndon. He still owns the Penn press, but having a sufficiently large trade to accommodate at the Planters' premises, he leases out the former institution.

The Planters' Press and Crescent City Yards cover a square and a half of ground, and have a storage capacity for 22,000 bales. The compress is one of the largest size Morse patent, and will compress 1000 bales a day. Over 100 men are employed in and about the Yards and Compress. The patronage of the Press comes from all over the South.

Mr. Herndon has been liberal in his encouragement of all public enterprises, notably in the case of the great Exposition. His interests being so largely dependent upon the expansion of the cotton trade, this has been to him a labor of love that will doubtless be repaid by an increased patronage hereafter.

**JOHN I. NOBLE.**

Cotton Factor: 40 Perdido street, up stairs.

This is a house of thirty years standing and operations. Rivers, Battle & Noble were the originators and founders. It has been in one location all the time it has been doing business, thus illustrating its stability.

After numerous changes in the designation of the firm, it is now run under the name and direction of John I. Noble, who is well-known as a prominent member of the Cotton Exchange, and as one of the Board of Management of the Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company. He is a gentleman of ability and acknowledged experience in all the processes of factorage, brokerage, shipment, etc., having a wide acquaintance with producers all over the South, and particularly in the Gulf States. His expeditious and clever methods of doing business have been much remarked. The trade pays great respect to his opinions, and his footsteps are followed by not a few competing concerns. Office, 40 Perdido.

**POZZI BROTHERS.**

Importers and Dealers in Wines and Liquors: 30 Decatur street, near Customhouse.

Charles and Pascal Pozzi are the successors to Battalora & Pozzi, who were established wholesalers in liquor twenty years ago. The brothers Pozzi also run a retail store at 18 and 20 Dumaine street. At the wholesale concern they keep on hand a fine stock of domestic wines and liquors, and importations of Swiss cheese and other foreign products. The finer qualities of wines and liquors are also imported for the purpose of supplying an excellent patronage all over the State of Louisiana, as well as in this city. This house is thoroughly sound and reliable. The brothers are accommodating and liberal tradesmen and satisfactory people to trade with.

**JOHN J. McFARLANE & CO.**

Cooperage: Office and Warehouse, 50 to 62 North Peters Factory; 37 and 39 South Prieur street  
Particular attention paid to trimming on the Sugar Landing.

J. J. McFarlane and Hugh McManus have been very many years in the line indicated by the caption to this sketch. Both are long resident of the Crescent City, and are skilled in all the characteristics of the cooperage business of this section. They are prominent manufacturers of and dealers in sugar barrels and hogsheads, molasses barrels (halves and kegs), hoop poles, and the et ceteras of the trade. Particular attention is given to trimming on the sugar landing, and orders from city or country are promptly and satisfactorily attended to by them. P. O. Box 2744.

**R. B. POST & SON,**

Commission Merchants and Dealers in Louisiana and Western Produce; agents Tampa S. S. Co.:  
91 and 93 Magazine street.

The foundation of this house was laid in 1850, when R. B. Post and Chas. Mel began the business now conducted at 91 and 93 Magazine street. Post and Mel were succeeded by Post and Hobby, and they by the present firm. This house, as the brief sketch given of it would indicate, is one of the steady and conservative houses of the good old sort. It has its customers in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida and enjoys a fair share of the local trade in domestic and Western produce. Its credit has always been of the best. Merchants of the interior having dealings with it will find it as liberal as it is accurate in all its transactions. The house, it may be remarked in closing, is also agent for the Tampa Steamship Company.

**JAMES CLARKE.**

Coffee Dealer: 27 and 29 Natchez street.

James Clarke, Importer of Brazilian and Central American Coffees, is the successor to F. L. Clarke & Bro., a house that was established in the year 1869. In 1874, the designation of the house was changed to that heading this sketch, on account of the death of the senior partner. The house has since been conducted alone by the present proprietor, whose long residence here and years of connection with the coffee trade, has made him one of the principal figures in this market. The Texas towns and the Louisiana cities and interior are, of course, the special fields for New Orleans dealers, and this house leads all competitors in those districts. The business methods, as well as the importations of this house are thoroughly appreciated wherever this establishment has dealings, a steady expansion of the business, year by year, indicating clearly the confidence and esteem his customers have in the house of James Clarke.

**C. MEHLE & CO.**

Commission Merchants for the sale of Live Stock: Office, Stock Landing, New Orleans.

The first shipper of Texas cattle to this point was the founder of this establishment. It is now some thirty years since the business was commenced at the old Stock Landing by him and the age and long standing of the concern is a criterion of its usefulness. The firm is now made up of four partners: C. Mehle, B. C. Steinbeck, J. J. McGinnis and Jo. Donaldson. Mr. Mehle, who is a native of New Orleans, is his father's successor, the enterprising dealer spoken of at the outset of this description. Mr. Steinbeck is a resident and business man for twenty-five years and has always been in the cattle business. Mr. McGinnis has lived here for the same length of time and was formerly distinguished in produce and steamboating. He was in the cattle trade before the war, and returned to it after giving up these enterprises, so that he, too, is well posted in the trade. Mr. Donaldson has been handling cattle right here since the year 1865. Cattle, hogs and sheep are the special lines to which this firm old house gives its chief attention. Commission sales made by them are invariably satisfactory to all concerned. The responsibility of this concern is undisputed.

**CHAS. G. SCHULZ.**

Die Sinker and General Engraver; Manufacturer of Medals, Seals, Badges, Brass Checks with letters in relief, Stencils, Stencil Inks, Steel Dies, all kinds of Rubber Stamps, Doorplates, Branding Irons, Electrotypes and Stereotypes, etc.: 25 Natchez street, opposite the Morgan Building.

There are but a few establishments of this kind in the United States and perhaps none that can turn out the variety of work of the above concern. The proprietor is old in the business, having learned the principal part, viz., the designing and engraving of dies, etc., from his father in Guben, Germany, who was one of the best known engravers of that country. With the skill acquired during five years close application, having promised his father not to take a situation in Berlin, he traveled to London, and being familiar with the language, soon found work, although times were exceedingly dull. This was in the year 1851. Moving shortly after to Birmingham, he found encouragement to open out for himself. Having a few specialties which were not then known in Birmingham and which had to be sent for to London, he easily obtained steady patrons who afterwards tried hard to keep him from going to the United States. Nevertheless, he betook himself to St. Louis in 1862, and immediately fell into a good business. Finding the climate too severe, however, he left that city for New Orleans in September of 1865, and here, encouraged by a liberal patronage, coming from all parts of the

South, Mexico, and Central America, he has remained, doing the most profitable, if not the greatest business in his line.

The chief employment of his staff, which is specially selected for their accomplishments, is die-sinking, for which the Schulz establishment has a reputation. In addition thereto, rubber, ribbon and steel stamps, hotel, bar, and baggage checks, stencils, medallions, badges, and the whole line of metallic designs are made to order with dispatch and at reasonable rates.

### KATZ & BARNETT.

Importers and Jobbers of Notions, Hosiery, Ribbons, Furnishing Goods, etc.: 36 to 40 Camp street.

This progressive and popular house has been operated for twenty-six years in New Orleans under the designation at the head of this article. During all that time its characteristic was that it preferred to be in advance of its business contemporaries rather than to lag along, satisfied with whatever share of the public favor that fell to it. It is not surprising, therefore, to find its samples all over the South and its travelers far into Mexico. Its local trade need not be described. In the branches indicated by the headlines to this account, Katz & Barnett have almost exhausted the limits of distribution, if that were possible. An idea of the magnitude of their transactions can be got from the information that they employ from forty to sixty people, many of them at high salaries, because they are expert in their business. The premises occupied by the house are the immense five-storied buildings, 36, 38 and 40 Camp street. The fact that this house retains its patronage year in and year out, constantly adding to the number, is sufficient to intimate that their methods and treatment of customers are founded on principle. Having elaborate arrangements and strong connections abroad, this house maintains its prestige with ease.

### THE CRESCENT CITY PRESS.

A. P. Mason, Proprietor: Corner of Race and Peters streets.

For four or five years after its foundation in 1854, the press and yards now known as the Crescent City Press, were called Bell's Press, on account of the senior builder of the institution, Mr. John M. Bell, who with Mr. Sam Boyd inaugurated the enterprise under the firm name of Bell & Boyd. The press was connected with the Shipper's Press until 1858, when the death of Mr. Bell, who was killed in the deplorable *Princess* explosion of that year, resulted in a change of management and of title. Mr. Mason, the present proprietor, has lived here since 1865 and has run this press for fourteen years. Previous to his acquisition of the property he was prominent in the wholesale coal trade, in which line he was held in as high estimation as he now enjoys in a different branch of business.

The Crescent City Press and sheds cover two-thirds of a block of land at the point designated in the headlines to this account, and can hold 12,000 bales under cover. Its Tyler 75-inch compress, and thirty employes are equal to the task of pressing 800 bales a day. The patronage of the concern comes from all over the Southern section that has transportation connections with New Orleans.

Mr. Mason has the entire confidence of his patrons. He is a thorough gentleman and a business man of great application, ready resource and ample capital.

### FRANK RODER & CO.

Dealers in Bourbon and Rye Whiskies; Agents Sunrise Rice Mills: Office, 49 and 51 Tchoupitoulas street.

The origin of this house dates back to a time when the wholesale liquor trade, if not in its infancy, was yet a very different business from what it is now. The house of Roder & Co. (Frank Roder and George Jurgens) first opened its doors in 1854, just thirty years ago. In all that time its affairs have been directed with signal judgment and success. One rule has been followed and that is to treat all customers generously and honestly and alike, no matter how meagre their patronage. This practice has resulted in making the firm popular with retailers, who know that the quality of the goods dispensed by the firm is unexcelled. Among the brands that are specially dealt in by the house of Roder & Co., are Gallagher & Burton's finest grades of Philadelphia Rye, and all the best and purest straight Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Maryland Bourbons and Ryes. Sales are made in bond or duty paid.

The firm is also agent for the Sunrise Rice Mills. The premises occupied consist of the storerooms at 49 and 51 Tchoupitoulas street. Receiving direct from the manufacturers, this house is thus enabled to offer its stocks on terms only to be gained by trading with direct importers. The long experience of Messrs. Roder and Jurgens, both of whom have "grown up" in the business, has made them experts in their line, and hence they are fully prepared to fill all orders with celerity and satisfaction.

## THE BROOK RICE MILLS.

C. J. Allen, successor to Allen & Syme, Millers and Manufacturers' Agents: 295 to 304 Peters street, corner of Erato.

The Brook mills are known to the rice trade all over the United States as one of the largest concerns of the kind in America, and they certainly excel all others in the vicinity of New Orleans in this respect. They have been in operation about fifteen years. Mr. C. J. Allen, the present proprietor, recently succeeded the firm of Allen & Syme, who were the successors to the original founder of the concern, Columbus H. Allen. These mills are equipped with the very best and latest machinery, are run by a 150-horse power engine, employ thirty men, and ship to all parts of the United States. Their capacity is about 60,000 barrels clean rice per twenty-four hours. They cover a quarter block of ground.



In addition to his milling interests, Mr. C. J. Allen is agent for Aultman & Taylor's engines and threshers, and is in other ventures of note.

The various enterprises in which he is engaged, show conclusively the progressive characteristics of the man. In those other prime qualifications of a first class business concern, this house is eminently thorough, being regarded as reliable and responsible in every way, shape and form.

### A. & P. A. VILLERMIN.

Grocers and Commission Merchants: 91 Decatur street, between Conti and St. Louis.

From 1862 to 1880 this house was rated with the retailers, but from the latter year its transactions and methods have entitled it to rank with the wholesale trade. Mr. A. Villermin founded the house. Its principal trade is now with the interior of this State, and is mainly in groceries and fertilizers.

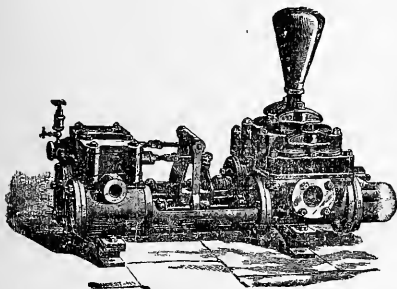
The house is agent for the celebrated B. D. Sea-fowl guano, which was introduced in 1863, and which from that year to the present has rapidly gained in popularity. It contains in proper proportions the elements of plant food best calculated to grow sugar-cane, cotton, wheat, corn and other Southern crops successfully. Upon its own merits it has gained a reputation which is the envy of all its competitors. Circulars of explanation sent free by addressing E. D. Estillette, agent for the State of Louisiana, or A. & P. A. Villermin, 91 Decatur street, New Orleans, general distributing depot. Each case of this guano is analyzed before being offered for sale, and is warranted equal to the best in use.

The house is also agent for Bradley's orange tree fertilizer, specially prepared for fruit trees of all kinds by the famous Bradley Fertilizer Co., of Boston, Mass. Bradley's vegetable fertilizer, for which this house is also the depot, is just the thing for market gardeners and agriculturists of that sort. P. O. Box 1606.



**M. SCHWARTZ.**

Dealer in Mill, Plantation, Engineer and Railway Supplies: 39 and 41 Magazine street; Warehouse, 143 to 147 Magazine.



This popular name is one of some local celebrity, as belonging to a most enterprising and worthy citizen of New Orleans. It was the proprietor of this house who was the first to carry out successfully the Spanish Fort railroad scheme. Although comparatively a young man, he is one of the solid men of the Crescent City. Having an immense capital, he is able to carry an immense stock; it is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that he does the greatest business in the line of heavy hardware and supplies, of any house in the South. The present establishment was opened for business in 1882, but the trade had been previously car-

ried on by him in connection with other partners. The force of salesmen, porters, etc., at the Schwartz stores and warehouse, numbers twenty, and the management has been selected for familiarity with the entire course of the trade, from Central America to Florida, and from thence to Texas. The house is special agent for the Westinghouse Engines and the Worthington Duplex Steam Pumps, the best of their kind. In the line of mill, railway and engineer supplies, a full assortment of the following material is always in store: Bolts, nuts and washers, anchors and chains, barbed wire, bar, hoop, sheet and boiler iron, anvils, sledges, bellows, vises, wheelbarrows, shovels and spades, road scrapers, steam and water gauges, gas pipe and steam fittings, nails and rivets, steel blacksmiths' tools, rubber hose, belting and packing, steam whistles, Hancock's Inspirators, Mack's Injectors.

Old machinery, iron and metals, are purchased at highest market prices.

**JACKSON & KILPATRICK.**

Importers and Dealers in Salt: 8 Tchoupitoulas, 8 New Levee 46 to 50 Common streets.

The most substantial house of the salt line in New Orleans is undoubtedly that owned by James Jackson, John Jackson and Douglass M. Kilpatrick. The firm name was first hung out in New Orleans in 1852, and two years later an establishment was made in St. Louis. The firm deals in all kinds of natural and manufactured salt, handling great quantities constantly at the Fisk salt warehouse, of which it is proprietor. Cargoes are there taken on storage in bond or duty paid, and all orders are filled with dispatch at the wholesale address given above. The trade of Jackson & Kilpatrick has a magnitude that will compare favorably with that of any similar house in the whole country. The most favorable inducements are given to those desiring to form relations with the house, and all who favor it with orders can rely on prompt shipment and fair treatment.

**EDWARD THOMPSON.**

Dealer in Roofing Material, Pitch, Plastic Slate, Oil Cloth, Paints, etc. Patentee and Maker of Thompson's Improved Building Paper: 112 and 114 Poydras street.

This house was established in 1868 by the present proprietor. It does a heavy business all over the United States, with Mexico and with Central America. Its city trade is immense. Twenty employees are on its pay roll.

Mr. Thompson's specialties are numerous. Being the patentee and manufacturer, he has the sole right of sale for Thompson's Improved Building Paper, which is made expressly as a substitute for wall paper and plaster, intended to overcome summer heat and winter's cold, as well as to give a handsome and durable finish. It is tacked up, not pasted, and can be applied to brick work as easily as to wood. Light portable partitions can be made of it that will shut out light and sound, heat and cold, as well as a plastered wall. It is printed in a great variety of patterns and designs. One lining of it is equal to three coats of plastering.

Thompson's strawboard paper for lining and sheathing is also used extensively as a finish for rooms, for lining refrigerator buildings, etc., the utility of paper as a non-conductor being now well recognized. All the Texas slaughtered beef is now carried in refrigerator cars that have no other lining than this paper.]

Thompson's paper oil-carpeting in the past five years has come into general use, on account of its beauty and durability, for offices and residences. Samples of patterns are sent by mail.

This house keeps also in stock the Imperial House Colors, prepared from the finest white lead, zinc, dry colors and linseed oil. They have been thoroughly tested by years of use. This house has the exclusive agency for them in the United States and Canada.

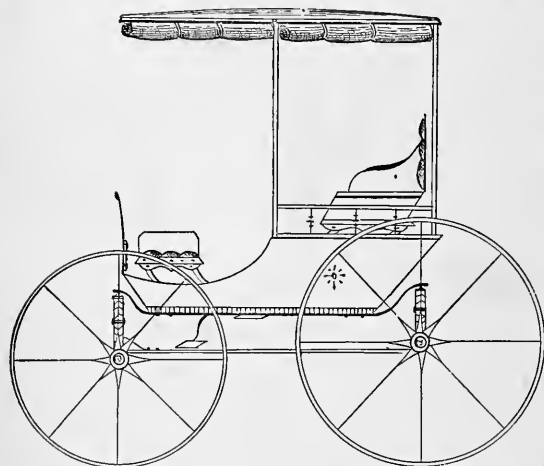
In the line of composition roofing, tarred felt, Trinidad asphalt, etc., half a dozen varieties, suitable for flat or steep roofs, are kept on hand.

The Monarch Mill for grinding corn, rice or any kind of grain, is another specialty of this house.

Contracts are undertaken by this house for the putting on of composition roofs, and the repairing of old ones, either in city or country. Also for the repairing of old metal roofs. Circulars and information furnished promptly on application therefor.

### E. C. FENNER.

Carriage Repository, Harness etc. 105 and 107 Gravier street.



Although this house has been but four years in business, its trade will compare with that of any house in the South. It has already trade facilities and connections extending into Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Florida, and its city trade is particularly satisfactory. The stock on hand fills the four stores of the warehouse at 105 and 107 Gravier street. Included in it are all kinds of vehicles, light and heavy, from the best northern, western and local manufacturers, childrens' carriages and velocipedes, harness, whips, robes, etc. Every thing from a track sulky to a Concord coach can be purchased from this establishment. Orders are

filled for the work of any special maker, and particular attention is paid to light vehicles. The very latest styles and most substantial wares only are kept in stock.

### W. G. WHEELER.

Wholesale Clothing and Furnishing Goods: 86 Canal street.

W. G. Wheeler first began the clothing trade before the war and was a partner of W. H. Pierson from 1876 to 1882, but for the two years last past he has been conducting the business at 86 Canal street alone. Mr. Wheeler's trade extends over the South. Every arrangement has been made at this establishment for the transaction of a heavy business. The premises are commodious, and the employees efficient. A stock of endless variety is kept on hand sufficient to satisfy the wants of customers from any section of the South. The head of the house is a man of rare business capacity and considerable means. The business is being pushed rapidly into new localities where the fine quality of the goods delivered attracts favorable attention to the house. This is a meritorious concern, well deserving the good fortune that has attended its energetic efforts thus far; sound and trustworthy in every event.

### GREVE & WILDERMANN.

Western Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants: 20 South Peters street.

Joseph G. Greve and J. R. Wildermann associated themselves for the purposes of conducting a commission business in New Orleans some time in 1868. Owing principally to their own generous business efforts, they have been measurably successful in retaining the confidence with which the business world was inspired upon their advent into it. Their best trade is in the city, but they have a fair share of the patronage of the interior districts.

**S. OTERI.**

Importer and Wholesaler of Fruits, Foreign and Domestic; Commission Merchant and Agent for the Oteri Pioneer Central American Line of Steam Packets: 23 and 25 South Front street near Gravier.

Long before attention had been directed to the long neglected Central American trade by the newspaper agitation thereon of the last couple of years, Mr. S. Oteri, who had been for more than twenty years trading with the Caribbean ports as a fruit and produce buyer, determined to try his fortune and risk some of the profits he had gained in the establishment of a line of steamers to Central America. That was in 1874, nearly ten years before there was any public interest in the matter, and the line then set in operation is now appropriately known as the Pioneer Line. In spite of the numerous and unavoidable discouragements usual to a new venture, it has been on the whole continuously prosperous, and is now thoroughly and firmly established. Two steamers run regularly, the *S. Oteri*, Pizzati, master, and the *E. B. Ward*, Captain Leppert, calling at Ruatan, Truxillo, Utila, Bonacca, Belfate, Ceiba, Stephen River, and other ports in Spanish Honduras, and carrying thence, besides freight and passengers, the United States and Honduran mails.

As has been intimated, Mr. Oteri has been in the fruit business since 1854. Tropical fruits he imports by his own steamers, thus having a great advantage over other houses in the trade, an advantage undoubtedly shared by his customers. The principal imports of his house are bananas, coconuts and pine-apples. A choice stock of domestic fruits is also kept on hand. The packing of fruits for shipment has been systematized and made a specialty by this concern. Consignments are received on commission, and sales made by the cargo. The length of time that Mr. Oteri has been engaged in the trade is of itself sufficient commendation for his business methods.

**W. C. SHEPARD.**

Crockery, China, Glassware, etc: 49 Camp street.

Exerting an influence in the china and glassware trade of New Orleans, and one that has tended toward improving the character of the goods to suit the advanced conditions of population, wealth and culture, this house has for well nigh a half a century maintained its prestige in spite of untoward events, business misfortunes or the other unavoidable circumstances of past years. It has certainly contributed largely to the cultivation of a higher taste for ceramics, and to the development of home talent in that line.

The house was founded in 1842 by R. B. Shepard. It is one of the most extensive importers in its line in the South. Frequent consignments are received of French, English and German china; French, Bohemian and Belgian glassware; French, German, English, Italian, Japanese and Chinese art pottery, bric-a-brac, and fancy goods of every description. Full lines of the best English and American table ware, chamber sets, etc., are also handled. The imported goods are brought direct from the most noted manufactories of Europe. They include Sevres, Dresden, Berlin, Worcester, Minton, Derby and other decorated articles. The stock is so varied indeed as to baffle description. In the line of Majolica, plaques and painted porcelain the selections are admirable.

This firm, having a reputation for probity and enterprise, does a large business all over the Southwestern country, as well as a first-class city trade. Mr. Shepard's son shares in the management of the house.

**NEWTON & STODDARD.**

Who'sale Grocers and Commission Merchants: Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars: 109 Poydras street.

This firm is a recent one, but the partners are veterans in the trade. Mr. C. W. Newton has been forty years in business in New Orleans. Mr. E. S. Stoddard and he have been partners now for something over a year. Their business is principally local, but they do a good share of the Louisiana and Mississippi coast trade. The house is centrally located, ample in its dimensions, convenient in all its arrangements and appointments and is equipped with every facility for carrying on business on a large scale.

The members of the firm, both well posted merchants, give their personal attention to the business. They have the special advantages of a large capital and long experience. They keep numerous traveling salesmen on the road, and are careful to fill orders from abroad to the letter. The most favorable terms in the way of discounts, etc., are given to the trade.

**LOUISIANA PLATED WARE MANUFACTORY.**

F. Bertel Proprietor: 151 Chartres street.

This is the foremost establishment of the sort in the South. In it is manufactured to order and for the trade all kinds of nickel, silver and silver-plated ware. Saddlers' silver and brass findings and military equipments are a specialty of the place.

The concern was established about seven years ago by Joseph Christian. About three years since the present proprietor, Mr. F. Bertel, acquired control of it. He is well-known as a most expert artisan. He was born in Covington, Louisiana, and has had some twenty-four years experience in this city. He learned his profession with the house of A. Himmel, manufacturing jeweler, and had been for many years a trusted employe of A. B. Griswold & Co., before he ventured for himself. He is particularly clever, or rather his employes are, at jobbing and repairs. He does his nickel and silver plating with the Dynamo machine, which is used all through the North, and can do as much work in an hour as can be accomplished in the ordinary way in a whole day. This is the only apparatus of this sort in New Orleans.

As an instance of Mr. Bertel's enterprise and activity it may be stated that he was the first man in New Orleans to do nickel plating. His trade is mostly local, but he also welcomes orders from abroad, and takes great pains to fill them accurately.

**G. PASCAL & CO.**

General Commission Merchants; Agents for the sale of Provisions, Whiskey, Cotton, Sugar, Rice, etc.: 74 and 76 Poydras street.

Known to all the coast country, and appreciated for high commercial qualities, is the sound and square house which is the subject of this sketch. Gabriel Pascal and William Pitard have been in partnership since 1872, but prior to that time the house had been in operation since 1856. The firm name and style having been at one time that of the present senior partner, at another Gallosio & Pascal, then Pascal & Van Horn, Mr. Pascal, as will be seen, always having the direction of affairs. The trade of the house covers everything in the commission line. The firm are agents for flour, pork, beef, bacon, lard, whiskey, cotton, rice, sugar and molasses; in fact, all the Louisiana and coast produce. They are regarded, and ever have been, with implicit confidence, by both buyer and seller, a trust they have been careful not to renounce.

**FRANK BARKER.**

Wholesale Grocer; Country and Western Produce: 123 Decatur street, between Toulouse and St. Louis.

This brisk commission house was founded in 1880 by C. H. Sevin, whose trade connections were principally with the parish of Lafourche. Mr. Frank Barker, who succeeds Sevin, was for twelve years with the well-known firm of Sevin & Gourdain, and is sufficiently well known himself, by a fifteen-year residence, to be recognized as a man of business training, experience and capabilities. Mr. Barker, following the example of his predecessor, confines his operations to the country parishes, although he stands ready to perform commission services for any part of the South. His transactions are mainly in molasses, sugar and rice, and in these lines he is thoroughly posted and responsible. Orders promptly executed and returns expeditiously and accurately made.

**LOUISIANA TROY LAUNDRY.**

Victor Nippert & Co., Proprietors; S. H. West, Manager: 120 to 124 Toulouse street; Central Office, 32 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

This establishment was started on February 1st, 1884, by Victor Nippert & Co. S. H. West, the manager, had been superintendent for the Troy Laundry on Rampart street, and also for the concern of the same name in Milwaukee, for some eight or ten years before. Since the laundry began operations, the public have shown their favor for a competing institution by giving it their best patronage. The present premises at 120 to 124 Toulouse street, were especially prepared for the business in last December, and removal was made to them then. The improvements therein include a collar and cuff ironing machine, one of the best in use.

Forty hands are employed, and the steamboat, hotel and restaurant trade is pretty well monopolized by this concern, work being performed for people so far away as Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, and the parishes of Louisiana.

Eugene Gerard is the "Co." of the firm. This laundry is the best equipped in the South. Its machinery was specially manufactured for it in Troy, New York. Shirts,

collars, cuffs, boat, car and hotel work are specialties of the laundry. Collars and cuffs laundered new, in Troy style. A 75-inch steam mangle will turn out any quantity of table linen and bed clothes at the shortest possible notice. Special arrangements made to accommodate a limited number of families for their whole wash. Orders left at the laundry or at 32 St. Charles street, will be promptly attended to. Telephone No. 6281.

### S. PABLO.

Agent for Armstrong's Corks, etc.: 49 Decatur street, between Bienville and Customhouse.

The gentleman whose name is the title to this sketch has lived here since his boyhood, and has been in business here since 1842. He will be recollected by old residents as formerly in the liquor business in connection with his present avocation (the cork trade), and as having discontinued that about seven years ago. He was also one of the founders of the Crescent City Seltz Water Company, was its first president, and still holds an interest therein.

At present he devotes the best part of his time to supplying the cork market hereabouts. He supplies the brewers, grocers, liquor merchants, etc., mostly in New Orleans, but also in the parishes, with corks and bungs, and handles some rice. As agent for Armstrong Bros. & Co.'s machine-cut corks (the largest factory in the United States), and for their compressed poplar bungs, he has special advantages to offer the trade which are not unappreciated. He has a handsome patronage and does the best business in his line of any one here.

### L. MYERS.

Agent for Schoolherr, Bernstein & Co., New York Manufacturers of Clothing: 58 Customhouse street.

The affable and active business man whose name heads this account, has lived here since 1858, and is therefore pretty well known to the citizens at large of this vicinity as well as to the Clothing trade, which line has always been his avocation. For the three years last past he has been charged with the affairs of the great New York manufacturers, Schoolherr, Bernstein & Co., of 451 and 453 Broadway, and 28 and 30 Mercer street, in that city. This firm is one of the strongest in New York, and is certainly the heaviest manufacturing concern in their line there. They employ from 500 to 1000 hands, according to the times, in their factories, and have twenty-six men on the road in the Southern country alone. Mr. Myers handles for them clothing only, supplying from these headquarters the trade of Louisiana and a portion of Mississippi. He has been successful in impressing the purchasing public with the merits of his merchandise, is pleased at all times to respond to any inquiries of a business nature, and to furnish price lists, etc., for the benefit of customers at a distance.

### P. L. CUSACHS.

Chemist and Druggist: 158 Canal and 1 to 7 Baronne street.

Old residents recollect with pleasurable sensations the establishment of P. Cusachs, corner of St. Philip and Royal streets, which was opened in the year 1831, and was subsequently removed to 37 Royal. The concern described herein is the succession to that one, and its senior proprietor is the son of the old Royal street apothecary. The elder Cusachs died about five years ago, but the son had been managing the business many years before that event. This house is the leading and largest prescription house of the city. Four experienced prescription clerks are kept constantly busy attending to this branch of the business. The full line of Surgical Instruments can be obtained here. The house carries also a heavy miscellaneous stock of Drugs, Chemicals and apothecaries' supplies. On account of its length of service, its trade with the city people is pretty well established, but besides that it has a large country patronage. This is in every respect a first-class house.

### T. T. WHITE & CO.

Manufacturing and Purchasing Agents, Commission Merchants; General Merchandise Brokers and Dealers in Grocer's Sundries: 87 and 89 Magazine street.

This firm are the pioneers of this business in the South in their line. The house was established by T. T. White in 1865. He is the senior member of the firm, Mr. W. A. Gordon having been admitted to a partnership four years since. They represent the interests in the South of about twenty-five of the strongest firms in the country, salmon and canned goods generally being a specialty with them. They confine their business to the wholesale jobbing trade and at their warerooms, 87 and 89 Magazine street, carry a full and well assorted stock of these goods. The firm is a strong one, having such relations abroad as furnish it with every facility for selling and handling goods direct from the manufacturers.

**S. A. MORITZ.**

Fire Insurance; Agent for the London Assurance Corporation, of London, England., and for the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York: 193 Gravier street.

Eleven years since S. A. Moritz began to operate as a general insurance agent in New Orleans. Finding that a concentration of energy upon one or two strong companies would be more useful and profitable policy for him and for his customers, he acquired the agencies of the London Assurance Corporation and the Williamsburg City Fire Company, of Brooklyn, New York, and settled down to the advancement of the interests of the widespread patronage which these establishments have obtained in these parts.

The London Assurance Corporation is a very old one, one of the oldest insurance companies in the world, and it has resources corresponding with its advanced years. Its assets equal \$18,000,000. Policies are issued by Mr. Moritz for it upon merchandise, furniture, stores and dwellings at most reasonable rates.

The Williamsburg City of Brooklyn is one of the very safest of the home (U. S.) companies. Mr. Moritz is thoroughly up in his business, courteous, painstaking and responsible. His office is at 193 Gravier street.

**SCHMIDT & MAGEE.**

Commission Merchants in Western and Country Produce: 23 Poydras street, between Fulton and Front.

Amongst the younger generation of merchants, these brisk tradesmen are conspicuous. Both of them were born and reared in New Orleans, and have learned all they know of business affairs in the Crescent City. They were employes of other large commission firms before going in for themselves and have a complete acquaintance with all branches of that mercantile line. Schmidt & Magee (E. W. Schmidt and F. P. Magee) are commission merchants for the sale and purchase of Western Produce, Hides, Wool, Furs, Moss, Sugar, Cotton, Rice, Honey, Eggs, Beeswax, and Poultry. They make most liberal advances on consignments, and although only established since last September, are already making serious encroachments on the patronage of their neighbors, and are opening up new fields for their operations in all the Southern States.

Messrs. Schmidt & Magee have lately removed to new quarters at 23 Poydras street, between Fulton and Front, the change being made necessary by the expanding business of the house. P. O. address, Box 2588.

**KURSHEEDT & BIENVENU.**

Builders' Hardware, Mantels, Monuments and Tombs: 114, 120 and 122 Camp street.

E. J. Kursheedt and J. G. Bienvenu conduct the business established by the father of Mr. Kursheedt twenty-eight years ago, occupying the 30-foot store No. 114 Camp street for the mercantile trade, and the yard 65 x 120 at Nos. 120 and 122 with their manufacturing establishment. They employ in the two concerns about 30 men, supplying a large part of the South and a fine city patronage with builders' hardware, marble, slate and iron mantels, monuments, tombs and headstones. The firm is popular and has succeeded well not only in retaining the trade of the elder Kursheedt, but in building up new custom as time rolled on. It has an excellent reputation for accommodation and liberality, stands high in all quarters, and may fairly be regarded as the representative house of the trade.

**THE PLANTERS' SUGAR REFINING CO.**

John Barkley, President; A. A. Lelong Secretary: Office and Salesroom, No. 1 St. Louis street.

Established in 1880, this refinery is the foremost representative of that industry in all this section. The works cover an entire block, and employ about one hundred and fifty men. The Planters' Refinery supplies a trade extending as far north as Council Bluffs, Ia., and west into New Mexico. Amongst other apparatus notable for size it has in its outfit one nine-foot vacuum pan, and one twelve-foot pan for boiling sugar. The twelve-foot pan is the largest in Louisiana and probably in all the South. It will hold about 135 barrels of sugar. This refinery has a capacity for turning out 1,000 barrels a day—300 pounds to the barrel.

President Barkley is the senior member of the firm of Barkley, Thomson & Co., factors. He is thoroughly posted in all the minutiae of refining and sugar production.

The products of this refinery are well known to this market as Cut Loaf, Powdered, Granulated, Confectioner's A, Standard A, Fancy Yellow, Augusta, Greenfield, and all other grades of Refined Sugars, Syrups and Molasses. P. O. Box, 953.

**P. MACOU & CO.**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods: No. 204 Poydras street, corner of Baronne.

The members of the firm now operating the "Poydras Market Red Store," the cheapest dry goods house in the city, are P. Macou and L. Philippe. The house was started in 1844 by John Macou. From 1854 to 1858 the firm name was P. Macou & Bros.; then P. Macou until 1864, and from that time on until the present as above. The location of the house is the conspicuous red corner opposite the corner of the Poydras Market, one of the most convenient spots in the city for the accommodation of retail purchasers. In this three-story brick corner, nine clerks are not thought too many to wait upon the country and city customers of the concern, and salaries aggregating \$1000 a month are paid them. The filling of plantation orders is made a specialty of the house, and this branch of the establishment has given satisfaction ever since the foundation of the house. This old house transacts a business reaching close to \$100,000 a year, is popular with the city trade, has always a fine assortment of staple dry goods on hand (the stock being valued at \$35,000), and is universally respected for its fair dealing and clever methods.

**CHAS. LOB'S SONS.**

Jobbers of Cloths: 21 Chartres street.

Forty years ago the establishment of Charles Lob was not extraordinarily conspicuous, but the house has grown with the times until it takes position with the best of them. The original founder of it is dead, but his three sons, Charles, Godfrey, and Solomon still conduct it in the line to which his efforts were directed, viz., to supply the Southern section with imported cloths, etc.

Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi are the best markets for the house, but it has trade farther away than any of these districts. The brothers Lob were born here and having been bred to this particular line, and understanding it thoroughly, have always remained with it. They have widespread connections, a profitable patronage, plenty of resources, and are well considered wherever they trade.

**THE NONOTUCK SILK CO.**

Corticelli Spool Silk, etc.; C. H. Sampson agent: 26 Camp street, up stairs.

The world renowned Nonotuck Silk Mills, of Florence, Haydeville and Leeds, Mass., with its agencies in every large city in the land, is a familiar name to all household mistresses. The rapidly increasing demand for high-grade spool silk has expanded these works from the little venture of the year 1838, until they have a trade unrivalled on the great globe. They are undoubtedly the largest silk mills in America. Five years ago, the growing trade of this section demanding increased facilities, an agency was established in New Orleans under the management of Mr. Alfred Clark. Subsequently the branch was transferred to the supervision of Mr. C. H. Sampson, who directs the St. Louis and Cincinnati affairs of the company also. These agencies do only a wholesale and jobbing trade. The jobbers and country merchants of Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and this State are supplied from this point.

The Nonotuck Mills employ more hands (mostly girls) than any in this country. The most popular sewing silk is the "Corticelli." The finest knitting silk is the "Florence." The special manufactures of the mills are spool silk and machine twist, silk hosiery and underwear, mittens, embroidering and filoselle stuffs, etc.

Mr. J. G. Gregory is in charge of the New Orleans department during Mr. Sampson's absence. The Nonotuck Mills have prepared an exhibit of their superior products that outrivals all others at the great Exposition. It is displayed under Mr. Sampson's personal direction. The arrangement of it is most creditable to his taste and judgment. It is one of the grand features of the World's Fair.

**E. FEIBLEMAN & SON.**

Wholesale Grocers: 21 and 23 South Peters street, corner Gravier.

Feibleman & Son are the successors of the well known firm of Hirsch & Feebleman. Holding an honorable position in the wholesale and jobbing grocery trade of New Orleans, the house of Feibleman & Son deserves mention in accordance with the importance of its business.

The senior member of the firm has had a long and practical experience, and he knows every detail of the grocery trade. He knows intimately what the trade wants, and has devoted his attention to supplying these demands. The son is no less qualified.

The stock carried by this house is equal to that of any other house in the city. No facility is wanting to expedite business, the premises being capacious, with every means available for speedy shipment and handling. Orders from the interior receive the promptest attention, the filling of these being one of the features of the business. Customers of the house rely upon receiving what they send for with a certainty that never fails.

The trade of the house is spread over the whole Gulf coast, with considerable exports to foreign countries. The business with city jobbers and retailers too is heavy.

### DELERY & PURVES.

Weighers and Gaugers: 33 North Front street, near Conti.

Both the members of this firm, J. A. Delery and Jno. T. Purves, are veterans in their business. Mr. Delery was born in New Orleans and has been in this avocation since 1847. Mr. Purves was formerly connected with the Cotton Factorage business. Prior to 1880, when they formed a co-partnership they were employed by others. Their long acquaintance and experience theretofore speedily secured them a satisfactory patronage afterward. They are experts at their business and perform services for people in all parts of the South. They have a reputation for reliability and competency unexcelled by any other concern of the kind hereabouts.

### BAUMANN & JUNG.

Importers and Dealers in Fine Wines and Liquors: 29 Camp and 116 Common streets.

Although the books of the house of Baumann & Jung (the old Sazerac House) date back to the year 1837, there have been but three changes in the personnel of the firm, and only one in location in all that time. The present proprietors are Emile Baumann and L. Emmanuel Jung, both thoroughly conversant with all branches of the trade. Tom B. Taylor, a well-known figure in his day, was the original founder of the house, which from a modest beginning and a mere local patronage has developed into an establishment with a trade extending all over the United States. One cause for this growth and expansion has been the very general excellence of the manufactures of the house, and the pains taken with importations of fine and special brands of liquors and wines. As the name by which the house was formerly known implies, the world-famous French brandy known as Sazerac, is one of these. Baumann & Jung are the sole agents, also, for the celebrated Cook's Imperial Champagnes, a beverage declared by the cognoscenti to be nearest the perfection of the vintner's skill. These two specialties make for the house a steady run of custom, but its principal sales in the Southern market are of the fine and unapproachable Peychaud's American Aromatic Bitter Cordial, whose medicinal and tonic properties are well and widely appreciated. There is hardly a bar in the South that it does not ornament; and, in fact, such is the universal demand for this product, that it may truthfully be said the saloons "can not do without it."

Realizing that the reputation of their house has only been obtained by the strictest attention to the quality of their goods for long years, Messrs. Baumann and Jung supervise the details of the trade with jealous watchfulness. A deserved popularity, confidence and credit has been their reward.

### PAUL GELPI & BRO.

Importer of Wines, Cordials, Brandies, etc.: 41 and 43 Decatur street.

Since 1874 this has been one of the principal houses of the quarter in which it is located. It is one of those quiet concerns that really do more business than many who make a greater display. It is an importing house, and as such maintains connections abroad that give it a proper standing with the first-class houses of New Orleans. It is the sole agent for the Chateau Pape Clement claret; for the clarets and white wines of Nartigue & Bigourdan; cordials of M. Brizard & Roger; brandies of A. C. Meukow & Co.; sherries of Duff, Gordon & Co.; ports of Offley, Cramp & Forester; vermouth of Noilly Prat and M. Sola; champagne of Roederer and Krug; olive oil of A. Puget and J. Plagniol, and sells imported Holland gin, Old Tom gin, Jamaica and Santa Cruz rums, Burgundy wines, Kummel, bitters, pale ale and stout, Madeira, Rhine wines, Chartreuse, Benedictine, bottles, corks, demijohns and fancy groceries in general, at wholesale and retail.

This is a most excellent example of the mercantile houses of the city of New Orleans, and one that should have a high place allotted it in a work of this sort.



**FELL & CO.**

Fire Insurance: 46 Camp street.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co., of London.....	Assets, \$ 8,664,200
Northern Assurance Co., of London...	" 13,717,223
Phenix Insurance Co., of New York.....	" 3,759,935
Fire Association of Philadelphia.....	" 4,404,647
Niagara Fire Insurance Co., of New York.....	" 1,874,035

John R. Fell, doing business as an insurance agent under the firm designation in these headlines (the firm name not having been changed since the recent death of the other member, Mr. Raimondy) has conducted agencies and acted as the representative of numerous stanch Eastern and Foreign Fire Companies, like those above, for some nineteen years. His length of service, therefore, makes him one of the seniors (in experience, not years) of the profession. His business is largely local, but the patronage of the interior is also solicited.

The Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of London, is one of the great and globe-famous corporations. Its directors are men noted in the great world of commerce and finance centering at London. It has immense capital and resources, and its United States branch is of itself larger than very many companies; its assets in this country being over \$1,000,000, while its liabilities are only some \$340,000.

The Northern Assurance Company, of Aberdeen (Scotland) and London, has \$14,500,000 of cash assets. It was established in 1836, and its great seal appropriately bearing the motto, "Strong as the Strongest," is a fit emblem of its financial supremacy. It was first established in the United States in 1876. Since that time it has paid fire losses amounting to \$2,000,000, these figures showing the immensity of its business. Prompt settlement of claims and strictly moderate rates, are the rules which its agents are directed to follow.

The Phoenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has a capital of a million; a gross surplus of \$2,295,326; and assets equaling its capital and surplus together. It is a well managed concern.

The Fire Association of Philadelphia, another whose name is to be found in the above list, has assets of \$4,312,270, and a surplus reaching \$1,211,161, evidence of discreet and careful conduct by its directors.

Last, but not least in point of reliability and promptness, on the list of solid companies represented by this agency, is found the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, of New York, with good assets amounting to nearly \$2,000,000.

The five companies together offer the merchant and property holder protection against fire, backed by thirty millions of dollars, and furnishing the assured the absolute certainty of payment of the amount insured under their policies, even though the entire city should be burned.

**LAFARGUE & BRIERRE.**

Books, Church Ornaments, Foreign Literature, etc: 167 Royal street.

This house carries the greatest stock of religious books and church ornaments of any in New Orleans, and has a large trade therein to supply abroad, including Mexico, Honduras and the Spanish American States, as well as the foreign residents of Louisiana. It was established in 1877, by Ludovic Lafargue and Paul Brierre, and having direct connection with Paris, has facilities for this line of trade altogether unequalled in this quarter of the globe. A most extensive variety is always on hand, including the following:

Articles de Fantaisie, Works of Art and Fancy Articles, Theological Books, French and English Classics, Masterpieces of Literature, Lives of the Saints in French and English, Objects de Piété, Images, Medals, Chaplet Statues, Papeterie, Pictures and all sorts of ornaments of a sacred character. These goods are sold at most reasonable rates and are of all grades.

**FELIX LOEB & CO.**

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Liquors and Cigars: 23 Decatur street, opposite the Postoffice

Felix and Isaac Loeb started the house which bears their family name about eight years ago. They had been residents of the city before that time for many years and had always been in the liquor trade. Both are young men, but their capabilities are illustrated in the fact that they have worked their way up from clerkships. Their standing in the business world is indicated by the fact that they have been entrusted with the agency for Louisiana of the Schlitz Milwaukee beer. They make a

specialty of pure Bourbon and Rye whiskies, and are sole agents in this State for the Blue Ribbon Bottling Company, of St. Louis. They also handle the choice products of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company. They are a fine, energetic and brisk firm, and creditable representatives of the activity and spirit of the younger generation of New Orleans merchants.

### A. ENSMINGER.

Crescent Steam Trunk Manufactory; Also Waterproof Clothing; Depot, So Canal street; Factory, Tchoupitoulas street, between Lyon and Upper Line.

F. Bauer was the original proprietor of this house, he having started its operations in 1853. In 1865, A. Ensminger, whose partner is Wm. Zimmerman, succeeded to the business. The salesrooms of this establishment are at So Canal street. Its factory is at the situation described above. Being one of the oldest as well as most prosperous concerns in its line, this manufactory has been established on an enduring basis. Its specialties are the manufacture of ladies' and gentlemen's traveling and packing trunks, valises, bags, etc., and waterproof clothing. In these branches it employs some forty hands. Having a strong capital and ample resources, its trade with all parts of the South, and with Mexico, is profitable and widespread.

### RUDOLPH F. THEURER.

Importer of Groceries and Liquors: 16 North Peters, between Hospital and Barracks streets.

G. Theurer, the founder of this establishment, opened the house about thirty-five years ago. He was the uncle of the merchant whose name the concern bears—Mr. R. F. Theurer. That fine tradesman, who was much esteemed in his lifetime, had lived here some thirty-three years, and was employed by other large concerns in various business capacities until he finally went into the business of groceries and liquors after a short term of service in the clothing trade. He was for a long time head salesman for the elder Theurer, and in 1869 succeeded that prosperous personage in the management of the house at 16 North Peters street. Thereafter he continued the business in his own name until his death, some few months ago, whereupon his son, Chas. W. Theurer, acquired his interests, but continued the firm name without change. Mr. Chas. W. Theurer has lived here since his infancy. He was bred to this business and has a capable understanding of it.

This house is sole agent for the Golden Crown Bourbon, W. S. Schroeder's Rye, the Vanilla Whiskey, and other choice brands. It handles, also, all kinds of wines, etc., and does a magnificent business in groceries with the country parishes. It is a house of the first order.

### EDWARD F. ERTZ.

Engraver on Wood; Designing, Drafting, Sketching from Nature, etc.: 46 Camp street, corner Gravier.

The fine artistic wood engravings of the Exposition buildings now being displayed in the shop windows, are the work of a gentleman who may justly claim to stand at the head of his art in this vicinity—Edward F. Ertz. He has the largest establishment and really the only one of the kind in the South. He has the only routing machine (used for removing waste wood after the block is finished) in this city, and his ruling machine for making straight, waved and pattern lines, is the first that was ever brought to this place. This apparatus is absolutely essential to accurate mechanical work, as the routing machine is to facilitate the operations of the office, and to save time and labor.

Mr. Ertz was bred to the business in Chicago, where the finest work in America is now done. There he served his five years' apprenticeship. He has been four years in the business here, and, as before remarked, is accounted one of the most clever hands in it. He succeeded to the well established patronage of Hunter, Genslinger & Co., one year ago, and has a fine custom extending over Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi. The Exposition illustrations in this book are samples of his ability. They are the most graphic pictures of the great concern yet published.

### BARKLEY, THOMSON & CO.

Sugar, Molasses and Rice: 35 North Peters street.

About the heaviest molasses business transacted here, and a very considerable part of the sugar trade, is that done by this first-class establishment. The house designated in the caption of this account dates from 1861, but the members of the firm have all had years of experience in this particular line.

Mr. John Barkley is President of the Planters' Sugar Refining Company. He has lived in this vicinity twenty-four years, and has been connected with the sugar industry about all of that time. Mr. W. J. Thomson is a planter as well as factor. He

owns a large sugar estate. He was born in New Orleans, but had lived abroad until he acquired his interest in this house. Although still a young man, he is identified with the best interests of his section. Mr. R. B. Scudder hails from New York, but his fifteen years' residence here entitles him to be classed as permanently located. He has been interested in sugar from his first arrival, having been formerly of the firm Dymond & Gardes, large dealers in the staple. The fourth member of the firm, Mr. C. E. Luther, was for fifteen years an employe of the very house in which he now holds an interest, which fact well illustrates his experience and capacity.

This house supplies not alone the Southern trade in the products, sugar, molasses, and rice, but the Western and Northern markets as well. As can be seen from this account, it is one of the first houses of the city in its branch of trade; entirely sound, responsible and safe.

### LOUIS SCHWARTZ.

Engines, Pumps and all kinds of Machinery: 149 to 159 Magazine street.

Started in the most humble way, this house has grown from a small and modest beginning to be the first house in its line in New Orleans, and indeed in the entire South. Louis Schwartz succeeded to the business of M. Schwartz & Co. in 1870, since which time there has been no variation of the progress antecedent to that. All kinds and styles of machinery are dealt in as a specialty, the very many and bulky forms of which require the occupancy of the premises 150x170 on Magazine street. Twenty employes are on the pay roll all the time. Among other stock constantly on hand, there is kept bar, hoop, sheet and boiler iron; anvils, sledges, road scrapers, nails, and all kinds of rivets, bolts, nuts and washers, shovels, spades, steam whistles, anchors, chains; bellows, vises, steam gauges, rubber hose, belting and packing; steel blacksmiths' tools, wheel-barrow, steam and gas pipe fittings, water gauges and pipe. The house is also the resident agents for Dean's steam pumps, Friedman's patent injectors and ejectors, and for steel barbed wire.

In Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, the wares of this firm are in great demand because of their superior quality and durability. Mr. Schwartz is also well known from his connection with the Pontchartrain railroad enterprises.

### J. HART.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc.: No. 43 St. Charles street.

Mr. J. Hart, Senior, established himself in the jewelry and loan business in New Orleans more than forty-five years ago. The loan office, No. 43 Baronne street, which is still doing business, was conducted by him. During a period of thirty years he was the chief diamond merchant of this vicinity, having made the purchase and sale of gems a specialty of his business. He had an expert knowledge of precious stones far surpassing any other dealer, and was recognized as the finest judge of jewels in the city. At the suggestion of his son, Samuel J. Hart, in 1883, he opened the establishment described in this sketch, corner St. Charles and Gravier streets, fitting up there a most attractive store, which has now a large city trade, and fills numerous country orders. The son inherits the family aptitude for the diamond trade, and this is one of the specialties of the place. To the repairing of watches and jewelry particular attention is paid, skilled artisans being retained for that purpose. An elegant selection of fine jewelry can be purchased at very low prices.

### MILLER & DIELMANN.

Steam Candy Manufacturers and Wholesale Confectioners; Manufacturers of Syrups; Depot for Fire-works; Agents for California Wines and Brandies: 50, 52 and 54 Peters street (late New Levee street), corner Natchez Alley

This is one of the best known houses of the South. It was founded in 1857. The trade of the firm is largely with the Southern States, but a specialty is made of supplying Mexico and South America with sweetmeats, cordials, etc. Besides the agency for the best brands of California wines and brandies, the house holds that of Frank Fehr's family beer, Rhen's mineral water, and H. P. Diehl's fireworks. The manufacture of sugar of lemons, and syrups, is an extensive branch of this firm's trade. So also is prize candy of every description. The firm has often come into competition with other houses of its kind, not only for the profits of its business enterprise, but for the honor of public approval, as, for instance, when five premiums were awarded it at the Texas State Fair of 1871. Louisiana premiums are held by it for the following years: 1866, first premium and gold medal; 1868, all premiums and medals; 1869, two diplomas and medals; 1870, two diplomas and medals; 1871, six diplomas and medals; 1873, eight diplomas and medals; 1876, one medal.

Of this gratifying proof of the general excellence of their wares, the firm is justly proud. A stock of fireworks is always on hand. A large and complete stock of everything for the trade is kept in store, and is offered at the lowest market rates. The facilities for supplying the special lines mentioned, are of the most complete character. It can be relied upon that dealers sending orders will have them satisfactorily filled, since no house in the whole country has a better reputation for turning out first-class goods. The double Crown brand of fancy mixed candies in thirty-pound buckets is a specialty of this house's manufacture that should not be overlooked in an account of this firm's wares.

### C. B. BUDDECKE & CO.

General Commission Merchants: 78 Magazine street, near Poydras.

C. B. Buddecke & Co. are the successors to C. T. Buddecke, the father of C. B., and one of the soundest and most conspicuous merchants of his day. He is now retired from active business life. The house was started by him in 1836, and the management of it was taken by the son about eight years ago.

A general commission business is undertaken, flour and Western produce being the specialties.

The establishment is in the conspicuous center of the business portion of the city, convenient to all the transportation lines, and in every way prepared to facilitate the connection of producer and consumer. The change from father to son has not altered the characteristics of the house, which is old-fashioned in its integrity, but modern in its enterprise.

### D. MERCIER & SONS.

Mens', Youths' and Boys' Clothing, etc., at Wholesale and Retail: 51 to 57 Dauphine street, corner of Bienville.

The largest establishment in the clothing line, both as regards the amount of stock carried and the volume of its transactions, is that of which these paragraphs are an account. It has been run now for about 30 years and has merited the good opinions of its patrons for all that time. D. Mercier & Sons began in a moderate way, but they have prospered by good management and honorable dealings, until they have just about as much business as their force can properly attend to, and the trade is now not only retail but wholesale also.

Country merchants find this one of the most satisfactory houses of the city to deal with. Its terms are always reasonable and orders for goods upon it are promptly responded to. The retail and local custom is attended to on the first floor; the wholesaling in the upper stories.

Mr. D. Mercier, whose name the house still bears, died in 1871. His sons J. L. and J. A. Mercier who were bred to the business, now conduct it. This house has no branch store in town. Connected with the Telephone Exchange.

### M. H. NESTLER.

General Insurance Agent: 3 Varieties Place: The Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company, of Liverpool; Universal Marine Insurance Company, of London; Union Insurance Company, of Philadelphia (Marine) at New Orleans.

The gentleman whose name appears in these headlines, pays special attention to marine insurance. With three of the first companies of the world, and an expert knowledge gained by many years experience, Mr. M. H. Nestler is regarded as an authority upon that line of the business. He has been the resident representative of these companies since 1877, has settled impartially but generously all the claims against them, and has maintained for all three a high standard as regards indemnity, by careful and cautious management, a policy which adds to the security of the insured as well as to the profits of the companies.

The Union, of Philadelphia, can claim all the merits—stability, reliability, and consequent prosperity—that come from an advanced age. It was founded in the early years of the present century and ranks with the firmest and soundest corporations of the great Keystone State. It has paid with ease since its organization, losses amounting to \$12,389,432; returning dividends to its stockholders at the same time amounting to \$1,839,599. Its present financial condition is first-class. With a capital of a million dollars, it has assets of \$1,392,065 and a surplus as to policy holders of \$1,026,063. Its certificates of insurance are made payable in Europe, the company having funds with bankers at London, Paris, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Bremen and Hamburg, together with adjusters of losses at the same points.

The Thames and Mersey Insurance Company, of Liverpool, London and Manchester, another great company for which Mr. Nestler is agent, has assets reaching \$5,500,000, and a surplus, including its paid up capital of a million dollars, of \$3,934,173.29.

The Universal Marine Insurance Company (limited) has deposited with the Insurance department of the State of New York, for the special benefit of its policyholders, \$200,000 in United States bonds. This company has a reserve fund equal to its capital. The chairman of its London board of directors is Sir John Lubbock, Lombard street banker, one of lights of the Old World finance.

Owners of sea-going property should remember that the conservative character and methods of the British institutions offer special security for losses. Safeguards of a character unusual in America are exacted of these corporations by the laws of the Old Country.

### L. J. DUFFY.

Manufacturer of Trunks, Bags, Valises, etc.: No. 24 Baronne street, between Canal and Common.

About thirty years ago, J. A. Turnell opened for business the establishment described in this sketch. Later on, Mr. L. J. Duffy was admitted to a share of the business as a silent partner, and in 1879, by the death of the original founder, Mr. Duffy came into sole possession. The trunks, bags and traveling outfits of the concern have always had a reputation for neatness and durability. Mr. Duffy has departed somewhat from the old and worn-out fashions, and introduced some new and elegant designs in his line, that other dealers have afterward adopted. Turnell left a fortune made in the business, and Mr. Duffy has not been less fortunate than he. Something like twenty hands are employed, all of them first-class workmen, who, however, are carefully supervised, that the well-known reputation of the factory may not be carelessly lost. The business conduct of this house at all times has been irreproachable.

### THE PARISIAN SHIRT FACTORY.

F. Gueble, Proprietor Gents Furnishing Goods and Steam Laundry: Factory, 23 to 27 Conti street, Salesrooms, 137 Canal street.

A conspicuous manufacturing industry of New Orleans is that carried on at the Parisian Shirt Factory, the largest in that line in Louisiana. Mr. F. Guéblé, the proprietor, came from Paris in 1849, but it was not until 1854 that he invested in the business to which he has given the name of his native city. The specialty of the factory is the manufacture of shirts and underwear to order, the house claiming to make a most superior article, a claim that seems to meet with the popular indorsement, for the retail stores at 137 Canal street are the best patronized in the city. This is partly because of the excellence of the goods, and as much on account of the moderate prices. Something like a hundred hands are employed in the factory and laundry, and one hundred to one hundred and fifty shirts is the average product of their labor per day. Besides its own make, the house imports largely Foreign and Eastern goods, such as neckties, gloves, hosiery, canes, umbrellas, bathing suits, etc., all of the finest quality, but not nevertheless sold at fancy prices. This is one of the most reasonable institutions of its line, and is a creditable representative of the manufacturing enterprise of the city. Country orders solicited.

### JOHN FISCHER.

Successor to Gresham: Bookseller, Stationer and Printer: Corner of Camp and Common streets.

James A. Gresham's withdrawal from the Stationery Trade which took place some time since, was the opportunity for the young but aspiring manager of his affairs, who is the subject of this sketch, to assume a place for which his experience, acquaintance and ability amply fit him. Mr. Gresham was well known as the leading dealer of the City in the line of Law Books and Blanks, and as Mr. Fischer has been bred to this line, having served the whole twelve years of his business career therein, he is thoroughly competent to direct the concerns of the establishment. The house has a fine run of custom. Its field of operation lies principally in the belt or States of which this is a part, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Alabama. As a house of eighteen years standing, carrying the largest and most varied stock, and maintaining always the confidence of patrons and the trade, it offers to the new proprietor a chance which doubtless he will not be slow to avail himself of. Thoroughly imbued with modern business principles, determined, posted and spirited, he has already shown that [the house has embarked upon a new era, that its transactions will be expanded, its resources enlarged and its whole proceedings enlivened by vigorous and faithful management. The change is a happy one for all concerned.

## WASHBURN'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Photographs, Portraits, Crayons, Oils, Water Color, Pastel Work, etc.; Retouching and Enlarging of Photographs: 109 Canal street.

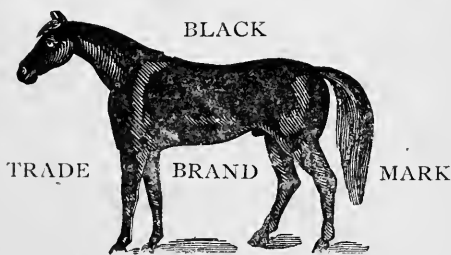
The oldest, largest, and most complete photographing establishment, not alone of New Orleans, but of the whole South, is that described in this sketch. It was first opened in 1844 by its present proprietor, who has kept pace with the progress of the art, and has brought his gallery by continued improvements to the highest state of efficiency. He has the only enlarging camera in the city, a large reflecting solar apparatus that cost a good round sum, but could not be dispensed with in a really first-class gallery like this one.

The reception room of this gallery is elegantly furnished. In it is hung examples of the fine art achievements of the gallery in the shape of life-like crayon and other portraitures of notable men and eminent citizens of the time, taken from life. This is the gallery that finished the grand crayon portrait of Ed. Richardson, President of the World's Exposition. The cordial invitation extended by the courteous proprietor to visit the gallery should by all means be taken advantage of. It contains a world of interesting matter that certainly can not elsewhere be seen.

Mr. Washburn is a business man of great breadth and high spirit. The profits of his gallery have been put into other enterprises, and he has long been regarded on this account as a man of prominence in mercantile affairs, and therefore one to be selected as a representative man. He was at one time a director of the New Orleans Water Company, and still retains an interest in that corporation. He was also the president of the Dry Dock Company. These positions are here remarked simply to show the estimation in which this active citizen is held. At the present time he is interested in the business of the firm of Washburn & Luckner, who run a large box factory, and in several other enterprises of greater moment. He is much sought after to assist all the new ventures of the time, and has the reputation of being a man of great shrewdness, foresight and courage in seizing a business opportunity. These are characteristics that are regarded as rare combinations in a single individual, but the subject of this sketch has repeatedly shown that he possesses them.

## BAKER, SLOO & CO.

Manufacturers and Importers of Saddlery, Harness, Collars, etc.: 6 Magazine and 54 Canal street



On May 5th, 1883, was established the house of Baker, Sloo & Co., the partners being Alfred T. Baker, Thomas Sloo and Charles M. Whitney. One of the handsomest, as well as the largest buildings in the wholesale quarter of New Orleans is occupied by this house, the premises numbered 6 Magazine and 54 Canal street. Their collar factory is number 18 Conti street, corner of Peters. The house, although of recent establishment, is known in all the country from New York to New Orleans. The firm are manufacturers as well as dealers, their own goods finding ready sale, on account of superior workmanship, throughout the South and Southwest. They make a specialty of fine hand-made harness, employ only the most experienced workmen and carry the fullest line outside of New York of fine robes, blankets, whips, etc., for the retail trade.

They are also agents for the leading manufacturers of Great Britain and the North, having the sole privilege for the sale of the celebrated goods of Fairbanks, Lavender & Sons' Eldon street Saddlery Works of Walsall, Eng., and of numerous northern and eastern factories. The New York Belting and Packing Co.'s Rubber Goods, and Chas. A. Schieren & Co.'s Leather Belting can be bought only from this establishment. In the line of Rubber Goods, Hose, Leather Belting, Laced Leather, etc., they have a stock beyond that of any house outside of New York. Messrs. Baker, Sloo & Co., have been appointed Southern agents for the famous Gandy Belting and carry the only complete stock of it in this section.

And of miscellaneous articles peculiar to their line of trade, they carry an unusually heavy quantity. They employ steadily in their sales and manufacturing departments over 100 men. It is sufficient to mention the name of this firm to impart confidence in any sort of transaction to which they are a party.

**T. J. HOGAN.—WM. HOGAN, AGENT.**

Manufacturer and Dealer in fine French, English and American Shoes: 99 Canal street, New Orleans.

This establishment was founded in 1835, fifty years ago, by John A. Turnell. Subsequently it passed into the hands of the parties mentioned in these headlines. This house is one of the best patronized on the great central thoroughfare of the Crescent City. Its principal custom is for fine ladies and gents wear, and these lines of goods have been made a specialty by the management of the house. Besides the manufacture of that sort of article, the special agency for several fine makers is held by this concern. Amongst others, Jos. L. Joyce of New Haven, Conn., and Reynolds Bros. of Utica, N. Y. Reynolds Bros. are the largest factory in the United States in the line of ladies, misses, and children's fine shoes. This being the oldest retail shoe store in New Orleans, has a class of patrons who want only fine goods.

Mr. Hogan has lived here since 1843. Beginning as a clerk and workman, in 1846 he had acquired an interest and in 1857 by purchasing Mr. Turnell's interest, had obtained the entire business. His son now shares the cares of management with him.

**THE WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK.**

Jas T. Hayden, President; Jas. M. Pagaud Jr., Cashier: 137 Gravier street.

The Whitney National bank was organized November 5, 1883. On Dec. 31st, 1884, a statement of its condition was published that indicated its conduct to have been successful, careful and reliable. According to the cashier's account then rendered, the resources and liabilities of the bank were as follows:

**RESOURCES.**

Loans and discounts.....	\$752,065 22
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	50,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund.....	2,250 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	4,987 89
Due from reserve agents.....	63,024 98
Due from other banks and bankers.....	13,851 74
Cash, including checks on other banks.....	321,524 39
	<hr/>
	\$1,207,704 22

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital stock.....	\$400,000 00
Surplus fund.....	8,000 00
Undivided profits.....	2,418 55
Dividend unpaid (4 per cent now declared).....	16,000 00
Circulation.....	45,000 00
Due to banks and bankers.....	65,542 25
Individual depositors.....	670,743 42
	<hr/>
	\$1,207,704 22

December 30, 1884, a dividend of four per cent. was declared, payable on demand.

The directors of the institution are: James T. Hayden (President). Pearl Wight (Vice President): George Q. Whitney, Chas. M. Whitney, Henry Newman, John H. Maginnis, J. S. West, Jr., George E. Sears, James M. Walsh. Its New York correspondents are The Mechanics National Bank and Chas. M. Whitney & Co.

The capital of this bank, as may be seen from the report reprinted above, is \$400,000. The institution has now been long enough in operation, to prove that it has obtained to a remarkable degree the confidence of the business community. This is partly because there was a necessity and a field for it, and partly on account of the high opinion entertained generally of its Executive officers and directors. Particular attention is paid to Collections and Correspondence.

**J. D. HAWKINS & CO.**

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants: 40 Union street, up-stairs.

Col. J. D. Hawkins, director of the Union National bank, one of the Board of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, and a member of the Cotton Exchange, has lived in the city of New Orleans twelve years, and although he maintains a residence and plantation in Mississippi, is sincerely devoted to the advancement of those interests which have made the Crescent City the metropolis of the great and growing South. He has a partnership in, and is the senior member of the firm whose name heads this chapter, A. G. Lobdell, who was the cashier of the house of Hawkins & Roberts, cotton factors and commission merchants, until 1883, being his associate. Hawkins & Roberts, it is perhaps necessary to state, were the successors to the business of Vaiden, Torrence & Hawkins, a house that opened its doors in the year 1870, thus making the present establishment one of fourteen years' standing. Both Messrs. Hawkins and Lobdell have been in the cotton trade all their lives, and either may be taken as authority upon all matters connected with it. Besides their transactions in that staple they do a heavy business in general commissions and Southern produce, making advances upon consignments, and receiving shipments, orders for purchase, and performing all the et ceteras of a factorage trade in any part of the South to which such operation may be directed. Perfected arrangements therefor, and a complete system, based on long experience, enables them to compete with the speediest concerns of this section. Of credit, capital and resources, they have an abundance. This house has subscribed liberally, through the Exchange and aside from it, to the Exposition scheme. Duly appreciating the commercial importance of that project to the cotton trade, and the undoubted stimulus it must be to all branches of home industry, the house has not been behind its neighbors in urging the event and in encouraging its management to persevere until success was finally assured.

**JOHN J. GRAGARD.**

General Commission Merchant with Cotton and the Purchase of Merchandise a Specialty: 48 Union street.

Mr. John J. Gragard has an extended acquaintance with Eastern Texas, and that portion of Northern Louisiana adjacent to Shreveport, where he was in the wholesale dry goods trade for ten years before coming to New Orleans, and was most favorably regarded by the merchants and planters of that section.

Settling in New Orleans some eight years ago, he formed the partnership known as Gragard & Farrar, but afterward assumed sole responsibility and management. Since that event he has been most actively identified with the commission trade, and is thoroughly posted on all matters relating to cotton and general merchandise; in fact, no man here is better posted therein than Mr. Gragard. All transactions had with him may be relied upon to be completely performed on behalf of customers, consignors of cotton or purchasers of merchandise. Orders for goods will be executed by him to the very best advantage for all concerned. He buys strictly for cash, and makes most liberal advances on consignments.

Mr. Gragard has a most excellent record in business affairs. He is respected as an upright and competent merchant, able to perform those mercantile services that fall within his line, equal to the best of his competitors, and honorable to the last degree.

**THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.**

U. Marinoni, President; N. Landry, Cashier: Corner of Decatur and Customhouse streets.

This is one of the most useful and most substantial monetary institutions in the city of New Orleans. It was organized in 1869. Its paid in capital is \$300,000, its surplus \$50,000. The directors are: A. Socola, E. K. Converse, U. Marinoni, E. Du-bois, C. H. Dolsen, D. A. Lanaux, J. J. Reiss, Joseph David, Leopold Scheuer (of Levy, Loeb, Scheuer & Co.)

The bank was removed from its former location at St. Peter and Decatur streets, to its present central elegant and commodious quarters in 1877. Its last statement shows a long line of loans and discounts, together with extensive dealings in domestic exchange, and large collections made for customers all over the United States. Its New York correspondent is the Merchants National bank there.

This bank has done a prosperous business since its organization, paying its dividends regularly, and successfully weathering all the financial storms that have shaken or wrecked other institutions. It has extended valuable aid to the manufacturing and commercial enterprises of the city, and has been rewarded with a large and steady patronage. The officers of this bank have had long and valuable experience in their line, and are regarded as amongst the most accomplished and courteous of their class.



**COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.**

Agence de New Orleans; A. Schreiber: 61 Carondelet street.

Five Steamers of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, have for two years been carrying freight between New Orleans and Havre. These vessels run direct, and are loaded on their outward trip chiefly with cotton and grain. Commerce in miscellaneous merchandise is slowly developing via this line, which operates like the other French routes, to cheapen greatly in this market all the products of the older country. It is a patent fact that imported materials like furnishing and dress goods, can be purchased cheaper in New Orleans than elsewhere on the American continent. This direct advantage to the consumers is not entirely appreciated by them, nevertheless the line which is the subject of this sketch has received much encouragement from the exporters and is progressing wonderfully well considering the short time it has been in operation.

Mr. Schreiber will be discovered by those trading with him, to be a most excellent manager and accommodating gentleman. He is exceedingly well liked by all who have had transactions with him.

**R. H. CHAFFE & BRO.**

Wholesale Grocers and Importers: 36 to 44 Common; 7 and 9 Peters street.

Mr. R. H. Chaffe had established the house which still bears his name previous to the entry of his brother Charles Chaffe; having been connected with Mr. Richard Flower, Jr., before that in the same line of business. He first began to operate as an importer and dealer about the year 1878.

This house transacts a business that requires the services of a strong staff, something like fifteen finding steady employment the year round. The premises occupied indicate to a great extent the character and reach of the business done by the house. The handsome and commodious stores, four in number, on Common and Peters streets are required for the storage of the various lines of provisions, etc., carried. Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi furnish the house with the larger portion of its trade, but an excellent local patronage is also enjoyed.

In the lines of liquors and cigars there is not an establishment of its sort in the city that takes greater pains to satisfy the popular taste. The cigar brand "Our Drummer," and the "Perfection" Whiskey, specialties of this house, are particularly esteemed in all the Southern markets. This is a thriving house, well considered because it is generous, and at the same time business-like in its dealings.

R. H. Chaffe is the son of John Chaffe, one of the oldest merchants of this State, distinguished alike for his ability, candor and integrity. R. H. Chaffe first ventured into the grocery trade as silent partner with C. W. Newton, July, '78. He continued this relation for two years and then established the house of Chaffe & Fowler, which he succeeded in 1881. He ran the business under his own name until July of 1882, admitting W. P. Fowler at that date to a share in his profits. In '83 Mr. Fowler retired, and the house of R. H. Chaffe, Bro. & Co. was formed. The present firm, R. H. Chaffe & Bro., on the retirement of E. J. Bryan, (Oct. 1884) succeeded them.

BLAIR

**THE NEW ORLEANS SUGAR REFINERY.**

Kirchoff Brothers, Refiners and Dealers in Louisiana Sugars, Molasses and Syrups: 103 and 105 Tchoupitoulas street.

Kirchoff Brothers central factory and New Orleans sugar refinery, at 103 and 105 Tchoupitoulas street, is a conspicuous institution of the city. It was established in 1880, and has already attained a special reputation. The proprietors are William P. and James W. Kirchoff.

This concern has many improvements in machinery and refining methods that are new to this vicinity, labor and time saving apparatus of recent inventions. They are thus particularly well prepared to receive and manufacture all descriptions of Plantation Products, such as Cane Syrups, Open Kettle Sugars, Open Kettle Molasses, and Cistern Bottoms, into high grade sugars. Reboiling molasses can also be promptly attended to, and the granulation of plantation syrups given special attention. For the facilitation of the process spoken of above, and to assist the commercial transactions of customers, a special sugar laboratory has been constructed within the refinery, the advantage of which sugar producers and dealers will readily understand. Circulars explaining the superior opportunities of this refinery by reason of its complete machinery, etc., furnished upon application. Correspondence solicited.

An industrial enterprise like that herein described merits more than a passing notice in the history of the representative institutions of the city. The sugars turned out from this refinery are unapproachable in point of strength, excellence and absolute purity. The syrups bear the same high rank: and the business methods of the management are clear and clean, and straight forward always. This is a high commendation, but not more than the office of the refinery deserves.

### WM. REINERTH.

Direct Importer of Hats: 30 Chartres street, corner of Custom House.

Beyond all question this house has been longer in its line of business than any other of the same sort in New Orleans. It was established in the year 1847 by J. J. Albert, who remained with it until his death in 1872. His son succeeded to his interest. Mr. Reinert was first employed by Mr. Albert, senior, and was afterwards in partnership with him. Mr. Albert, junior, retired from the business four years ago and Mr. Reinert has since conducted it alone.

The house furnishes to a fine custom in Louisiana and Mississippi, hats, caps, oil and rubber cloths, etc. It carries a large stock and imports direct. Four floors of No. 30 Chartres street are occupied by it. The first floor is reserved for the display of gents fine hats; the second holds the full line of men's wool hats; the third contains the stock of boys' and children's head gear; and the fourth holds the reserve stock, and oil and rubber goods. Its transactions in these lines compare favorably in volume with those of any house here, and it is regarded as a sound concern in every particular.

Mr. Reinert has lived here all his life, and is indetified by property investments, connections, etc., with the very highest interests of this section.

### DONALD & McKENZIE.

Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths; Steamboat and Marine Work a Specialty: 119 and 121 Front; 112 and 114 Fulton streets.

Peter Donald and Robert McKenzie have been in partnership, as explained above, for five years, but the establishment operated by them had previously been run by Mr. Donald, who has been a master mechanic about all his life. Mr. McKenzie was, before he associated himself with Mr. Donald (1879), the foreman of the boiler works in Leed's foundry for some twenty-two years.

Messrs. Donald and McKenzie, both being expert artisans, have acquired a reputation that brings to them the work of the Cromwell Steamship Company and other sea-going craft. They have a good run also of the trade of the river vessels. They have long been preferred at boiler repairing, and plantation machinery. Flue and cylinder work, boiler water tanks, heavy forging, and iron work of all descriptions for shipping is done by them at short notice and most reasonable rates.

Among other fine jobs which these shops have manufactured may be mentioned the boilers in the United States Custom House at New Orleans, of the steamer *Dickey* and of the Gretna ferry line. Those desirous of having lasting work done, can get the most satisfactory assurances from these parties that the work referred to has been satisfactory in every respect. Estimates made and figures furnished. Work invariably finished on time.

### R. DANNEEL & BRO.

Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants: 55 Carondelet street.

R. and O. Danneel, sons of H. Danneel, a wealthy and honored cotton merchant in his day, are the partners in this house. Born and bred here, and raised to the cotton trade, although young in years, they have already had an experience equal to that of some of the older operators of note, and are equally as earnest and spirited participants in the field of commercial activity. The house is an old house, having a history running back forty years, and is the direct successor to the sound and thorough establishment known as Francke & Danneel, although for convenience it has been operated under the name of H. Danneel & Son and Danneel & Co. for some few years. Since 1881 the designation at the beginning of this chapter has been maintained, and this firm name is now one of the best known on 'Change.

The long established connections of the house with the producing sections of the South, and with the purchasing agencies at home and abroad, give to it numerous advantages over more recent houses.

The brothers Danneel, with a proper pride in maintaining the dignity and reputation of the old house are active in their participation in public affairs.

**S. MENDELSON.**

Manufacturer's and distiller's agent: 59 Customhouse street.

Mr. S. Mendelsohn has lived here long enough to be well and fully identified with the business industries that are foremost in this city. He came here from Philadelphia, where he was long connected with one of the best grocery houses of the place, and settled down in this field about the year 1870. His trade is principally in whiskeys, and is mostly with the city jobbers, but he has several specialties that attract to him a fair share of the country patronage also. These are the famous Preston & Merrill's Boston Yeast Powder, Fabens & Graham's New England Pickles, Levy & Levis' importations of foreign fruits (New York), Elias Block & Son's Cincinnati Whiskey, and several others. With these for a foundation it has been easy for him to absorb a patronage. He is a recognized wholesaler, and a business man of many fine qualifications.

**EDMOND DUBOIS.**

Importer of Wines and Brandies: 32 Decatur street.

This fine house dates its history from 1874, when it was established by the gentleman whose name heads this account of it. He has lived here for thirty-seven years, and was in the liquor business all of that time, having been a clerk for other large concerns before venturing for himself. He supplies nothing but jobbers throughout the South, West and East, and his trade is largest with New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. He is Southern agent for Begue and Justin Pelle, Bordeaux; H. Pouchan, Bordeaux; J. Lacosse, Lormont; Videau & Brun, Nice and Bordeaux; A. L. Boiteau & Co., Cognac; Mrs. Castillion, Jnc., Cognac; P. Arnaud, Certe; A. Pellevoisin, La Rochelle; Schade & Buysing, Schiedam; B. Reig, Port Vendres; and enjoys a prosperous and expanding patronage. The house is eminently sound and substantial.

**WIDOW GEO. HUYE.**

Steam Box Factory: 71 Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti streets.

Wooden, cigar and paper boxes are now so much of a necessity that the industry is a most important one in every large city. The establishment which is the subject of this sketch is about the oldest as well as the largest of the sort in New Orleans. It was founded in a small way about the year 1850 by George Huye, who having served at the trade in Philadelphia and New York thoroughly understood the business and was remarkably successful in building up a profitable trade in the Crescent City. The result of his enterprise is the fine factory operated by steam, and since his death, under the management of his widow, who is assisted by her sons, J. A. and E. A. Huye.

The concern is a fine one. It is 25 x 100 in size, and is four stories high. It employs between thirty and fifty men, girls and boys. Its trade is principally with Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and the Gulf sections, but it ships also to Mexico. Paper and shelf boxes are its specialty.

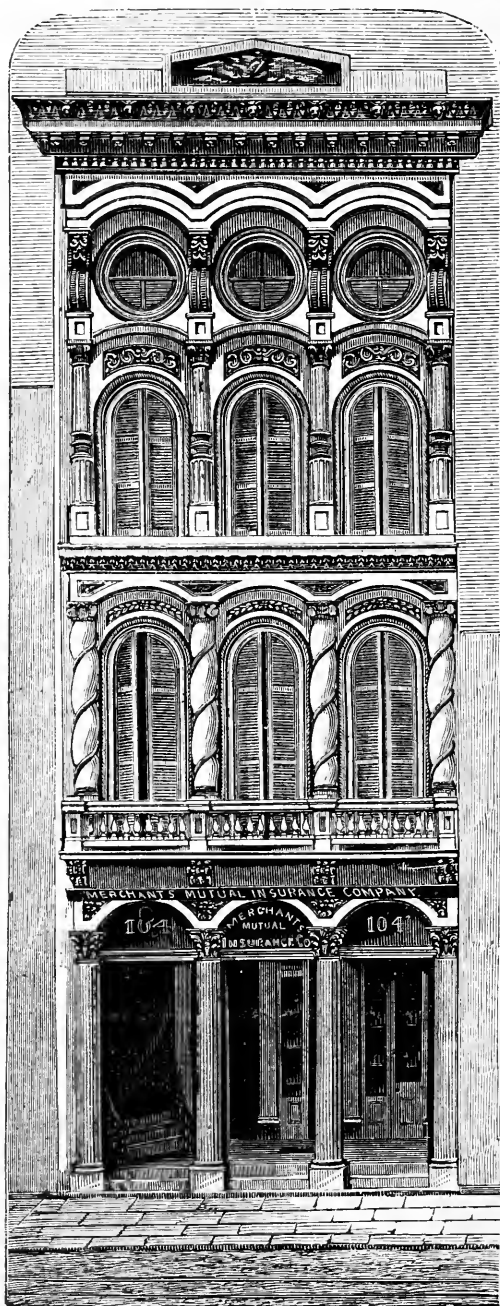
**KEIFFER BROS.**

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes: 82 to 86 Common, and 15 Magazine streets; Factories in Massachusetts.

Louis, Julius and Segismund Keiffer established the house herein described in 1865, subsequently admitting to an interest in the business the brothers, Leopold and Isidore. This is an exceptionally strong concern on account of its manufacturing and trade facilities. The New Orleans house is a branch of the imposing establishment at Boston, Nos. 93 and 95 Pearl street. The firm has factories at Marblehead, Rockland, Milford and Boston, Massachusetts, the vast affairs of which require the undivided attention of the five partners. It is a well known fact to the wholesale trade that freights from the far East are much lower than in this vicinity, an advantage that redounds to the benefit of houses like the Keiffers, and indirectly to that of their patrons. Consignments from the factories of this firm are disposed of rapidly, the proverb, "time is money," being thoroughly appreciated by this enterprising establishment. Superior material and workmanship are employed, and the facilities only to be enjoyed in the great shoe-manufacturing centres where the factories are located, enable them to produce their goods at the minimum of cost. All the favorable conditions that surround a house of so many years existence combine to give the brethren a commanding position in the trade of the South and Southwest. No house in this belt of States enjoys the confidence of its patrons in a greater measure than that of Keiffer Brothers.

## THE MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Paid up Capital, \$600,000: P. Fourchy, President; G. W. Nott, Secretary: 104 Canal street.



This old and reliable company was first chartered in 1832. The articles of incorporation have been amended from time to time since to suit the growth and requirements of the business, always, however, with an eye to give greater security to the insured. Besides the officers named in the above headlines, it has for directors, ten citizens of superior business qualifications and underwriting experience, viz: P. Maspero, M. W. Smith, D. Fatjo, B. W. Taylor, John B. Lallande, J. J. Fernandez, Paul Fourchy, Chas. Lafitte, D. A. Chaffraix, Jos. A. Shakspeare. The thirtieth sworn annual statement of the executive officers was as follows: Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1884, including unearned premiums of the previous year: On Fire Risks, \$255,251.36; On Marine Risks, \$17,931.68; On River Risks, \$20,305.94. Total Premiums, \$293,488.98. Less Unearned Premiums, \$71,240.00. Net earned premiums, May 31, 1884, \$222,248.98. Losses Paid: On Fire Risks, \$105,667.03; On Marine Risks, \$6,553.87; On River Risks, \$6,104.92; Taxes and Expenses, less Interest, \$15,843.99; Re-Insurance and Return Premiums, \$21,137.18. Total, \$155,306.99. Profit, \$66,941.013. The Company has the following Assets: Real Estate, \$247,045.58; City Time, \$2,000.00; Bank, Railroad and other Stock, \$63,914.79; Notes secured by Mortgage, etc., \$162,590.32; Bills Receivable, \$66,964.67; Premiums in course of Collection, \$21,926.85; New Orleans Water Works Co., \$7,439.50; Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Co., \$11,362.50; Louisiana Consols, \$15,626.65; Cash on hand, \$46,280.58. Total, \$648,151.34. A ten per cent. dividend was declared for the year ending May 31st 1884. This transcript from the books of the company is an evidence of the exact and careful conduct of the affairs of the institution. The corporation has undergone many

changes in its lifetime but has always been, as it is now, in the hands of first-class, clean-handed and honorable men. The business has been systematized and rates reduced to the smallest possible margin of profit consistent with ample security. This company has steadfastly continued to enjoy the confidence of the property owning public. Fire, Marine and River Risks.

### H. N. BOUDET & CO.

Wire Works and Steam Bird Cage Factory, Railings, Screens, etc.: 105 St. Charles street, between Poydras and Perdido streets.

J. Hardouin is Mr. Boudet's associate in the wire working business, at 105 St. Charles street. Both of these gentlemen are accomplished in their line of mechanical industry. Their work is tasty, neat and enduring. They have shown particular excellence in such work as Bank, Counter and Cemetery Railings, Screens for dwellings, Fire Guards, Fenders, and ornamented wire work generally. They get most of their trade from the State and city, but they have sent work elsewhere, invariably giving satisfaction. They have on hand a most complete assortment of Bird Cages, and household articles, and they are themselves as substantial in a business way as their work is satisfactory.

### S. BLOCH & CO.

Commission Merchants in Cotton, Sugar and Rice: 42 Union street.

It is now ten years since this house was first notable on 'Change. It was established about that length of time back, by an old resident and merchant — one who had about thirty years acquaintance with the trade to recommend him to patrons—Mr. S. Bloch. He directed its operations until last year, then admitting to partnership with him Sam'l Weil, who while connected with the great house of Lehman, Abraham & Co., was much appreciated for steady and business-like habits and accuracy. He was their principal purchaser or accountant during the eight years preceding his association with Mr. Bloch. The combination thus effected was made under propitious circumstances, and the house has not been less successful than formerly. To the contrary, there has been a preceptible expansion of its operations and an increased patronage. The house does not confine itself exclusively to Cotton, although that staple makes up the bulk of its transactions. Sugar and Rice are also handled by it in quantity, and general produce. Hence the necessity of the memberships which this house maintains in the Cotton, Sugar and Produce Exchanges. Besides these institutions Mr. Bloch has large interests in the planting and Insurance lines. He is a director of the Southern Insurance Company and has a large cotton plantation in this State.

Mr. Weil is a native Louisianian. Both these gentlemen are thus identified with the chief industries of this section and wrapt up in the advancement of the great resources of the State. They have therefore made a liberal donation to the Exposition funds, and have encouraged the project with voice and pen since its inception.

### EDWARD LILIENTHAL.

Diamonds, Silverware, Jewelry, Bronzès and Fine Pottery: 95 Canal street.

The second oldest Jewelry house in New Orleans is that of Edward Lilienthal. This fine establishment was founded in 1847 by Julius Lilienthal. He died in 1870 and the business fell into the possession of the present clever and gentlemanly proprietor. The specialty of this house is fine jewelry, for which there is a great local demand, and diamonds also, Mr. Lilienthal being regarded as an expert in the examination and judgment of gems, and much esteemed in the trade for his fine discrimination in that line.

This house is agent for the renowned solid silveware of the great Gorham Manufacturing Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, the largest works of the kind in America, and the makers of the finest and most substantial metallic table wares.

The show rooms at 95 Canal street are said to be the most tasteful arrangement and display of precious goods to be seen in New Orleans. Special arrangements have been made for the lighting and exhibit of the stock. The proprietor gives his undivided attention to all the transactions of the house and personally superintends the conduct of affairs. The employés are disciplined to their duties and are required to be polite and attentive under any and all circumstances. Mr. Lilienthal has lived all his life long in the city, proposes to remain here and do business for the balance of his days, and is therefore thoroughly in sympathy with the prevailing opinions of the community, and is identified with her material resources, property and expansion. This his numerous patrons understand, and so they regard him as one entitled to a high position amongst the most creditable of the New Orleans commercial enterprises.

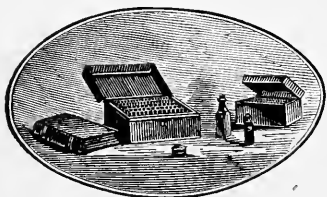
## WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES.

W. G. Wilson, Agent: 197 Canal street

This Company has been represented in New Orleans for about 30 years, during which time it has been so intimately connected with every interest of the community as to demand special mention in this issue. Their office is an elegant new building, centrally located on the great retail thoroughfare. It is by far the handsomest and largest office of this Company in the South. Perfect system pervades every department, and the discipline and urbanity of all employés is very noticeable and agreeable. This agency controls sub-agencies in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, selling hundreds of machines monthly. Of course all this immense business could not flourish so long without some good reason; this we find to be in the merit of their goods. They enjoyed an enviable reputation for a great many years on their curved needle machine, which is still regarded as par excellence by shirt and dressmakers, etc., but with their new straight needle No. 8 machine they have assuredly attained the acme of perfection. This machine has received the highest awards by competent judges and juries possible for a sewing machine, and gives universal satisfaction. With this machine the company has opened up a new era in sewing machine work. Without extra attachments, it embroiders and does in days, all kinds of fancy ornamental work with a precision and beauty that cannot be excelled by the most adept hard worker toiling for months. Not only the utility of the machine renders it a necessity, but this new branch of artistic accomplishment makes the work an agreeable pastime for ladies with an aesthetic turn of mind. Elegant samples of darning, name writing, applique work, embroidery and etching shown. Printed instructions to do all this work will be mailed customers gratis on application. Send for circular and price list to Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, 197 Canal street, New Orleans.

## T. ENGELBACH.

Successor to Boericke & Tafel, Homoeopathic Pharmacutists and Publishers: 154 Canal street.



This thriving concern was the Southern branch of the great house of Boericke & Tafel until Mr. Engelbach who was the resident manager, bought the business. He continues the establishment in the same line as before, handling nothing but Boericke & Tafel's preparations, which are too well known the world over, to need further description. Their medicines are of acknowledged efficacy.

The house was opened in 1877. Mr. Engelbach acquired the business in March of 1884. The house is the only one of the kind of any consequence in the South. Household remedies a specialty.

## JOHN H. CLARKE.

Photographer: 151 Canal street.

The claim made by Mr. John H. Clarke of 151 Canal street, that he was the first man to take a photograph in New Orleans, is undisputed. The records of his galleries run back for thirty odd years, to a time when, as compared with the wonderful development of the art of to-day, photography was still in its infancy. But Mr. Clarke was not only the first man to take a photograph on paper, he had sufficient foresight to establish a gallery for the development of the new process at the time, thus making his the oldest gallery in the South. Photos made by him in 1854, thirty years ago, can be seen in his gallery, something no rival artist can show. His work outlasts all others made here, because he is expert in all the details of the business, having the experience and talent to accomplish anything that has been done in London, Paris or New York.

As the proprietor of a gallery in Washington City many years ago, in the daguerreotype business, he was in partnership with the celebrated M. A. Root, of Philadelphia and New York, of whom he learned the business. He has taken many portraits of the distinguished men of the time viz: ex-President Franklin Pierce, Thos. H. Benton, Sam Houston, Wm. H. Seward, Charles Sumner, Pierre Soulé, Judah P. Benjamin, John Slidell and a host of others of great celebrity.

Using only the finest instruments, best chemicals, and having the most complete facilities on his premises, the cultivated and refined proprietor of this gallery does nothing but the very nicest work. He is particularly successful in catching the fleeting

expression of infants. He has made copying and enlarging of old photographs and ancient daguerreotypes a specialty. He has made the matter of light and shade, dress, posing, accessory scenery, etc., a study. In his work the eye is always life-like. Oil painting, crayon work, pastel, water color and everything in the line of portraiture executed with promptness and at reasonable compensation. Courteous assistants are employed by him, and no tiresome waits required. Examination of his work now on exhibition at the gallery solicited.

### LOUIS GRUNEWALD.

Piano, Organ, and Music House; Sole Agent for Steinway, Knabe, Sohmer, Pleyel, Behr, Fischer, and other first class manufacturers: 16 to 22 Baronne and 127 Canal street.



From the various enterprises in which the proprietor of Grunewald Hall is interested, his name is a familiar one throughout the South. He operates two fine music stores in New Orleans, besides owning the opera house which bears his name, has a large establishment in Houston, Texas, is the heaviest shipper of musical goods, to Mexico and Central America from this port, and is in many other ways conspicuous as a representative man. It is thirty years since he began to operate upon his own account, with but little beyond his own resolution and determination to commend him and his wares to public favor. These qualities were sufficient for a beginning however, economical, prudential and sagacious

conduct having since secured him a substantial station among the prominent business men of the time. The Canal street store is very large. It includes the four floors 35 x 125, the street floor being devoted exclusively to the show rooms for pianos and large instruments, the others containing surplus and small musical sundries, and general merchandise. The Baronne street establishment is even more spacious. It occupies four stores and is four stories high. The Houston branch house at No. 50 Main street in that city, carries a stock as great as does the Canal street division.

Mr. Grunewald's proprietorship of the Grunewald opera house has already been referred to. This is one of the popular places of amusement, and is a sample of the breadth and enlarged ideas of its owner. Mr. Grunewald is the sole agent for Louisiana of the Sohmer, Knabe, Steinway, Fisher and Behr Pianos, all first class instruments. He has the general Southern agency of the Pleyel piano, the favorite French instrument, manufactured in Paris. He has the exclusive right of sale in this vicinity, of the Clough & Warren, and of the Schoninger organs. Mr. Grunewald has lived more than thirty years in the community, and given the greater portion of that time to the direction of his interests in the piano and music trade. He is considered to be in opulent circumstances, and is a citizen of character, importance and vigor.

### SEPTOLINE AND SAFETY OIL COMPANY.

T. Sewell Manager; Oil Stoves, Oils, Lamps, etc.: 15 Dauphine street.

Mr. T. Sewell, who is at the head of this establishment, is a pioneer in the business, having first started in the year 1864, since which date he has almost had a monopoly of the Trade in oil stoves, etc. The company which he represents manufactures at Cleveland, Ohio, the celebrated Septoline oil which is a light and brilliant fluid made from the lighter parts of petroleum. The safety oil made also by it, is 150 fire test and is the best illuminating oil known.

Mr. Sewell has the agency for the Economist and Summer Queen oil stoves, the Peerless steam cooker, and the Aurora vapor stoves with the accessories to these household necessities. The vapor stoves burn gasoline.

The full line of chandeliers, lamps, etc., is also kept at 15 Dauphine street, together with oil tanks for stove utensils, and all the outfit required. Mr. Sewell has the endorsement of the Board of Health and of the city authorities of New Orleans, for his oils, thus assuring the public that they are absolutely safe.

**H. D. McCOWN.**

Clothing, Shirts, Furnishing Goods, Hats, etc.: Corner of St. Charles and Common streets.

At the corner of St. Charles and Common streets may be found one of the largest clothing and furnishing houses of the South—that established in 1856 by R. E. Sproule, who was succeeded some years later by its present energetic proprietor. This house, started upon a small scale, has gradually increased its custom until now it occupies three stores in the four story building diagonally opposite to the St. Charles Hotel. At present the house finds it necessary to employ a staff of over twenty men for the successful prosecution of its various departments. These are the men's clothing, the children and youth's department, the tailoring, furnishing goods, and shipping departments. The premises actually in use are 70 feet front and have a depth of 150 feet on Common street. The cutter and fitter of this house has more than a local reputation. His suits are much sought after, the most fastidious dressers declaring him an expert. Orders from abroad receive as much attention from him as any others, a mastery of the artistic and scientific principles of his trade making him exceptionally clever at it.

This house has the sole right of sale of the famous Star Shirts manufactured by Hutchinson, Pierce & Co., and is also the only dealer that can handle Rogers, Peet & Co's. celebrated clothing. Other leading manufacturers supply it with a stock of ready made garments of all grades, and specially selected for this climate. Mr. McCown personally superintends the manufacture of these goods and he therefore can guarantee them to be just as represented. The establishment has just been thoroughly overhauled to make room for the fine spring stock selected by the proprietor while he was in the North.

**AUZE & SON.**

Cotton Brokers: 43 Perdido street, up stairs.

Theodore Auze, senior member of the firm which is herein described, has been some years domiciled in New Orleans and a personal description of him seems altogether unnecessary. Sydney Auze, his son, is hardly less conspicuous on 'Change. Both gentlemen are members of the Cotton Exchange, and having a patronage extending back to 1864, and well throughout this vicinity, are busy and active operators in cotton. Their trade is mostly local, but they often have interests in movements of the staple in the adjacent States. They are regarded as thoroughly posted and clever brokers, particular to a fault, vigilant guardians of the interests confided to them, upright and square. This is high commendation, but not more than their unblemished record displays to the recorder of business annals. A thorough mastery of the speculative features of their business enables them the better to protect their clients' interests and their own. Thus they have maintained an honorable and influential position among their fellows.

Following the example of their fellow members of the Cotton Exchange, this house has encouraged the Exposition project to the full extent of its ability. It has contributed to the funds and has exerted itself to interest all of its connections in the great scheme. Although middlemen only, the Auzes have influence with producers great and small, and the display in the cotton department has been privately assisted by them, because of the pride they take in the community to which they are attached, without expectation of reward.

**LOUISIANA CISTERN MANUFACTORY.**

J. Hussey, Proprietor: 265 Canal street.

The proprietor of these works is truly a self made man. He has made his own way in the world since his fifth year, having been left an orphan at that early age. With pluck and independence characteristic of his nationality, he has made his way from the situation of the poor apprentice boy to be the proprietor of the largest steam cistern works in Louisiana, and apparently the most prosperous one. He supplies both city and country. The works were started by him in 1858. They cover a quarter of the square, but their office is at the corner of Canal and Marais streets. They employ twenty-five hands. All kinds of cisterns and tanks are made and repaired at short notice. A large assortment of new and second hand cisterns is kept constantly on hand. Country orders are promptly attended to and cisterns shipped whole or knocked down, packed and numbered. Further inquiries should be addressed to the Louisiana Cistern Manufactory, 265 Canal street, J. Hussey, Proprietor.

Price lists showing the prices of the cisterns manufactured at these works (subject, however, to rise and fall with the times and market) furnished on application.



**M. PFEIFER & SON.**

General Commission Merchants for the Sale of Pork, Bacon, Lard, Hams, Flour, Corn Meal and Grain  
86 Poydras street.

The four-story store at 86 Poydras street is occupied by the prominent house of M. Pfeifer & Son, the senior partner, Mr. M. Pfeifer, being identified with the commercial interests of the city since 1866, prior to which time he had established himself in the same line successfully in Mississippi. The junior partner, Mr. S. Pfeifer, has a brilliant future before him if his capacity and energy are rewarded with successful results. This house carries on a general produce business, dealing only in first-quality Western products—pork, bacon, lard, hams, flour, meal and grain. Its trade is mainly with the city and with the country parishes. Its proprietors are a firm of painstaking caterers to the public wants in its line, and as such are heartily appreciated by its numerous patrons.

**PAUL BOISSONNEAU.**

Merchant Tailor: 137 Canal street, second floor.

There are no meretricious splendors of shop window and gorgeous sign-post to attract the patronage of the multitude to the tailoring establishment of Paul Boissonneau. His reputation is sufficiently grounded, in the estimation of his patronage, to enable him to dispense with such assistance. Mr. Boissonneau's business is perhaps the oldest and best esteemed of any strictly tailoring house in the city. It certainly has the highest reputation for style, fine goods and general excellence. It has had continuous transactions reaching over thirty-one years, and its artistic, as well as financial credit, is pretty fairly established. The goods and stock of this house are displayed on the second floor of number 137 Canal street. Nearly all its goods are imported directly from the first European manufacturers. Its trade is all for fine work, for which only imported stuffs are desired. What domestic fabrics are demanded come direct from first hands. Special selections are made of the most stylish patterns. The London and Paris fashion-plates are forwarded to the house at the same time with their publication in these great centers. Mr. Boissonneau is himself a tailor, proud of his vocation, expert in his art, cultivated in the best schools of the trade, and is a courteous gentleman. It is notorious that foreign goods, owing to the direct communication by sea with France and England from this port, can be sold at less rates than in the northern cities. Hence one advantage enjoyed by this house. For skill in the cutting and fitting of garments from these fine cloths, the establishment which is the subject of this sketch has no superior either here or elsewhere.

**EUGENE MAY.**

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Toilet Articles, Soaps, Perfumery, etc.: Corner of Canal and Chartres streets.

Although of comparatively recent establishment, this fine pharmacy is one of the most prominent of the important Canal street houses. The genial and clever proprietor has a wide circle of business acquaintance, the outward limit of which is not within the State borders. He has been always domiciled in New Orleans, although as salesman for the great drug houses of Wheelock, Finlay & Co., and T. W. Marsden, their affairs frequently called him out of town. A graduate in pharmacy of the University of Louisiana, with twenty years' experience of his profession and acquaintance therein to commend him, he readily acquired a fine and profitable patronage after his venture was fairly under way. The place is now one of the best business stands in the city, and under the watchful management of Mr. May it is rapidly progressing in importance amongst the other representative houses of the city. It is the only drug store that keeps its doors open all night. It has the largest and finest silver soda and mineral water fountain in the United States, as may be demonstrated at a glance. It was made expressly for the house. Every known mineral water is always kept on hand, and the selection of fancy goods is varied and attractive.

Mr. May is sole agent here for the Lithia water. His assistants include the most competent and reliable prescription clerks. Extraordinary care is exercised in this department to assure accuracy and safety. Only unadulterated drugs are used. Proprietary medicines are warranted genuine. None but those approved by popular patronage are dispensed. Country orders receive the promptest attention and the most careful supervision. This house deserves the ample confidence and favor that has been bestowed upon it by the purchasing public. It is a high-toned and strictly first-class establishment in all essential particulars.

### CARROLTON OIL COMPANY.

Manufacturers of Cotton Seed Products; F. Streubv, Prest: Jno. C. Schwartz Secy: Works corner of Adams and Levee streets; City Office, 22 Union street.

This mill and company began operations in the year 1881. It has shared in the general prosperity of the trade in seed products since, and is now making a heavy output of oil, meal, cake and fertilizers.

The directors of this company are a guarantee of its standing in the business community. Mr. Streuby the manager, is a resident of New Orleans since 1869, all of which time he has put in at the oil trade.

He built and managed the Planters Crescent Company's works for a time, and superintended the construction of the mill of which he now has charge. Mr. F. Fisher, another director, is of the firm of Fisher & Son (The Picayune Lumber Yard and Saw Mills). Henry Lochte, a third director, is one of the firm of H. Lochte & Co., wholesale grocers of the city. Chris. Schwartz, is a Natchez cotton planter. Wm. P. Richardson is a merchant and planter and is the son of Col. E. Richardson, the greatest of the New Orleans Cotton Factors.

This mill employs sixty men. Its principal shipments are for export, the European ports furnishing it with a sufficient market. Its specialty is cotton seed oil, for the quality of which it has a well deserved reputation.

### THE TROY LAUNDRY.

F. C. Rice and J. E. Pierce; Steamboat, Hotel and Restaurant Work a specialty: 88 and 90, North Rampart street.

Rice and Pierce's Troy Laundry of New Orleans, is a branch of the celebrated Troy Laundry of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It was established about two years ago in New Orleans. The main institution is located at 88 and 90 North Rampart street, and here 50 men and women are employed. It is the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the South. Mr. Pierce manages the affairs here, whilst Mr. Rice attends to the Milwaukee establishment.

This concern has a patronage that reaches into Alabama and Mississippi as well as throughout the State. For the convenience of its local patrons, it has an office at No. 9 St. Charles street. It was the first laundry on an extended scale ever started here, and has turned out a most satisfactory investment for its energetic proprietors. It should not be confounded with the Louisiana Troy Laundry, which is another and a separate concern.

### THE DONAHOE MATTRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Patent Cord-Bound Mattresses, Ticks, Tickings, etc.: 44 and 46 Baronne street.

Two most useful inventions stand to the credit of the gentleman who presides over the institution whose name heads these paragraphs, Mr. J. J. Donahoe. These inventions are, the Donahoe Cord-Bound Mattress and Donahoe and Finn's Iron Shutter opener, the latter designed to facilitate the operations of the Fire Department.

Mr. Donahoe is manager of the mattress company. He has been twenty years in business here. The Cord-Bound mattress has been in use on steamboats, in hotels and elsewhere since 1875, and it has given universal satisfaction. It never rips, has no resting places for vermin, and is fadeless, when washed. Mattresses of moss, hair, Palm Leaf, Excelsior, Feathers, etc., made to order and repaired. Tickings of all grades at lowest rates.

The advantages of Donahoe & Finn's iron shutter opener over others are: 1st. It is more simple, durable and reliable, for it cannot get out of order, when properly constructed and it will not cost *one fourth* as much as other shutter openers. 2nd. This device can be applied to buildings without making any changes in the method the shutters are now fastened. 3rd. With this device, a building can be made fire and burglar proof, for it will throw open an iron shutter an inch thick, as well as those of sheet iron now used. 4th. It is not complicated, and can be applied to any building by an ordinary mechanic. 5th. It will pay for itself in a short time by the saving of time and labor now spent daily in going up-stairs to open shutters.

The Council of the City of New Orleans, and the Underwriters' Association of the same place, have endorsed this invention as practical and economical. Messrs. Donahoe and P. J. Finn his partner, are prepared to receive propositions for the sale of the patent or of rights, and to give due consideration to other arrangements that may be proposed. The inducements offered for speculation and investment will be explained by the firm at 44 and 46 Baronne street.

**NAVRA'S CHINA PALACE.**

Wholesale and Retail Crockery, Imported Wares, etc.: M. L. Navra, Proprietor: 167 Canal street, near Dauphine.

The claim that this is the largest and cheapest crockery store in the South, seems to be well founded. Undoubtedly if all its transactions were taken into account, it would be discovered to be well worthy representation in this work as one of the foremost houses in New Orleans. It was started about thirty years ago by Levi & Navra, the latter member of the original firm being the present master of the whole business.

The chief trade of the house is in fine parlor statuary, glass-ware, crockery and tableware. These lines include such articles as fine bronzes, vases and stands, brass fire-tongs and coal hods, porcelain and plated ware and the thousand household necessities. Some of the cut crystal goods now displayed at this establishment are very fine, and said to excel anything in that line yet manufactured. Porcelain ornamentation is done in the establishment.

The stock carried is complete as well as diversified. The two floors occupied are packed closely with the recent importations from abroad. The ground floor is 30 x 125 feet in extent, and the upper story equally capacious. This is a house which sells genuine goods only. It has never been known to misrepresent things, and is above petty schemes of all sorts. It is a safe place to trade with and is so endorsed by an extended run of custom.

**JOSEPH COHN.**

Manufacturer and Jobber of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods: 26 Magazine street: In New York, 466 and 468 Broadway.

Cohn's wholesale clothing house of No. 26 Magazine street, has been established in New Orleans since the Centennial year. During the eight years meanwhile, the character and comparative cheapness of its goods has been manifested in this market and they have met with great favor throughout all of the South with which New Orleans has transportation connections. These goods are specially manufactured to suit this climate and are patterned after the latest fashions in New York, London and Paris. The business connections of this house enable it to command every change in the market, either here or in New York City, and it has been its custom to share this advantage with its patrons by selling at the low prices thus made profitable for it. By adopting a liberal and far sighted policy, Mr. Cohn has acquired an enviable reputation in the trade, and a first-class run of custom.

**C. C. HARTWELL.**

Plumbing and Gas Materials, Steam Fitting, etc.: 48 Baronne street, between Common and Gravier.

This house is twenty-seven years old, and has done business longer, without interruption, than any house of the sort in New Orleans. Its proprietor, the gentleman whose name heads this account, is one of the oldest citizens of this community. Himself a thorough artisan, the work in the plumbing and gas fitting line done by his men may be relied upon as all that skill and experience can accomplish. In addition to his mechanical operations, Mr. Hartwell is a general dealer and importer of plumbers' materials, and he has always on hand a general assortment, including lead, iron, water and gas pipe, brass and plated cocks, chandeliers, brackets and portable stands, force and lift pumps, hall lights, store pendants, shades, globes, etc.; hot, cold and shower bathing apparatus; water-closets, wash-stands, sinks and hydrants, and their fittings.

All jobbing work ordered at this establishment will be promptly and properly attended to. New work done at short notice and reasonably. Estimates furnished and contracts entered into.

**THE MINER'S OIL COMPANY OF N Y.**

J. D. Tilden, Manager, New Orleans Agency: 117 Tchoupitoulas street

This company manufactures in New York and ships its products to this point (New Orleans) for distribution over the South and Southwest. It has a first class reputation all throughout this section both with respect to the quality of its lubricants and as to its methods of doing business. Its agent at New Orleans, Mr. J. D. Tilden, is a gentleman well worthy the consideration shown him by the business community, which always welcomes an energetic addition to its ranks. The company manufactures all sorts of oils, but makes a specialty here of the sale of machine-oils, which are commended by those using them as the best and cheapest they have found. Price lists furnished upon application at 117 Tchoupitoulas street.

**JOS. KANTZ.**

Wholesaler and Importer of Havana and Domestic Cigars, Pipes, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, etc.:  
53 Gravier street, between Tchoupitoulas and S. Peters streets.

Amongst the foremost of the tobacco dealing houses of New Orleans, that of Jos. Kantz holds an enviable position. Its capital, credit and prospects are equally satisfactory. The house formerly known as that of Jos. Kantz & Co. was opened in 1880, the four years since having been exceptionally prosperous. The Louisiana parishes are the field for the main business of the house, but its manufactures find their way also in more remote markets. Conspicuously good beyond other local manufactures, the productions of this house have only to be introduced to command a ready sale. Take, for instance, the Crescent City Smoking Tobacco, one of the specialties of this house, greatly preferred in the interior, and the Southern Rose Fine-cut (medium grade). The house also stands ready to furnish to dealers, on demand, anything in the lines mentioned at the opening of this article, pipes, cigars, domestic or imported smokers' conveniences, cigarette paper, and all the minutiae of a tobacco establishment.

Mr. Kantz is a live, active and thrifty merchant. He knows his business, has good trade connections and ample resources, and may be set down in the record as a man who is looked up to.

**H. L. NORES.**

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Ribbons, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, etc.: 205 Canal street  
between Rampart and Burgundy.

One of the neatest and liveliest of the Canal street stores, is that which displays the name at the beginning of this article as its proprietor's. This gentleman, thoroughly well known and remarkably well posted, is no novice in the Dry Goods trade. He has been in that line all his life, although the establishment he now has, was opened only three years since. Abundantly roomy, and tastefully arranged, the 35x120 feet of space occupied present to the interested eye a bustling spectacle that suggests a prosperous and expanding trade. The specialties of the house are indicated in these headlines. One of Mr. Nores' business principles is to satisfy his customers by carrying complete assortments or none at all, thus saving patrons many annoyances. Polite and attentive assistants are employed in this establishment, and personal supervision is exercised by the painstaking and astute proprietor himself.

This house has many country customers who rely upon its representations, and are faithfully accommodated as per order in all cases. Mr. Nores does a clean, straight and profitable trade and is well liked by all.

**H. E. HEZEKIAH.**

Electric, Vapor, and Medicated Baths: 260 St. Charles, corner of Delord.

It was welcome news to the suffering and afflicted of this vicinity when, in March last, it was publicly announced that Dr. O. H. Harlan's hypodermic, medicated, vapor bath system would be introduced in this section. At that time, H. E. Hezekiah, General Southern Manager arrived, and opened an establishment at the number and street above mentioned. Mr. Hezekiah then published the fact that he had provided for electric baths in connection with those of vapor, and was prepared to treat electropathically, diseases of the eye and ear, of the respiratory system, of the brain and nervous system, of the digestive organs, and in fact, all other ailments. The baths are particularly effective in cutaneous or skin diseases, and in affections of the Urinary or Genital system. Certain and positive cures and complete restoration to health, has been effected in the following diseases by means of Dr. Harlan's baths: Paralysis, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Spine and Kidney affections, Neuralgia and Erysipelas, Dyspepsia, Diabetes and Nervous Debility, and all chronic complaints.

Female treatment is a specialty of the establishment, arrangements having been completed so that female patients may be treated by expert lay attendants. Patients unable to reach the baths can be waited upon at their homes.

The founding of such an institution in New Orleans, the only one in the South, is a public benefaction. So great an advance has not been made in the healing art, for many years, as has been illustrated in the application of Dr. Harlan's discoveries. Mr. Hezekiah, the manager of the baths, is thoroughly up in the great physician's methods, and has provided the public with the most elegant and satisfactory accommodations. An enterprise of so much merit should not be allowed to fail, and it is gratifying to note that success has attended it thus far.

## SOULÉ'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Col. George Soule, President: corner St. Charles and Lafayette streets.



The foundation of this most successful educational institution was laid in a modest way by its distinguished president so far back as 1856, and in 1861 a complete establishment was effected by charter. During a quarter of a century or more of continuous development, its system has been perfected and its facilities enlarged, until it has attained deserved celebrity as the most thorough and satisfactory college in the State of Louisiana, and as a fair rival of more pretentious establishments elsewhere. More than 6000 young men have been instructed since 1856, prepared to go out into the world and begin the struggle of life. This was the first institution in Louisiana that gave its pupils a training for actual business affairs. Under the management of Col. Soulé, whose experience, varied accomplishments and proficiency in business methods make him notable as an instructor, the students and graduates of the Commercial College and Literary Institute, have been better fitted to grapple with the actual condition of things, than under any other system. The practical as well as theoretical aspect of mercantile affairs, is presented to their view. At the same time the polish and finish of a literary course may also be acquired in the institution. The college buildings are located in one of the most healthful spots in the city. They have accommodations for 350 scholars. Five separate schools are conducted on the elective system, viz:

1. An Intermediate School for boys 10 to 14 years of age.
2. A Higher English School for boys 14 to 18 years.
3. An Academical School of a high grade, with a complete Laboratory.
4. A full course Commercial School.
5. A Language School.

The Faculty includes thirteen of the most profound and clever professors that could be enlisted in the service of one institution. The institution is strictly non-sectarian. Special attention is given to the development of the student's native capacity, and to the direction of his disposition and traits in the proper channel. Discipline is enforced. Health and morals are attended to. That peculiarly modern folly, "cramming" is not a distinguishing feature of this institution. The opportunities for outdoor exercise, and in-door amusements are excellent. A fine gymnasium is attached to the premises.

The diplomas of the Commercial Course are recognized everywhere throughout this vicinity, as conclusive evidence of proficiency, and are accepted as the best possible recommendations for young men desiring positions in the commercial world. The instruction in book-keeping is given in all the varied forms of that science, Commission, Wholesale and Retail, Banking, Manufacturing, etc., and is illustrated practically by work performed by the student.

Col. Soulé is a master of all the details of his art. He has also a reputation outside of his business as a writer. As the author of a mathematical series of school books, and of a work on the science of accounting, he has much more than a local celebrity. By these books and by his graduates, who are resident in every part of the Continent, from Canada to Mexico, he has acquired a well-earned reputation for scholarship and executive ability. His terms, considering the remarkable advantages offered at the school, are moderate and reasonable. Books, board, lodging, etc., are provided if desired. Circulars explaining the management, course of study, and other matters are furnished upon application.

## JOHN WARD.

Steam Boiler Manufacturer: 260 to 270 South Peters: 29 and 31 Calliope street.

This is a manufactory of the first order, both in point of its annual output and of complete preparation for any mechanical operations in its line. It has been twenty-eight years in operation, all that time under the direction of the gentleman named above. It is the largest and best equipped boiler shop in New Orleans. The works cover a half block. Eighty hands are employed. The trade is largely local, that is, mostly confined to the State of Louisiana, but orders are taken from abroad also. The

outfit of the establishment includes a rivetting machine, the first of the kind put to use in the South. The combined punch and shears operated in the works is an immense apparatus. Six drill presses are run constantly. It requires 150 feet of shafting to operate this machinery. The specialty of these works is a new and improved boiler, that the works are the sole constructor of. It has a manhole top and bottom, is easy of access for cleaning purposes, has seventeen feet six inch flues, can be repaired by any one, and has given entire satisfaction wherever it is adopted. Parties interested would do well to call at the works and examine it. Repairs at reasonable rates. Work contracted for and estimates furnished. Jobs invariably finished on time and as agreed.

These few facts concerning Mr. Ward's establishment are sufficient to illustrate the benefits derived from it by the industrial community. The annual addition made by it to the business and transactions of the city of New Orleans is no inconsiderable portion of the whole. The concern is as sound financially as it is complete mechanically.

### G. W. ROPER.

Gents' Furnishing Goods: 115 Canal street, Crescent Buildings.

A residence of over forty years, and experience in banking, insurance, and mercantile affairs generally, as well as prominence otherwise, certainly entitles this gentleman to representation in this work. Mr. Roper was born in New York City, opposite to where the City Hall stands, but he came to the Crescent City a child of tender years—not yet in his teens. He was raised here, and as all that he has is here, he accounts himself so thoroughly identified with the place as to know no other.

Mr. Roper has an excellent trade, mostly local in its character. His establishment is one that deals only in first quality goods. Its principal transactions are in the Glenn Falls, New York, Shirts, and in the line of underwear of all grades. The accommodating and clever manners of the people of this establishment, combined with the high quality of its merchandise, make it one of the most satisfactory as well as popular places of the sort to patronize.

### WM. DILLON.

Dealer in Bagging, Rope, Gunny Bags, Twine and Iron Ties: 107 Foydras street.

This gentleman, for whom twenty-five years record is the best and most conclusive commendation that could be presented in print, makes a specialty of supplying the city trade with baling, bagging, etc., although he does not refuse country orders also.

Mr. Wm. Dillon, is generally credited by the trade with having had exceptional prosperity, due, it may be remarked, as much to persevering effort as to intelligent discernment of the tendencies of the market. Having strong capital, and plenty of resource, as well as lively and engaging manners, he has a run of custom which is entirely his own, and for which he is obliged to keep a good supply of baling stuff. These patrons consider his prices the most reasonable in the city, and his prompt way of doing business, the most satisfactory. He is off-handed, bluff and hearty, and has all the qualities of a sterling merchant.

### ANDRIEU BROS.

Manufacturer of Hand Sewed and Screwed Boots and Shoes: Office and Salesroom, 37 Bienville street.

Among the local displays at the Exposition that of the Andrieu Bros. has been much admired. The material and finish of the boots and shoes that they exhibit, the style and general merits of their showing, strikes all beholders. These gentlemen have served the public in the capacity of manufacturers since 1879, but long prior to the foundation of their house they had been experienced in their line—in fact were engaged in it some twenty-five years.

The Andrieu Bros. (F. A. and G. A.) have a trade reaching well over the South. Having a thorough knowledge of the styles and stock most suitable to this section, elaborate facilities and ample backing, they have been able to compete easily with northern manufacturers and better to satisfy the demands of this market. Dealings with them are always more satisfactory for these reasons than with the agents for importations. Their manufactory is one of the largest in this part of the country.

## THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK.

John T. Hardie, President; Joseph Mitchel, Cashier: 106 Canal street.

The Mutual National Bank, one of the sound and stable depositories of an eminently safe and conservative banking community, was established in 1871. Its capital is \$300,000, its surplus \$80,000. The directors are:

Lloyd R. Coleman, also President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company; Paul Fourchy, President of the Merchants' Mutual Ins. Co. John T. Hardie, of John T. Hardie & Co., Cotton Factors. J. A. Shakespeare, ex-Mayor, and of the Shakespeare Foundry. B. W. Taylor, of John Henry & Co., wholesale boots and shoes. G. W. Sentell, of G. W. Sentell & Co., Cotton Factors. J. B. Woods, agent at St. Louis and New Orleans Anchor Line Steamers. I. L. Lyons, Wholesale Druggist.

The following exhibit, highly assuring to all of this bank's patrons, has been published as the statement of the condition of the Mutual bank at the close of business, Dec. 20th, 1884.

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$712,966 82
Overdrafts.....	10,570 24
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	80,350 57
Due from national banks.....	3,873 62
Due from State banks and bankers.....	34,581 15
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	17,769 49
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	10,381 66
Checks and other cash items.....	28 00
Exchanges for Clearing-House.....	\$107,505 85
Bills of other banks.....	8,000 00
Fractional currency (including nickels).....	1,270 06
Specie.....	9,650 00
Legal tender notes.....	106,000 00
	<hr/>
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).....	232,425 91
	2,250 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$1,155,197 46

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$300,000 00
Surplus fund.....	80,000 00
Undivided profits.....	31,946 64
National bank notes outstanding.....	45,000 00
Dividends unpaid.....	252 00
Individual deposits, subject to check.....	\$557,053 09
Demand certificates of deposit.....	1,755 00
Certified checks.....	6,576 74
	<hr/>
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	565,384 83
Due to other national banks.....	39,990 00
Due to State banks and bankers.....	60,498 75
	<hr/>
Total.....	<hr/> \$1,155,197 46

The Mutual Bank receives deposits, negotiates loans, discounts commercial paper, makes collections, deals in exchange, and transacts generally all kinds of legitimate banking. The confidence of the public in this institution is practically illustrated by the heavy deposits made with it (to be seen in the statement above), and by the number of its accommodations to business men, shown by the extent of its loans and discounts.

## THE PICAYUNE SAW MILLS.

F. Fischer & Sons, Proprietors: Carrollton, Seventh District of New Orleans.

The Picayune Saw Mills and Lumber Yard at Carrollton carries the largest stock of lumber of any concern in New Orleans. The establishment, founded in 1865, covers three squares of ground. Mr. F. Fischer, the senior member of the firm, has

lived in New Orleans or its vicinity for forty-five years and has been in the timber business on the Mississippi River for forty years of that time. His sons and associates, Cooney B. and Theo. J. Fischer, were born in this city and were brought up to the business. This mill makes a specialty of cypress lumber, shingles and laths, timber being brought from lands owned by the firm in Louisiana and Mississippi. Mr. Fischer, Sr., is a director of the Teutonia Insurance Company and of the Carrollton Oil Works. Both he and his sons are prominent in the Mechanics', Dealers' and Lumbermen's Exchange. Orders solicited. Office, corner Carrollton avenue and Levee. Telephone No. 407, Seventh District.

From the foregoing account of this concern it will be readily seen that Fischer & Sons have ample capital, credit and resources with which to compete for city or country trade. A long and honorable career under the management of the elder Fischer is surety for all transactions with the house, which will be discovered to be one of the most accommodating and satisfactory in its line to have dealings with, in all this section. As a thoroughly representative house it is accorded a prominent place in this volume, corresponding to that which it holds in the estimation of the business community, and more particularly of the building trade, whose patronage is the best proof of its standing and popularity. From 75 to 100 hands are constantly employed in the various departments of the business. The annual transactions amount to over 6,000,000 feet of lumber.

### T. FITZWILLIAM & CO.

Manufacturing Stationers, Printers and Lithographers: 62 Camp and 15 Bank Place.

The establishment that has for long years borne the reputation of turning out the best work of any in New Orleans, in its special lines (those above named) is that which is given this space. Started in 1860, by T. Fitzwilliam, it has had a steady progress since, and is now firmly established as the most complete concern of the sort in the South. In 1875, Mr. J. H. Kirkwood acquired an interest. Both he and Mr. Fitzwilliam have had an extended residence and business experience, something more than thirty years each. Mr. Kirkwood was formerly one of the firm of S. M. Todd & Co., the largest established paint and oil house in the vicinity. Mr. Fitzwilliam has made the printing and lithographing line the avocation of his life, but has been also conspicuous in other business ventures. He was a director of the Hibernia bank, and also of the Hibernia Ins. Co. at one time, and has large property interests here. It will thus be seen that the concern is a strong one, but other circumstances also prove this fact. It employs some fifty men in the four story premises occupied by it on Camp street, and supplies the greater part of the South therefrom. The various floors are used for the stationery salesroom, lithographing (the artistic specialty of the house), the bindery, and job-printing office. The work done is mostly of the highest character, such as the lithographed printing of bonds, certificates of stock, Bills of Exchange, drafts, etc.; also of fine colored labels, show cards, posters and invitations. Having special arrangement and facilities for doing this work, the house has almost a monopoly of all this business. This house is most worthy of classification with the representative houses of the city.

### THE MARIPOSA RICE MILLS.

Stewart & Rickert: 61 to 67 St. Joseph street.

Mr. C. H. Stewart, of the Mariposa Rice Mills, is well known as formerly in the wholesale hardware and planting businesses, before entering into partnership with F. Rickert, Jr., in the milling trade. Mr. Rickert is also in the rice and sugar (shipping) line, aside from his interest in the mill, but Mr. Stewart gives his undivided attention to the affairs of the Mariposa concern. Both gentlemen are life-long residents of this section, and are experienced in those branches of trade with which they are identified. The mill covers half a block of ground at the situation maintained above. Its twenty or more employes and improved facilities, are equal to an out-put of 100 barrels of clear rice per day of twelve hours. This mill supplies the city wholesalers exclusively. Since its foundation in 1881 it has had more than its fair share of the patronage to which it caters.

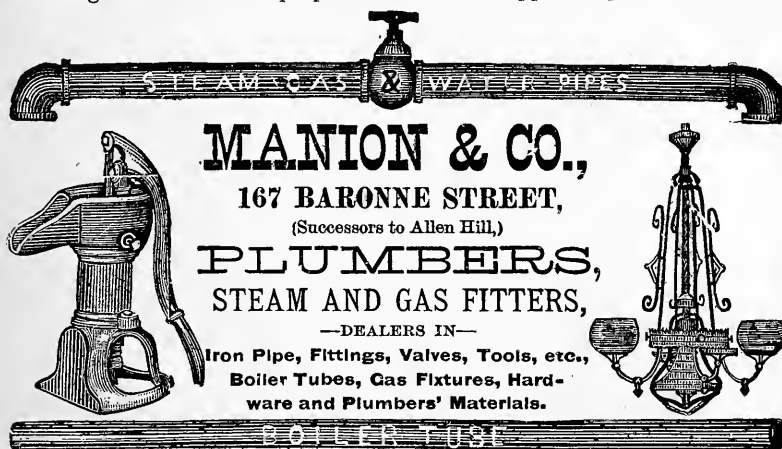
Mr. Rickert ships sugar, rice, etc., to the North and Northwest, his principal transactions being in brewers' rice. P. O. address of the mill, Box 262. Telephone at the mill.



**MANION & CO.,**

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters: Dealers in Pipe and Plumbers' Materials: 167 Baronne street.

Manion & Co., established in the Plumbing line at No. 167 Baronne street, are doing business as the successors to Allen Hill, by whom the house was conducted for nearly forty years. Manion & Co. has been the firm name and designation since 1877 or '78. This is the oldest house in the plumbing and supply trade in New Orleans. Mr. Hill, who retired wealthy from the profits of the concern, died rich. The business has, if anything, improved since his demise. The plantations have always favored it with their patronage, the custom of the house extending throughout Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi. Steam and gas fitting is made a specialty by the house, competent mechanics being retained for that purpose. The list of supplies kept in stock includes:



Steam, gas and water pipe: fitting and valves; tools, pipe, tongs and hardware; boiler tubes and pumps; chandeliers and gas fixtures; joints, connections, faucets and lead pipe; radiators and ventilators; packing and hose; nozzles, valves and urinals, and all sorts of house furnishing apparatus.

Having gained for itself a reputation during long years of existence, for substantial work and wares, this house is careful to preserve it. Contracts are carefully filled and promptly shipped. This house, representing both the commercial and manufacturing lines of the trade in the city, is rated as first-class by all who have had transactions with it.

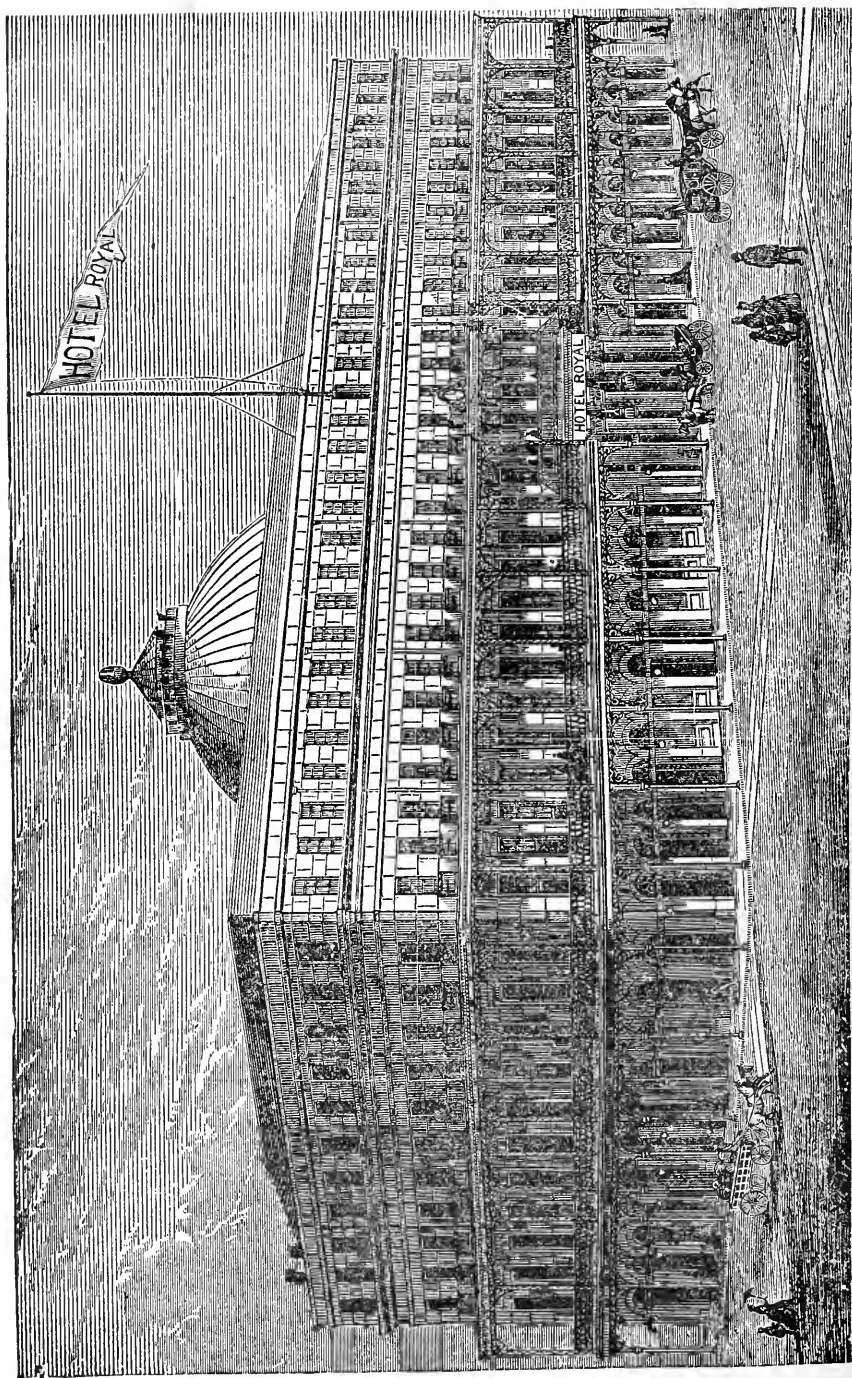
**LOUISIANA RICE AND FLOUR MILLS.**

Warner & Hoelzel, Proprietors: 263 and 270 Tchoupitoulas street.

The founder of this mill, Philip Hoelzel, Sr., is the oldest living rice miller in the State, and is the originator of the cleansing processes now in vogue. He started the Louisiana mill in 1857, and retired from active participation in its affairs about six years ago. His son, Philip Hoelzel, Jr., and Henry Warner succeeded him. Ph. Hoelzel, Jr., was raised in the milling business, and has a most perfect understanding of its mercantile and mechanical features.

The mill, situated at the corner of Calliope and Tchoupitoulas streets, covers half a block of land. It is equipped with a hundred horse power engine, recent machinery and all the latest expediting conveniences for dispatching the business of the firm. It employs steadily forty hands, and has a capacity for cleaning 200 barrels of rice per day. Although rice is its specialty, corn and flour are also milled, and a fair share of the profits of the institution come from that source. Shipments of rice, grain, etc., are solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The mill has a custom of its own, but its proprietors are aspiring and pushing business men, who are always ready to seize the fleeting opportunities of commerce, and to enlarge their field of operation. The uninterrupted length of service which the mill has had, shows the stability and responsibility of the institution.



SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.

## THE HOTEL ROYAL.

Rivers & Bartels, Proprietors: St. Louis, from Royal to Chartres street.

Reminiscent of the halcyon days of the Crescent City, and suggestive of many historical events that took place within its walls, the Hotel Royal, formerly the St. Louis, is one of the most striking structures of the city. The foundation stone of this magnificent building was laid in the year 1836. It was at first intended to cover the entire block, but the financial crisis of 1837 interfered with that ambitious project. A building, however, was erected on the present site at a cost of \$1,500,000, that for grandeur and adaptability to its uses still compares with the most modern erections here or elsewhere. In 1841 a fire destroyed the whole building, but the enterprise of that day, equal even to this trying emergency, soon replaced it, and it shortly became one of the most celebrated houses of the South.

A description of this house published many years ago says:

"One of the most pleasing recollections of the palmy days of the St. Louis is the annual series of Bals de Société, or subscription balls, that took place every winter in its magnificent ball room, then fronting St. Louis street. Nowhere else could a better idea of Creole beauty and elegance be realized so well as at those delightful gatherings. Particularly vivid to the survivors of that period is the remembrance of a magnificent Bal Travestie given in the winter of 1842-43, and, above all, of the splendid entertainment gotten up the same winter in honor of Henry Clay's visit, by his New Orleans friends and admirers. The subscription price was \$100, and there were two hundred subscribers, the ball and supper costing \$20,000! Over six hundred ladies and gentlemen attended the banquet, and the great Commoner spoke in public for the first and only time in New Orleans.

The Constitutional Convention, 1843, which embraced every man of talent and influence in Louisiana, including John R. Grymes, Soulé, Roselius, Mazureau, Roman, Downs, Conrad, Marigny, Brent and Eustis, was held in the old St. Louis ball room."

The St. Louis Exchange (Alvarez,) was for a long period the favorite resort of all the leading planters, politicians and merchants of the day. From 12 (noon) until 3 in the afternoon the splendid rotunda was occupied by the auctioneers, whose resounding appeals were in the English, French and Spanish languages. The rotunda, renowned for its magnificent frescoing, then served the purposes of a Chamber of Commerce, Board of Brokers and Cotton Exchange. The political conventions of the old Whig and other great parties were also held there.

The subsequent history of this remarkable house is quite as interesting, but being better known its recital would be unnecessary. As is also well known, it has passed into the hands of the State, from whom it has been leased by Messrs. Bartels & Rivers for a long term. It has been entirely remodeled and modernized, and now in its interior appointments will rival any of the great hotels in other cities. It contains 250 rooms, and will hereafter be known as the Hotel Royal.

## A. LEHMANN & CO.

Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, and Furuishing Goods: 66 and 68 Canal, 1, 3, and 5 Magazine street.

A. L. & G. Lehmann, are the members of the firm above designated. Their house is ranked among the wealthiest and briskest of the Dry Goods trade. It is one of the few importers of dress goods and velvets in large quantities for all this section of the South. Immense premises are required for its business, and about twenty-five men are employed.

The house has been in business here since 1855. The elder Lehmann was its founder. Mr. G. Lehmann, who had participated somewhat in the management before that time, was admitted to a full partnership about eight years ago. A great portion of the trade of Texas, Florida, Mississippi and the Louisiana parishes falls to this house by right, as one that has thirty years standing and connections. Rated amongst the highest and worthiest establishment of the city, this vigorous and expanding house is daily growing in importance.

**C. DOYLE.**

Wholesale Grocer; Importer of Liquors, California Wines and Brandies, and Rectifier of Spirits: 87 and 89 Poydras street.

In the year 1855 the well-to-do merchant, who is referred to in these paragraphs, opened a retail grocery. By close attention to business, and unvarying endeavors to satisfy his customers, he acquired a sufficient amount of capital to enable him to enter into the wholesale trade in groceries and provisions. Subsequently he tried wholesale liquor dealing, but finding it more to his advantage to combine the two branches, he is now firmly established in one of the best locations of the wholesale quarter, with a patronage that steadily adheres to him, wherever he may venture.

The increasing demand for the excellent products of the California vineyards has built up quite a trade with that remote but truly Golden State. Direct transportation connections, and an increased interest in the native American products, have boomed the trade in these meritorious beverages. Mr. Doyle long ago foresaw this, and has profited by his judgment on the matter not a little. With the relations that he bears to that branch of the trade he can supply the public at rates beyond the understanding of less active rivals. In the general line of groceries and liquors, he carries a stock quite up to that of any of the wholesalers, and having a superior situation and facilities for the rectification of whisky, he is prepared to compete with the best of them that supply the Southern States. Exceptionally clever and speedy, he runs his establishment, to use a common phrase, "for all he knows," which as indicated by the service he has seen since the year 1855, is considerably more than common.

**MUNCY & MARCY.**

Lumber and Shingles: 424 and 426 Delord street, New Basin.

Messrs. M. B. Muncy and F. P. Marcy, the proprietors of the fine yard which is located as above described, handle more cypress lumber than any other firm in New Orleans. The house has been established some twelve or fourteen years, Mr. Muncy having been its founder. He has lived here something like eighteen years, having come to the city just after the war. For a time thereafter he was in command of the steamboat *La Grande*, running on Lake Pontchartrain, and owned by him. She was sunk, and he then purchased the steamer *Alice*, which craft he commanded until going into the lumber trade. The boat is still owned by the firm, and is plying in the Amite River trade. Mr. Marcy is a native of the city. He entered into the partnership in 1878.

The trade of this yard is mostly local and a specialty is made of cypress lumber. The yard covers two squares. Muncy & Marcy are held in most excellent repute wherever they have dealings. Their credit and resources are of the first order.

**J. VERGNOLE.**

Importers of Liquors and Manufacturers of Cordials and Syrups: 65 Decatur street.

As successor to Cazaux & Vergnole, the gentleman whose name this house now bears has conducted it with the same skill and success that marked their partnership. For twenty years, this house has done a prosperous business, by strictly honorable, and square methods of doing business, maintaining its position as a house of uncommon character, and unusual stability. It has obtained to a marked degree, the confidence of the foreign residents, and from this class of customers is gets the larger share of its patronage. Mr. Vergnole has lived here all his life, and is a capable, sound and conscientious merchant. He attends personally to all the details of his business, and is a very agreeable gentleman to trade with.

**T. A. BECK.**

Cooperage: Office No. 18 [North Peters] street; Manufactory, Carondelet Walk between Rocheblave and Tonti streets.

Beck's Cooperage is one of the largest in New Orleans, and also one of the most prosperous. It was founded in 1861. Its proprietor, T. A. Beck, has been in the trade here since 1859, having been manager for other large concerns of the kind. He supplies both city and country with sugar hogsheds, molasses barrels, half barrels, hoops, poles, kegs, etc., keeping constantly on hand a large stock. Particular attention is paid by him to trimming and refilling.

**J. B. WASSON.**

Stationer, Printer, Lithographer, etc.: 46 Carondelet street.

To the generation of business men before the war, the subject of this sketch was well known and highly esteemed. He was then as now, the principal stationer of this section. Just before the war he retired from active business life, and did not resume his connection with the trade until 1871, at which time he went into a partnership in his old vocation under the firm name of Clark & Wasson. In 1876, Mr. Clark withdrew and Mr. Wasson has since conducted the affairs of the house alone, a plan which seems to have his decided preference. As indicated in these headlines the house is a manufacturing concern, with blank books, stationery and mercantile printing as its wholesale and retail specialties. Fine lithographing is also performed. The patent right for Clark & Wasson's Interest, Average, Time and Maturity tables is owned by the house. This is the standard Reference table of the United States.

Mr. Wasson is a lifelong resident of New Orleans. He has been thirty-five years, all told, in the Stationery Trade.

His record during all that time is unimpeachable. Character, decision, candor and honesty have been distinguishing features of his career. Devoted to his own affairs he, has yet found time to participate in those events that tend to advance the interests of the community, and accordingly he has actively promoted the Exposition project by his counsel and contributions.

**COMMUNY SELTZER WATER MANUFACTORY.**

Heirs of John Communy & Gustave Pitot, Proprietors: 209 North Rampart street.

A proper pride is illustrated in the continuation of this model establishment, under the name of its founder, although the management of it has been entrusted to most competent and worthy hands. John Communy, from whom the place takes its title, was a man of varied accomplishments, who figured in the most prominent enterprises of his time. A graduate of the school of Civil Engineers in Paris, the construction of the City Water Works of New Orleans is no small part of the public services that he performed. He was also the inventor of the Sulphurous gas apparatus still in use on many sugar estates, and it was his scientific and professional acquirements that directed him into the Manufacturing Industry that still bears his name.

The Communy Seltzer Water Manufactory was established by him in 1853, at 238 St. Claude st., in the rear of the present location, so that, in the course of a third of a century since its foundation, there has been, so to speak, no change in the location of the concern. The affairs of the institution are now directed by Mr. Gustave Pitot, who is the managing partner, holding a joint interest with the Communy heirs. He has had control for some three years past, and has proven himself a skillful and thrifty director. A scion of one of the first families of this vicinity, he acquired his commercial training in some of the best business houses of the city; and he has still, in addition to the responsibilities of the Communy house, the business of the office of L. C. Levy & Mandeville to oversee.

The Seltzer Manufactory transacts a business exclusively local, having for its patrons some of the best bars, numerous families and the "Clubs" of New Orleans.

A Club-man himself, Mr. Pitot knows how to cater to this fine class of consumers. This is probably the only manufactory of the sort in the United States that uses chalk instead of marble dust in its processes, believing that the quality of the gas so generated, produces a carbonated beverage softer than that charged with the gas produced by marble dust, and yielding also a velvety distillation that is certainly unsurpassed hereabouts. The chalk is furnished by the old established firm of Truslow & Co., N. Y., is of the finest quality, and no deleterious ingredients are permitted about the place, which enjoys an air of cleanliness and order seldom met in this class of industry. The apparatus is strikingly simple and consists of two fountains of the make of the celebrated "Lenotre" of Paris, which are acknowledged to have no superior.

The Communy Seltzer Company refers with satisfaction to its patrons, as to the merits of its products. The utmost effort has always been made to make a specialty of the very highest quality, and to combine care and cleanliness in the operations of the place.

In the matter of enterprise, accommodation and business methods, this house has always held the highest repute and it points with pride to its continuous service of 33 years. "Try it."

## H. MANUEL.

Wholesale Dry Goods, Notions, etc.: 20 and 22 Chartres street. New York Office, 115 North street.

The gentlemanly and thorough merchant whose name is at the head of this article, has lived in Louisiana since 1847, the State thus being his home. For 25 years he was the "Company" of the well known Chartres street firm, C. Jaubert & Co., which from a moderate beginning rose gradually to the grandeur and dignity of the first class concern that it is to-day.

The house has occupied its present quarters for twenty years. Two years ago, the style of the firm name was changed to the present designation. The premises in use now include two great stores. Eight floors therein are packed with goods. The house imports direct from Europe, and has a purchasing agency in New York City, which is in charge of Mr. Albert Manuel, the son of H. Manuel, who also shares in the management of the house.

The customers of this house are located all over the Southern States, more particularly in the country parishes, in which districts the firm has large investments, including two fine plantations in St. John the Baptist. Mr. Manuel has an extended acquaintance in the interior, on account of the fact that he formerly was a large country storekeeper.

The firm's wide property interests (they own the buildings they transact business in) and other special advantages which they enjoy in the way of cash, discounts and unlimited credit, assure the stability of their establishment and enables them to compete successfully in all branches of their business.

Mr. Manuel's method of doing business, combining accuracy with liberality, is thoroughly appreciated by a vast patronage. It is the boast of this representative house that its customers remain with it year in and year out, satisfied that no fairer treatment can be got elsewhere.

## THE SOUTHERN SOAP WORKS.

Manufacturers of Washing and Toilet Soaps: J. H. Keller, Proprietor, 110 Gravier street.

The largest soap factory in the South is located on the square 200x250 feet, bounded by Howard, St. Andrew, Ferret and Josephine streets, New Orleans. It was established in the year 1849 by the present proprietor, J. H. Keller, on a small scale, but has grown to its present proportions by judicious management, and by following a principle that none but the best goods should leave the premises.

The works being out of the business section, the office has been located in a prominent place therein—No. 110 Gravier street, from which the vast business of the concern radiates in all directions, reaching wherever the shipping faculties of the city extend, north, east, south and west—from the Northern States to the Texas border—into Mexico, Central America and the islands, and even as far west as California.

Mr. Keller is of Swiss extraction, and is possessed of the sturdy and perserving traits generally accredited to his nationality. Hence his progress from the small beginning of 1849 to the immense concern that employs from sixty to one hundred hands at all seasons. Their business is the manufacture of the following favorite brands:

Laundry soap: Centennial, Favorite, O. K., White Marble, Blue Mexican, Best Olive, German Olive, Extra Family, Magnolia, Red Marbled, Blue Marbled, Indigo, Eagle, Washington, XXX Palm, Premium Blessed, Soapena Pearl, Soapena Silver. Toilet soap: Sulphur, Extra Fine Carbolic, Turkish Bath, Favorite, Oriental Bath and Floating, Sterling, Genuine, None Equal, Welcome, Pearl Toilet, Crown Toilet, Castile Red Mottled, Carbolic Laundry.

The laundry goods are put in boxes of 60 lbs. 20 to 120 bars to the box. The attention of consumers is particularly directed toward the fine Olive Soap manufactured by the works. The market is undersold with this brand. Glubo (tree wash and fertilizer) is sold from the factory by the barrel.

Special attention is paid by this establishment to securing low freights. This it is enabled to accomplish by reason of its enormous shipments, and intimate relations with the transportation companies. The exhibit of the Southern Soap Works at the Exposition is entered for competition with all the world.

**CORONA COAL.**

Billups, Manning & Co., Lessees of the Corona Coal Mines, located in Walker County, Alabama: Office, 140 Canal street, Pickwick Club Building, New Orleans.

The coal trade of this vicinity promises to be much influenced by a recent combination of interests, the consolidation of the firms of Billups, Manning & Co., and Dunn & Dashiell. Hereafter the business of these houses will be conducted under the firm names of Billups, Manning & Co., New Orleans, F. C. Dunn & Co., Corona, Alabama, W. J. Dashiell & Co., Galveston, Texas.

Messrs. E. J. Manning and J. K. Renaud are sufficiently well known in another line to need no further comment. Under the intelligent and progressive management of Mr. Billups, the firm of Billups, Manning & Co. had already acquired much prominence, but with the infusion of new interests it is bound to be the representative house of its line.

Mr. Dunn, the partner in charge of the mines, has large experience as a practical operator of coal mines having filled with much ability the position of superintendent of the largest Mines in West Virginia and Alabama. Mr. Dashiell, the partner in charge of the Galveston house, is well known in this city as a coal dealer, and will carry to his new field of action a large and varied experience.

These houses deal in all sorts of coal, but make a specialty of the Corona which is fast crowding the Pittsburg article out of this market. An analysis of this fuel by no less an authority than the celebrated Mining engineer, Jno. Fulton, of the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Pa., shows this coal to be of the most superior quality. He says of it:

"For generating steam in locomotive engines and in all similar work it is superior to Pennsylvania coals." For domestic purposes it is unsurpassed. Samples of the coal can now be seen at the Exposition where it is attracting general attention. Other experts have pronounced judgment similar to that of the gentleman quoted above. As the Corona Mines have a daily output of 250 tons, which will soon be increased to 500 tons, it will readily be seen that these houses are able to supply a large demand. Transactions with them may be relied upon to be satisfactory in every particular. The conduct of the business is thorough in every respect.

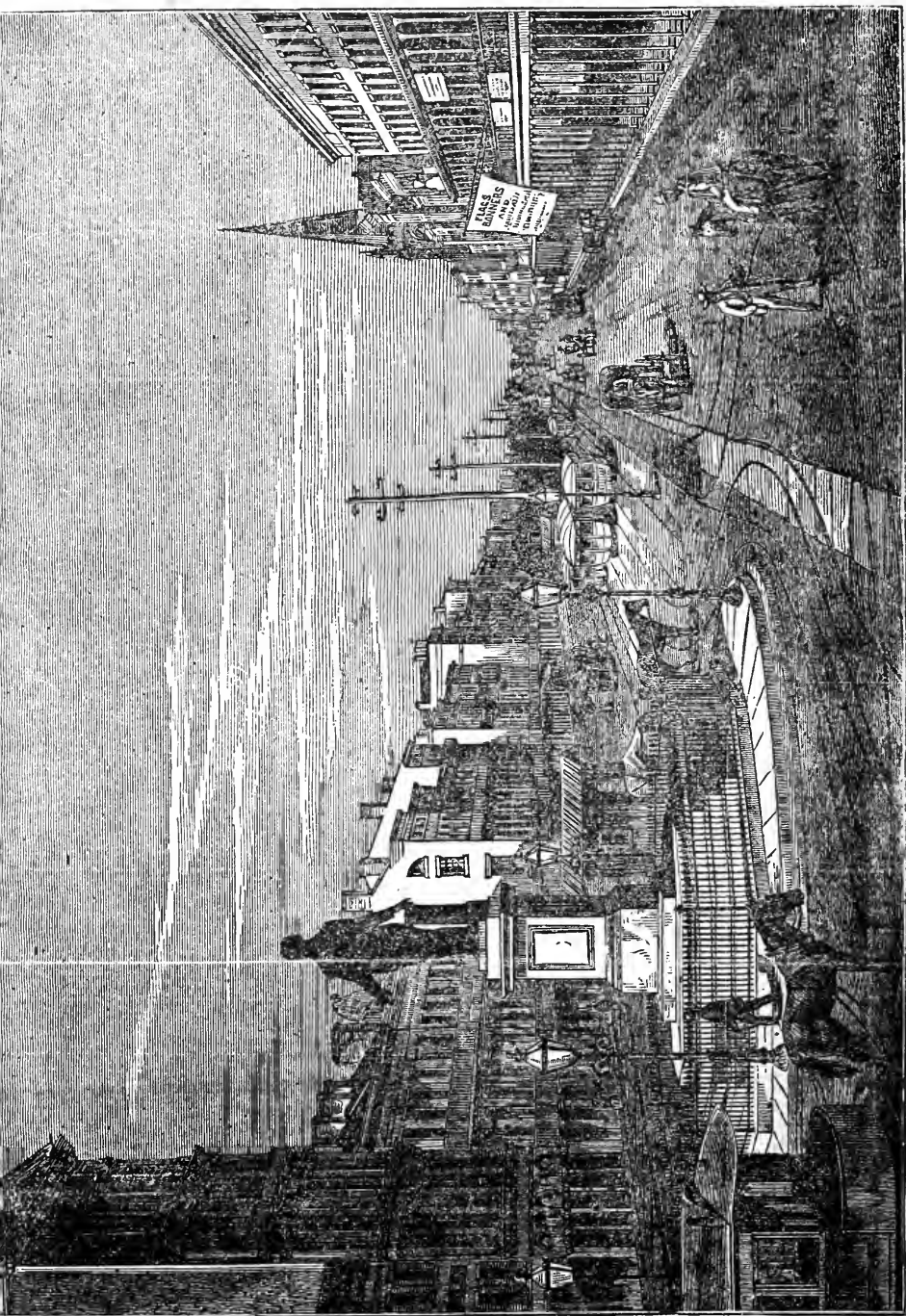
Mr. Billups' telephone is 229, Messrs. Manning & Renaud 856. They offer special inducements on large contracts.

**JOHN T. MOORE, JR., & CO.**

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants: 37, 39 and 41 Tchoupitoulas street, and 14 Natchez.

It will be accepted as a self evident fact that the wholesale grocery trade is the most important business interest represented in the city of New Orleans. Even the dry goods trade must take a subsidiary position, inasmuch as eating and drinking are even more essential to physical existence than clothing, and because no matter how poorly people may choose or be compelled to dress, they must spend their money for food. Besides this, New Orleans, by virtue of her geographical position and great mercantile facilities, is the great centre of supply for the trade of a large section of country. While this branch of business is represented in the Crescent City by many sound houses, there are probably none better known than that of Messrs. John T. Moore, Jr., & Co., at Nos. 37, 39 and 41 Tchoupitoulas street, and 14 Natchez street. This house was originally established by John T. Moore, in 1850. The large four story store, 90 x 100 feet in extent, is filled from top to bottom with a large assortment of everything carried in a wholesale grocery house. The advantage possessed by this firm over many others is that they are receivers of sugar, molasses, flour, corn, pork, and many other staples, from first hands, which enables them to sell at very low prices. They deal largely in wines and liquors, of which they keep a selection of choice brands; the same may be said of their stock of tobacco and cigars. A considerable supply of Hostetter's Bitters is in stock. This house is the depot for that popular beverage. Particular attention is paid to plantation supplies, cow peas and cooperage specialties. From their long experience in business and the advantages they possess, they are enabled to compete with any house in the trade. The members of this firm are Mr. John T. Moore, Jr., and Mr. Charles H. Walker, gentlemen who are well enough known in the community to make further commendation unnecessary.





CANAL STREET FROM THE CLAY STATUE.



## EXPOSITION EXHIBITORS.

Among other weighty concerns that have contributed to the splendor of the Exposition by characteristic displays, and thus deserved more than a passing remark, the following are particularly noticeable. The caption to each sketch will be recognized as that of an establishment, which, if it may not strictly be classed with the local industries, yet upon such an occasion as the present, has relations with this section that entitles it to a place in this volume.

The handsome engravings of the Exposition buildings in this work are furnished by Mr. Wm. Bogel, commission merchant, who has endeavored to assist the great undertaking by publishing a series of highly illuminated views of the six great buildings on the grounds. These are to be enclosed in a finely illustrated envelope for mailing, and are for sale at the moderate price of 25 cents per set. They are the handsomest souvenir of the World's Fair yet issued. Agents are wanted at 48 Carondelet street. Address, Wm. Bogel & Co., New Orleans, La.

### THE ARKWRIGHT SILK MILL.

Doherty & Wadsworth, Paterson, N. J.: Manufacturers of Dress Goods, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Grenadines, etc. Jas. F. Stewart, Manager of Exhibit, T and T F, 7 and 8, S. E. corner of Main Building.

The finest silk handkerchiefs, dress goods and grenadines, in the American market, are acknowledged to be the product of the celebrated Arkwright Mill, of Paterson, N. J. The exhibit of this company at the Exposition is one of the most striking to be seen in that world of wonders. There is being shown a silk handkerchief woven in a loom, the first ever made in Louisiana. Other processes are also shown or explained by the courteous manager for the company, Mr. Jas. F. Stewart.

This mill was established at Paterson six years ago. It is an immense concern, with premises 300x85, in which 1000 men and women find employment. It rivals in the volume of its products the largest concerns of the kind in America. The proprietors, Messrs. Doherty & Wadsworth, having been brought up from boyhood to the business, are perhaps the best posted people engaged in manufacturing silks in this country. They were bred to this line as employees of the Phoenix mill, and now have an establishment rivaling that institution. Messrs. Portiar, Megroz & Co., of 85 and 87 Grand street, New York, sell the goods made at this mill. The Arkwright stand is close to the Magazine street entrance to the main Exposition building.

### THE PIONEER SILK CO.

Paterson, N. J.: John Ryle, President and Treasurer; Thos. M. Ryle, Sup't; Reuben Ryle, Secretary; John Ryle, Jr., Exposition Representative, FF and G, 24 and 26, Main Building.

The first silk mill successfully operated in America is the one which is the subject of this sketch. It was founded in 1838, and its founder, Mr. John Ryle, still survives in the management. The circumstances under which it was established were not propitious. All the hands employed at first had to be instructed in the business, as there were none in this country at that early manufacturing date. A moderate success attended this pioneer effort in the beginning, but after years were much more kindly, and now this is one of the great manufacturing institutions of the great manufacturing State of New Jersey. The Pioneer Silk Company operates two mills at Paterson. They own the Murray Mill and lease the Gun Mill. The Murray Mill covers two acres. Together this concern employ over 400 men and women, and supplies all the markets of America with:

Brocades, Handkerchiefs, Gros Grain, Tram, Floss, Surahs, Serge, Millinery Silks, Gauze, Organzine, Danichiefs, Crape, Embroidery, Sewing Silks, Ottomans, Satins, Fringe, Twills.

They manufacture about 10,000 yards of ribbon a day, a ton of thread a week, and something like 100 dozen handkerchiefs every working day. Their specialty is the "A" brand of ribbons. This company was the first in the world to spool silk. For-

merly silk was all sold in skeins. They have a silk writing machine in operation at the Exposition, under the direction of Mr. E. A. Moon, who is the originator of that sort of work. This device received the first medal premium at the great Atlanta International Exposition of 1881.

John Ryle, Jr., who has charge of this exhibit, was bred to the business, will be pleased to entertain visitors and dealers, and to impart all necessary information. Messrs. Fleitman & Co., of 489 Broome street, New York, are the sole agents for the Pioneer Company's "A" ribbons. Mr. Jno. Ryle, Sr., is a distinguished man in his section, aside from his silk interests. He built a water works for Paterson some forty years ago, and is still president of the corporation running it.

### CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON.

Geo. A. Clark & Bro., Paisley, Scotland and Newark, N. J. Robert Brotherson, Agent, G, 22 Main Building.

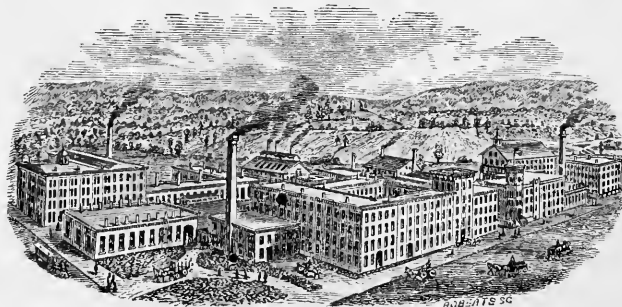
The largest thread mills in the world are those that are described in this sketch. It is safe to say too, that their products are preferred to all others the world over. This great concern was founded in 1812 at Paisley, Scotland, in a small way. Such has been the growth of the concern and the expansion of its operations, that it has now an American establishment (Newark, N. J.,) that employs 3,000 men and women, in addition to 3,500 operators in the old country. The Newark factory is one of the largest in that city of great manufacturers. It covers fifteen acres of ground and is five stories high. It contains eighty-eight automatic spooling machines, each one completing 6,000 spools a day. There is in use here, cotton machinery invented and owned only by the firm itself. The very latest improvements are adopted as soon as possible. The Newark factory pays the highest average wages of any manufactory in the world. It ships its product to all parts of the globe. Its specialty is the famous O. N. T. six cord spool cotton.

The fast black thread made at these mills is really the only black thread made. At the Exposition the company has running the full line of their machinery, illustrating thus the processes in vogue, by running, winding and spooling the thread. The automatic spooling machine here exhibited, is an invention of Mr. William Clark's, is the finest piece of mechanism of the sort in use, and is so acknowledged to be by experts.

Mr. Robert Brotherson, who is the Exposition representative for the firm, has been fifteen years a responsible man for the Clark's. He is deputized to perform all their business in the Southern country and will be pleased to entertain dealers and others who may be interested in the exhibit.

### E. REMINGTON & SONS.

Manufacturers of Arms, Sewing Machines, Agricultural Apparatus, Type Writers, Etc., Ilion, N. Y.: TT 24 and U Main Building.



Although the reputation of this monster establishment is largely based upon the merits of its superior arms, that line of manufacture is not its sole employment, as will be seen by the headlines to this account of its affairs. Nevertheless it must be admitted that this is its great specialty. Nearly seventy years ago a moderate start was

made. A most wonderful prosperity has attended its operations from the very foundation of the concern by the late E. Remington. Forty acres of ground are covered by these works, and the names of 2,000 employes are on the pay rolls. The trade is with the world at large, and most of its transactions are on a grand scale with foreign governments. Just at present the Remington Company is filling an immense order from China, requiring the works to be run day and night. All the Central and South American States, Egypt and Spain, use the Remington military arms. The United States is

also a large patron of the company. The greatest private armory in the world is that maintained by E. Remington & Sons. It has facilities sufficient to satisfy a demand for 1,000 military weapons and the accompanying equipments a day, besides the trade in sporting arms and implements. This company turns out about a third more sporting goods than any other arms manufactory in this country.

Mr. F. F. Hilder is agent and general business manager in charge of the exhibit of fire arms made by this concern at the Exposition. He attends to the general affairs of the company in this connection, and will be found to be conversant with all the details in this line. Mr. C. F. Herbert looks after the fine exhibit of sewing machines made by the firm. Mr. W. O. Woycoff, of Woycoff, Seamans & Benedict, New York City, who handle all the type writers made by the Remington Company, is in charge of that department of their exhibit. These exhibits are all to be found at TT 24 and 26 Main Building. In addition to these very clever and accommodating representatives, Mr. Antonio Ruiz, who has been inspector of all the arms sold to the Spanish speaking countries, is acting as interpreter for the company.

The agricultural implement display is made separately by this company at PP and Q, 54 and 55. It is in charge of Mr. Potterfield, and comprises a large exhibit of reapers, hay rakes, plows, shovels, hoes, etc. Mr. B. J. C. Howe will also be found in this department. He represents the force pumps and horse power fire engines manufactured by this company.

In the machinery annex, Section B, B and C, 5 and 6, will be found another machine manufactured by the Remington Company, the Universal Fibre Decorticator, invented by Mr. T. Albee Smith, who is in charge of the exhibit. This machine promises to be one of the greatest value to the Southern States, and all other fibre growing sections, as it will save an immense amount of labor and produce a better article than is possible by the old tedious hand processes.

### THE SETH THOMAS CLOCK CO.

Thomaston, Conn. A Thomas, President; Seth Thomas, Secretary; E. P. Baird, Representative: R. 37-Main Building.

The oldest clock works in America and probably the oldest in the world, are those described in this sketch. The Seth Thomas Clock Co. was established in 1813, on a scale commensurate with the times. To day the factory covers five acres of ground and furnishes 1,000 people with employment.

In 1862 the change to the present designation was made by incorporation, and since that date the trade has expanded until the Seth Thomas clocks are to be found all over the world.

The town of Thomaston was formerly known as Plymouth Hollow, but about 25 years ago this name was changed in honor of the company to Thomaston. Seth Thomas the founder of the establishment, is dead, but he lived long enough to see the fruits of his management in the gigantic manufacturing corporation known by his name. His sons Seth and Aaron, with his grandson S. E. Thomas, continue at the head of affairs. Branch stores are maintained by this concern in Chicago, San Francisco and London. The main salerooms and treasurer's office is in New York City. Their exhibit may be found at R. 37 Main Building, the location known to everybody as "the big clock." For this immense timekeeper the Washington University of St. Louis furnishes correct time.

### THE WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO.

Willimantic Conn.: Col. L. A. Barbour, President; J. A. Atwood, assisted by W. F. Adams, Exposition Agent. G. G. 7 to 18 Main Building.

The only company having an exclusively American management, that is engaged in thread manufacture in America is that which is herein described, the Willimantic Thread Company, which also has a most interesting and complete display of the process of thread manufacture from the raw cotton stages on. A space of 260 by 24 feet of the main building is required to make this exhibit. It is in charge of Mr. W. F. Adams, who is manager of the company's affairs in the departments of the South. He attends to all business arising out of the Exposition for it, during Mr. Atwood's absence.

The Willimantic Company has four mills running. It employs 3000 men and women. It was at first a manufacturer of linen threads only, but now makes spool cotton also, the latter being its specialty. The Willimantic six cord spool cotton is universally considered the best thread for sewing machines. The New York office of this company is at 100 and 102 Worth street.

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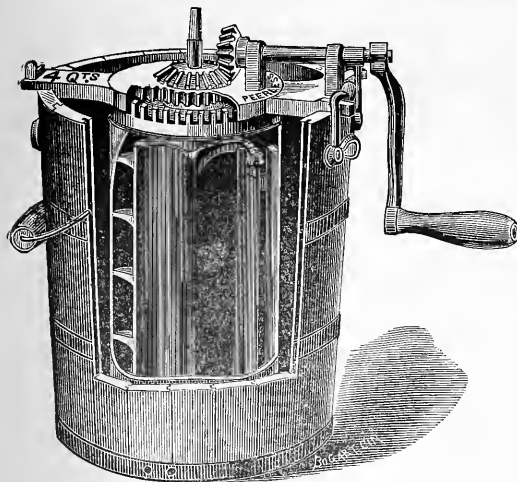
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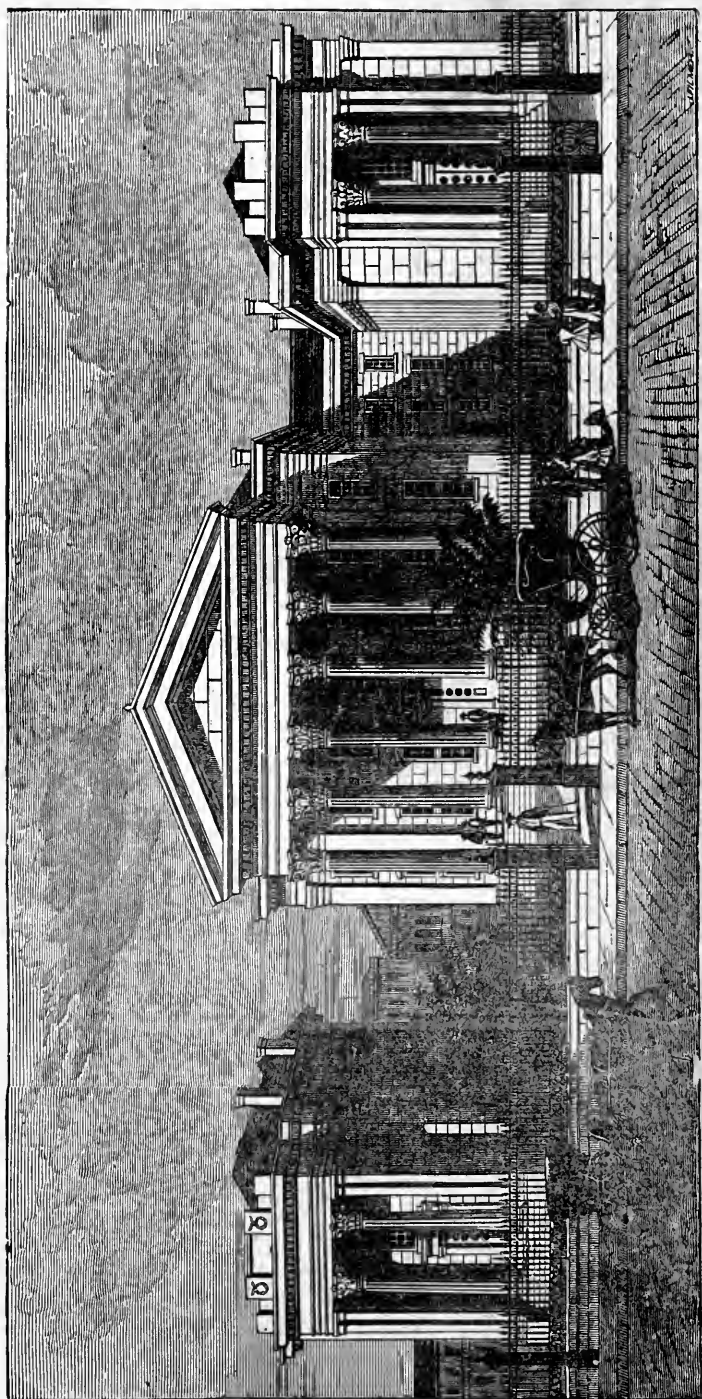
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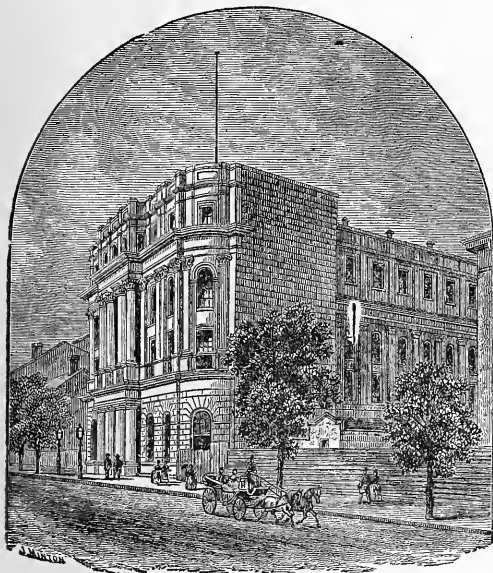
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